**FBIS**

**DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 15 JANUARY 1986

### PDRY

Radio Monte Carlo, citing "authoritative government sources," reported that the situation in the PDRY had "returned to normal" despite some "small pockets of resistance." It reported that Aden radio had resumed transmission and had broadcast a statement saying the YSP Political Bureau was meeting under PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Japanese commercial sources, however, said that rebel forces are continuing to advance on the presidential palace. WAKH quoted "well-informed sources" in Sanaa as denying that Aden radio had resumed transmission. QNA cited the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*'s report that the death of 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, resulted when he attempted to assassinate the PDRY chairman at a meeting of the Cabinet and Central Committee on 12 January as part of a planned coup. The chairman was wounded and hospitalized and 'Antar was killed by the PDRY leader's supporters. The Iraqi News Agency noted the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ*'s report that Defense Minister Salih Musli Qaslih has been arrested in connection with the coup attempt.

Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi offered to send a Libyan peace force to end the fratricidal strife in the PDRY, according to Tripoli radio. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service cited an East Jerusalem newspaper's claim that Soviet forces have arrived in the PDRY to support one of the warring sides. However, Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas warned external forces against intervening in a statement from India reported by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, asserting that the crisis is an internal affair concerning the PDRY alone.

### Libya

A military encounter between the United States and Libya could occur "at any moment," most probably "at sea," Col al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech to a Basic People's Congress in Tripoli broadcast by Tripoli television. He added that the Air Force, Navy, and air defense forces should be prepared for a battle. Al-Qadhdhafi claimed that U.S. warships heading for the Gulf of Sidra have "retreated," and he referred to an attempted Israeli raid against Libya "around 6 January" which the Israelis cancelled after they realized it risked "untold consequences."

The Arab League foreign ministers agreed to hold an extraordinary meeting 22 January to consider the U.S. "threats" against Libya, KUNA reported.

### Lebanon

In a report on Al-Jumayyil's 13-14 January talks in Damascus, Voice of Lebanon radio said he proposed that the agreement be referred to the Chamber of Deputies and insisted that the present Government remain in office. Tripartite Committee sources cited by Beirut radio denounced President Amin al-Jumayyil's "negative" stance on the tripartite agreement, asserting that proposals made by Al-Jumayyil in his talks with the Syrian president were a "new attempt to torpedo the agreement" and left no room for compromise. The signatories will implement the agreement unilaterally if efforts to reach agreement with Al-Jumayyil fail, the sources warned. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri met to discuss a response to the "reneging" on the tripartite agreement, Beirut radio reported. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio later reported that the two men had reaffirmed their determination to safeguard the agreement.

As for the military situation in the Christian sector, Beirut radio announced that the headquarters of Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah was attacked on 15 January. The radio said guards had repulsed the assault. The Voice of Lebanon later announced that a second cease-fire had gone into effect.

### Egypt

Egypt appreciates Israel's "positive and constructive" stance over Tabah, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid asserted in remarks reported by MENA after meeting with President Husni Mubarak. He welcomed Israel's acceptance of the principle of arbitration in the Tabah dispute but added that some points in the Israeli Cabinet decision require thorough discussion.

### Gulf Shipping; Iran-Iraq War

The United States and the UK have acknowledged Iran's right to stop and inspect vessels suspected of carrying strategic goods for Iraq, IRNA reported, citing U.S. and UK Government statements. Iran will continue to inspect ships in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman regardless of the flags they sail under, the Iranian Navy commander said in a *KEYHAN* interview cited by IRNA.

Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

### Gulf Foreign Relations

*Kuwaiti-Soviet Talks* — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Vladimir Govorov's 14 January talks with the Kuwaiti defense minister covered all aspects of Kuwaiti-Soviet relations, particularly military cooperation, according to a Kuwaiti Defense Ministry spokesman cited by KUNA. Kuwait's foreign minister expressed appreciation for the USSR's "positive" stand on Arab issues in remarks reported by the agency.

*Howe Tour* — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was received by Saudi King Fahd in Riyadh 14 January, SPA noted, and KUNA reported his arrival in Kuwait the following day.

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### Arab League Council To Discuss U.S. 'Threat' 22 Jan

*LD141805 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 14 Jan (KUNA) — It was announced here today that the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council would be held on 22 January 1986 to examine the U.S. Zionist threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

This meeting was initially due to begin yesterday, but the Arab foreign ministers who met in Fes while attending the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, decided to postpone the convening of the meeting until the end of January 1986. Contacts conducted with member-states by the General Secretariat in this connection have led to the latter accepting the meeting date of 22 January 1986. [location unspecified]

### Arab Labor Leader Calls for Boycott of U.S.

*GF131604 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Hamid Jallud, secretary general of the international association of Arab labor unions, has urged all Arab labor and professional organizations to adopt firm stands against the U.S.-Zionist threat.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Hamid Jallud said he has cabled Arab organizations urging them to boycott the United States both politically and economically. He also urged them to boycott U.S. goods, and U.S. air and maritime traffic at Arab ports.

He also urged the Arab countries to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the United States and those who support it.

Referring to U.S. threats against Libya, Oleg Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to Libya, has asserted that his country will stand by Libya in the face of the U.S. and Zionist threats.

*AL-ITTIHAD* quotes the Soviet ambassador as saying that his country will not maintain a negative stand toward the U.S. boycott decision against Libya. He warned against the consequences of any aggression on Libyan territory.

### Arab Economic Council on Measures Against Libya

*JN131600 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman, 13 Jan (PETRA) — The General Secretariat of the Arab Economic Unity Council has called for the adoption of an integrated Arab strategy based on its own and the Arab Economic and Social Council's resolutions to confront economic measures taken against Libya by the United States, including instituting a trade boycott, freezing Libyan assets in U.S. banks and their subsidiaries abroad, forcing U.S. nationals to refrain from carrying out their legal obligations and to leave Libyan territory, and inviting other countries to join them in these measures. In its statement, the council General Secretariat reiterated its call for the adoption of collective Arab decisions to confront U.S. policy through effective measures, enhance Arab economic integration efforts, and speed up the ratification of collective Arab agreements seeking to attain Arab economic integration, particularly the ratification of the Arab economic unity agreement and the Arab common market decision which will enable the united Arab countries to effectively confront these U.S. measures.

In its statement, the council General Secretariat said the U.S. measures are a serious escalation of U.S. intentions and practices within the framework of its strategic alliance with the Zionist entity. These measures are also a blatant violation of international laws that flout norms and principles which govern relations among countries. They will have a direct negative impact on world economic relations and the banking system;and they will also undermine the credibility of the principles and bases of the world economic system.

### PLO'S Qaddumi Leaves for USSR With Message

*JN151304 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Responsible Palestinian sources in Amman have told us that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Baghdad for the Soviet Union yesterday, carrying a message from the PLO Executive Committee to the Soviet leadership.

It is noteworthy that the PLO Executive Committee has been holding joint meetings with the Fatah Central Committee in Baghdad since Monday [13 January]. These meetings are dealing in particular with the question of Palestinian national unity.

Faruq Qaddumi visited Moscow at the beginning of this month and was received by several Soviet officials, headed by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Informed sources in Tunis add that Moscow proposed to the PLO a working plan to reunite the Palestinian ranks.

It was learned that Faruq Qaddumi will visit some socialist countries at the end of his visit to the Soviet Union.

### Palestinian Leaders Discuss UN Resolutions

*JN150750 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 2*

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's [PLO] highest policy-making bodies discussed in a meeting held in Baghdad on Tuesday [14 January] the question of accepting United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, the future of the peace process in the area and the expected visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Amman, Jordanian and Palestinian officials said.

The session, which is being attended by the PLO Executive Committee and the Central Committee of Fatah, also discussed

Moscow's reported readiness to work towards reconciliating rival factions within the PLO, one PLO official said.

A PLO official in Amman, who did not want to be quoted by name, said that a PLO delegation left Baghdad on Tuesday for a tour of a number of socialist states in order to "widen the scope of our consultations." The delegation is led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, the official said.

Mr Qaddumi delivered a detailed report on his recent visit to Moscow to the Baghdad meeting which is chaired by Mr 'Arafat, he added.

Commenting on the Baghdad meeting, a senior Jordanian official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that "there has not been any development since Mr 'Arafat's last visit to Jordan." The official said Jordan asked the PLO in Novemeber "to convene the PLO Executive Committee and give the organisation's position on UN resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO, he said, "then issued a five-page ambiguous statement which did not contain any direct answer." The official said that Jordan was "still waiting for the PLO's answer."

Informed sources told the *JORDAN TIMES* last week that PLO representative in Amman Brigadier 'Abd Ar-Razzaq Al-Yahya had delivered a "letter" to Mr 'Arafat from Jordan regarding the PLO response to Jordan's request soon after the statement, but they did not disclose the contents of the letter.

Commenting on the PLO's recent diplomatic efforts to improve ties with the Soviet Union, the senior Jordanian official said the development can be a two-edged sword. "It could either further complicate the political game or it could strengthen the organisation and help us all to move with the peace process," the official said.

The AP adds from Baghdad: Mr 'Arafat and his top aides held talks behind closed doors here on Tuesday on Moscow's reported readiness to mediate for reconciliation among rival PLO factions in return for "solid guarantees" that the PLO will not join any Middle East peace talks sponsored unilaterally by the United States, a ranking PLO official said.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the question of reuniting Palestinian ranks was "thoroughly discussed" with Kremlin leaders during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Mr Qaddumi.

"The Soviets are prepared to use their good offices with all the PLO groups to reunite the organization provided that all the groups, separately and jointly, pledge that they will not take part in any talks on Middle East peace without the full participation of the Soviet Union," the official explained.

The Soviets, in return for such an effort, "want solid guarantees that there will be no Palestinian participation whatsoever in any Middle East peace talks in which the Soviets are not fully represented," the official said.

The meeting, which started here on Monday, grouped nine members of the PLO's 15-seat Executive Committee and members of Fatah's Central Council.

Four seats of the Executive Committee, however, remain empty because Mr 'Arafat's opponents in the PLO have failed to name their representatives. Fahd al-Qawasimi, a member of the committee, was assassinated in December 1984 and his seat remains empty.

Muhammad 'Abbas (Abu al-'Abbas), leader of the Palestine Liberation Front (PFL), accused by the U.S. and Italy of masterminding last October's hijacking of the Achille Lauro Italian cruise ship, did not take part in the discussions, the official said. He refused to disclose Abu al-'Abbas' whereabouts.

Mr 'Arafat's opponents have allied their forces in the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation front (PNSF).

The PNSF groups the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of Dr George Habash, Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command, the Al-Sa'iqah faction of 'Isam Al-Qadi, the Popular Struggle Front (PSF) of Dr Samir Ghawshah, a faction of the PLF headed by Tal'at Ya'qub, and Sa'id Musa's Fatah which is the faction that broke away from Mr 'Arafat's mainline group.

The PLO currently comprises his fatah loyalists, the Arab Liberation Front (ALF) of 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad and the Abu 'Abbas wing of the PLF.

Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) has neither joined the PNSF nor named its representative to the PLO's Executive Committee.

The official stressed that Moscow has "direct influence on either the opposition or the Arab states controlling them," and this would enable the Soviet Union to launch an effort aimed at reconciling the PLO factions which split in 1983 over an approach to Middle East peace.

The official refused to say whether the reported reconciliation effort was requested by Mr Qaddumi or offered by Moscow. However, it followed reported guarantees that the United States will deal with the PLO if the latter accepted Resolution 242.

### Further on Resolution Rejection

*JN141752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother 'Abd rar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member, has reiterated the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 242 because it disavows the Palestinian people's national and pan-Arab rights and deals with the problem as a refugee issue only. Brother 'Abd rar-Rahim Ahmad called for Palestinian factions to unite and move away from the pressures exerted on them by the Syrian regime with the aim of controlling them in accordance with its policies.

In a statement to *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* magazine yesterday, 'Abd rar-Rahim Ahmad said that the Syrian regime follows a non-national policy in order to divide the region and to undermine frameworks and bases of joint Arab action.

## PLO Radio on Need To Adhere to Amman Agreement

*JN141948 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] O brothers: The PLO and the Jordanian Government have faced major difficulties in their efforts to (?implement) the Amman agreement and create a healthy climate for a serious, courageous move to break the stalemate in Arab efforts following a halt in the activities of the seven-member committee stemming from the eighth Fes summit conference.

This committee was entrusted with explaining the Arab peace plan to permanent members of the Security Council, giving the necessary answers, and clarifying the Arab stand in order to ensure the credibility of that peace plan and the seriousness of the Arab move within the plan's framework. Although the provisions of the agreement are very clear, some Arab sides seriously doubt it and even view it as contradictory to the Fes peace plan and as a step toward partial and unilateral solutions.

During its high-level meetings in Baghdad, the PLO has decided to take enough time to collect as much accurate information as possible to use as a base for the PLO's present and future work. This is natural and even represents the principles of politics today and always. Similarly, our Jordanian brothers will have enough time to collect new information, which will clarify future efforts for joint security, that is, regarding the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question. Regarding facts in political work, the exchange of information between the two sides linked by an endorsed agreement should be a continuous process based on a joint understanding of the political situation. This will constitute a vital framework for a joint move to achieve positive and effective results.

The two sides have to make decisive assertions as a result of detailed, direct dialogue on the highest levels. It should cover the following points:

1. a joint interest in stressing the clear provisions of the agreement;

2. a joint concern about addressing the international community in the same language based on complete commitment to the idea of an international conference as the only framework for peace in the Middle East;

3. a joint determination to show a positive link between the agreement as a formula for joint action and the efforts to crystalize comprehensive Arab solidarity in support of a joint move in both the Arab and international arenas;

4. a joint interest in finding ways to confront U.S. and Israeli moves to strike at joint Arab action by setting up ambushes, the most serious of which are those aimed at removing the PLO from the equation and creating alternatives to it and to its role; and

5. a joint decision to persuade everybody that any serious move toward peace requires the recognition of the Palestinian peoples' right to self-determination and the establishment of their national state under the PLO, which is determined to abide by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

These points, to which the PLO and the Jordanian Government adhere, need continued assertion in order to put an end to those who are trying to fish in murky waters. What is more important is to secure credibility for the agreement bases. We should also make every effort to gain the support of the effective forces in our world which will constitute a firm basis for a just and comprehensive peace. We are trying to achieve this not for one side at the expense of another, but for the sake of the nation, which adheres to a vital, fateful cause — the Palestine question.

## PLO Radio Comments on Reagan's Palestinian Remarks

*JN132008 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1640 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Commentary by the radio's political editor]

[Text] President Reagan's answer to the question of how the Palestinians can obtain their rights has revealed the basis of Reagan's concept of this problem and the principles of U.S. policy on the Palestinian question. Reagan said: There are thousands of Palestinians in every Arab state. In some states, the Palestinians form a majority. However, in many of these states, the Palestinians have not become citizens. They are allowed to live and work but do not carry passports and do not enjoy the rights and privileges of the citizens of the host countries. A solution must be found, particularly for those who are refugees. Reagan added: We are not talking about all these Palestinians. They seem to be content where they work. We are talking about those who have become refugees in the large refugee camps in Lebanon who have no country; we think that a solution must be found for them.

It is understood from the U.S. President's remarks that the problem of the Palestinians is not a political one. It has no connection with Palestine or with the so-called Arab-Israeli struggle. He summarizes the whole problem as lying in the relations between each of the Arab states and the Palestinians residing in them. However, Reagan excludes the states where the Palestinians have become citizens. He did not forget to mention that these Palestinians form a majority. Moreover, the U.S. President excludes those individuals or groups that are content with their work.

As Reagan sees it, the whole problem is represented by the fact that there are some Arab states which have not given passports to the Palestinians and have not allowed them to enjoy the rights and privileges enjoyed by [words indistinct].

There is also the problem of the Palestinians in the Lebanese refugee camps. The solution implied in the U.S. President's remarks is to end this problem by granting the Palestinians an alternative citizenship in each of the Arab states or perhaps in the alternative homeland, [Jordan] where the Palestinians are a majority. He implies getting rid of the Lebanese camps either by dissolving the Palestinians locally or by opening the door to emigration.

Thus spoke Reagan on Wednesday, 8 January 1986. With his remarks, Reagan swept aside all other U.S. statements on this issue and all Arab expectations of another U.S. interpretation. Now we cannot take seriously Shultz' attempt to soften the impact of Reagan's remarks 2 days later when he said that he knew many Palestinians, worked with some of them, admired them, and that they deserve a better future. He said efforts are underway to move toward the cherished aim of realizing the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights.

Finally, we must say that the reporter who asked Reagan about the way in which the Palestinians could realize their rights also asked how the Palestinians could get rid of foreign occupation, as well as could they be placed on a scale with the Afghan mujahidin or the contra revolutionaries in Nicaragua? Reagan did not answer. The reporter also asked Reagan about the PLO's role. Reagan said: How can they sit at a peace conference when they deny the right of Israel to exist as a state? You cannot ask Israel to negotiate with somebody who sits on the other side of the negotiating table and starts from the position that Israel has no right to exist.

Neither the reporter, nor Reagan himself, nor the Arabs ask Reagan the question: How can this somebody, who is the PLO, recognize Israel's right to exist as a state when Reagan and Israel are launching a genocidal campaign against it with the aim of liquidating it physically, politically, and legally?

We would not have derived consolation from this question had the reporter, Reagan himself, or the Arabs asked it. We derive consolation from the fact that Reagan does not know our people and that our people know how to pose questions.

## PLO Radio Details Joint Operations in S. Lebanon

*JN141815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese national joint forces used machine guns and rockets yesterday in their attack on a military patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Shaqra. A military vehicle was destroyed, another was damaged, and their occupants were killed or wounded.

The men from the joint forces detonated explosive charges while a Zionist military patrol was passing on the Jisr al-Khardali road. A Zionist vehicle was destroyed, a jeep was damaged, and a number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

Using rockets, the joint forces men attacked a joint position of the occupation forces and their agent militias on Jabal Basil in southern Lebanon yesterday. The position was heavily damaged and a number of enemy and agent personnel were killed or wounded.

## BAHRAIN

### Indian Foreign Minister Arrives in Manama

*GF150840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0802 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 15 Jan (WAKH) — Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian minister of external affairs, arrived in Manama today from Kuwait on a 2-day official visit to Bahrain.

During his visit, the Indian minister will hold talks with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister of Bahrain, on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Middle East issue, in addition to international issues and issues of mutual interest.

The Indian minister's visit to Bahrain is the last leg of a tour in the region during which he visited Iran, the UAE, and Kuwait.

## KUWAIT

### Defense Minister Holds Talks With USSR's Govorov

*LD141350 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1311 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti-Soviet talks were held this morning at the Defense Ministry. The Kuwaiti side to the talks was headed by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, and the Soviet side was led by Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Army General Vladimir Govorov.

A Defense Ministry spokesman told KUNA that all aspects of Kuwaiti-Soviet relations, and particularly military cooperation, were discussed. The meeting also touched on the question of the Gulf region, and Arab and international affairs generally.

The source said that similar views are held on the right of peoples to self-determination, and both sides emphasized the need for action to settle the Iraq-Iran war, in view of the harm it is inflicting on the concerned states and also given its international implications.

The talks were attended on the Kuwaiti side by the chief of General Staff, the under secretary of the Defense Ministry and senior military and civil officials at the Defense Ministry; and on the Soviet side by the Soviet ambassador and the delegation accompanying the guest.

#### Al-Sabah Praises USSR Stance

*LD141356 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1302 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jan (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and minister of foriegn affairs, today expressed Kuwait's appreciation for the positive stance of the Soviet Union on Arab issues.

After his meeting with Soviet General Vladimir Govorov, deputy minister of defense, and the members of his accompanying delegation, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, speaking to journalists, said, "We are looking forward with interest to the second summit meeting between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and we hope that they can reach agreement on bringing peace to the world, which is in desperate need of peace and tranquility."

The meeting was attended by Majid al-Shahi, under secretary of the (Kuwaiti) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Abdallah Sa'ud al-'Abd al-Razaq, director of ministers (Foreign Minister's Office); and Pogos Akopov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kuwait,

### UK Foreign Secretary Arrives on Brief Visit

*LD150806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jan (KUNA) — The British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived here today coming from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on a short visit to Kuwait on the third and final leg of his tour of a number of countries in the region. The British foreign secretary was welcomed on arrival at Kuwait airport by the acting prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin; senior officials of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry; and the British ambassador to Kuwait, Peter James Scott Moon.

The British foreign secretary and Shaykh Sabah left the airport for the amir's office to meet Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

Later today official talks will be held at the Foreign Ministry between the two sides. The talks will concentrate on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and current international issues of mutual interest.

#### Holds News Conference

*LD151250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[By Jasim al-Sarraf]

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 15 (KUNA) — British foreign and commonwealth secretary, Geoffrey Howe said here Wednesday he has discussed with Kuwaiti and other Gulf officials the possibility of taking international measures to stop Iran's campaign of searching commercial ships bound to Gulf ports.

Addressing a news conference, Howe said London shares with her friends in the Gulf region their anxiety over the Iranian stop-and-search campaign which he said hinders freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Howe, who was today ending his five-day Gulf tour and returning to London, said his talks with H.H. the Amir, the Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and speaker of the National Assembly Ahmad al-Sa'dun were wide-ranging and covered bilateral relations, the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said the two sides noted with satisfaction the "healthy state of relations between the two countries which enjoy close cooperation in defense matters."

On the Gulf conflict, Howe said mediation bids of the Gulf Cooperation Council states to end "this tragic and wasteful war receive firm British support and encouragement."

Howe said he assured Gulf leaders that finding a solution of the Gulf war "remained high on Britain's list of priorities."

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Howe said his country will continue to work in the quest for a peaceful settlement of this question.

The secretary said any solution should "recognize Israel's right to exist within secure borders and the right of Palestinians to self-determination."

Howe noted that London believes that the Mideast peace talks should include all parties concerned including Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians.

He said the British Government will hold further talks on the Mideast problem when the Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres visits London next week.

Turning to international terrorism, Howe said "Britain pursues a twin-track policy of combating terrorism by working for increasingly effective international cooperation."

He said both Britain and Kuwait have been victims of terrorist attacks and that the Thatcher government refuses to deal with terrorism.

Howe said Britain cannot have any objections to the decision of some Gulf Cooperation Council member states to establish diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union if the intention is to promote peace.

Commenting on the U.S. call on European countries to join the U.S.-led sanctions against Libya for that Arab country's alleged support of international terrorism, Howe said the American request will be discussed at the next meeting of the European Community.

The British official said his tour which also took him to Saudi Arabia and Oman provided him with "rich insights into international and regional problems in addition to aspirations and concerns of the peoples and governments of these three countries."

He added that such insights are essential for the further development of bilateral relations.

### Howe Departs

*LD151227 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1212 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jan (KUNA) — British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Sir Goeffrey Howe left Kuwait for home at 1430 today at the end of a brief visit to the country. He was seen off at the airport by Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials and the ambassadors of both countries.

### Foreign Minister Receives Indian Counterpart

*LD141445 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jan (KUNA) — Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said that the talks he had here this morning with Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat had focused on bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in all domains. Shaykh Sabah told KUNA that the talks had also dealt with the situation in the region and the Iraq-Iran war. He also said that Bhagatt had explained during the talks the results of his recent visit to Tehran and his talks with Iranian officials.

He stressed that an agreement had been reached during these talks on the setting up of three joint committees. The first committee, he said, at the level of under secretaries, will aim at reinforcing cooperation between Kuwait and India. The second committee, he added, at the level of ambassadors, will deal with cooperation and coordination at the United Nations, its organizations and also in international fields. This committee will meet periodically or whenever the need to convene arises.

The third committee, he said, also at the ambassadorial level, will work to consolidate bilateral coordination in the field of nonalignment, particularly concerning the convening of the forthcoming conference of Nonaligned states in Harare. He said that this committee will meet in India shortly.

The Indian foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him earlier had a series of meetings with National Assembly President Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Al-Kharufai, Minister of Public Works and Housing 'Abd al-Rahman al-Huti.

During these meetings, he discussed bilateral relations and ways of reinforcing and expanding bilateral cooperation.

## PDRY

### Prime Minister Warns Against External Interference

*JN150834 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*
*0800 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Communications between the PDRY and the outside world remain cut off at a time when fighting continues between the supporters of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and those loyal to the leaders of the abortive coup attempt which took place the day before yesterday. News agencies said that fighter planes bombed the presidential palace and ships in the port of Aden. A fighter plane also bombed Aden airport yesterday.

PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is currently in India, has warned against any foreign interference in his country. In a press statement issued at dawn today and carried by UPI, he described the situation in the PDRY as an internal affair that concerns only its people. He strongly warned of the consequences of any foreign attempt to exploit the current situation in his country and interfere in its own affairs. UPI cited Al-'Attas' aide as saying that the PDRY prime minister intends to leave New Delhi and return to Aden later today.

### Jerusalem Papers Report Arrival of Soviet Forces

*JN150618 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] The East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-QUDS* says: Among the serious developments in the PDRY yesterday is the report about the arrival of Soviet forces in Aden to support one of the two sides against the other. If true, it indicates that what took place in Afghanistan in 1980 is going to be repeated in the PDRY.

Concluding, *AL-QUDS* says: The delicate situation in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the extreme strategic importance of this region in the eyes of several major international powers will undoubtedly not allow the PDRY to be turned into a state that is completely loyal to Moscow or to be turned into another Afghanistan. Therefore, it would be better to leave the two Yemens to determine their own destiny and settle their differences by themselves without intervention by any side. Intervention, regardless of its form and source, is not in the interest of the region or its peoples.

The newspaper *AL-SHA'B* also expressed concern over and denunciation of what is taking place in the PDRY.

### 'Government Sources' Cited on Arrests, Fighting

*JN151257 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Reports available on the situation in the PDRY are contradictory. The Soviet ambassador in Djibouti said today that the situation in the PDRY returned to normal despite some small pockets of resistance. The Soviet ambassador said he obtained this information from the PDRY charge d'affaires in Djibouti. In Aden the Yemeni Government emphasized that it is in control of the situation despite the continuation of some sporadic clashes between Communist elements within the ruling regime. The authoritative government sources added that all the opportunist right-wing elements have been arrested and that many of those who attempted to attack Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have surrendered.

In another development, the Yemeni radio resumed transmission today following a break since midnight on Monday. It broadcast a statement saying that the ruling YSP Political Bureau is holding uninterrupted meetings under PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The statement called on all district governors, Army commanders, and all military personnel to work for the restoration of security and stability to the country.

Earlier, several Gulf press sources emphasized that some calm has returned to the capital, Aden, and that the forces loyal to the PDRY chairman have begun to control the situation. There are other reports which say that the situation in the PDRY is still tense and that the rebels continue to attack the regular forces. In Manama, Japanese commercial sources said that several PDRY aircraft bombed Aden International Airport and Aden port today and that the reble forces are continuing to advance toward the presidential palace. However, these sources did not know whether these pilots were loyal or disloyal to the regime.

### YAR Sources Confirm Aden Radio Not Functioning

*GF151320 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 15 Jan (WAKH) — Well-informed sources in Sanaa said today that the PDRY borders with the outside world remain closed after 3 days. These sources told WAKH that the roads between the PDRY and YAR are still closed and that no one can cross from or to the PDRY via the YAR.

These sources have denied that the official Aden radio has resumed transmitting, indicating that perhaps there is an unofficial radio broadcasting unusual programs in the southern part of Yemen.

The sources said that citizens in the YAR are still unable to monitor the official radio of Aden as of this afternoon.

The sources added that communications have been cut with the PDRY for the past 3 days.

Communications sources in Bahrain said that communications with the PDRY have been cut since 1500 GMT last Monday.

### Soviet Ships Said Damaged, Visits Postponed

*GF141834 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] There are still no confirmed reports about the situation in the PDRY. Following the unusual break in transmission of Aden radio, there have been reports about fires blazing in the port of Aden that have damaged two Soviet ships anchored in the port. A Japanese ship has also been hit.

There are no confirmed reports about the state of the health of the PDRY leader, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, following the extraordinary events that are taking place in Aden. There have been reports on movements [by armed forces] close to the conference palace and the presidential palace.

The latest reports say that several embassies, particularly the Algerian Embassy, have sustained various hits. There have been reports that an Algerian diplomat was killed at his home during the events.

The Chinese Government today confirmed that Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the PDRY prime minister, who is still in New Delhi, has postponed his visit to China which was scheduled to begin today, as a result of events in his country. A PRC Foreign

Ministry spokesman said that as a result of changes in the domestic situation in the PDRY, the PDRY prime minister has decided to postpone his visit to China.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, who is visiting Pakistan, has also canceled a scheduled visit to the PDRY. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the unusual situation in Aden is the reason for the visit's postponement.

### UK Embassy, Portuguese Mission in Aden Damaged

*HK150459 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The British Embassy in Aden has been hit in fighting between rival Communist factions of South Yemen. The Foreign Office in London says gunfire has slightly damaged the building. And the *DAILY TELEGRAPH* reports the Portuguese mission in the city has been severely damaged in fierce fighting. It says armed men have taken up positions at the Soviet Embassy. Moscow, a major ally of South Yemen, commands loyalty from rival Marxist factions in the country. Aden has been the scene of street battles in the past 2 days after reports of a plot to kill President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

### AL-SIYASAH Cites Circumstances of Coup Attempt

*GF151116 Doha QNA in Arabic 0952 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jan (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* today publishes what it describes as the only story to emerge from Aden on the recent coup attempt in the PDRY.

The story says that an extraordinary joint meeting of the Cabinet and the YSP Central Committee was held last Sunday [12 January]. Since Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was absent, along with some other officials, on a visit to India, those loyal to 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, [deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium] and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il [former chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium] tried to exploit the imbalance of numbers in the YSP leadership to raise the issue of the composition of the Cabinet. This was supposed to have been done following the conclusion of the third YSP congress, which ended in mid-October 1985. The formation of the Cabinet was delayed longer than had been expected.

The paper adds that 'Ali 'Antar roused tribal groups loyal to him and that the discussion during the meeting became so heated that 'Ali 'Antar used his weapon. He shot Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with the intention of killing him. The wounds, however, were slight and the chairman was taken to the hospital.

The paper says that in the meantime a violent confrontation took place in the meeting during which those who were present, especially the supporters of legitimacy, realized that the issue was more than a matter of ordinary disagreement and that it involved a complete plan for an assassination and a coup.

The supporters of legitimacy succeeded in controlling the meeting and arrested the members of the opposition, who were immediately put on trial before a party court which sentenced them to death. The sentence was carried out on the spot. However, in view of the fact that there were armed tribal groups supporting the coupists, the leadership simply broadcast a brief statement on the coup, assassination attempt, and the executions. This was followed by intermittent broadcasting of music. After this, the radio station stopped broadcasting until the situation became clear.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* says that the seriousness of the coup attempt lies in the fact that it caused a division within the party and the Army and that this might make the conflict and attrition last for a relatively long time. That, in turn, might tempt foreign powers to intervene, something that the policy followed by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad contantly avoided.

According to this version, the coup attempt was scheduled to take place in late March 1985, when 'Ali 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, mobilized tribal forces and started to incite the leadership in Aden to face the [military] concentration that was reportedly massed by the YAR on the pretext of a dispute over border areas containing oil reserves.

*AL-SIYASAH* adds that 'Ali 'Antar thought that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad would respond to the YAR concentrations on the northern borders by massing military forces at the borders, thus leaving the capital, Aden, undefended and enabling him to take control of it. But Chairman 'Ali Nasir, who wants to maintain relations between the two parts of Yemen, took the initiative of going to Sanaa and accompanying YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the border. He made enough offers to him to contain the crisis and thus put an end to the conflict, on which 'Ali 'Antar was betting.

Meanwhile, preparations were continuing in Aden for the convening of the third YSP congress. 'Ali 'Antar assumed that it was time for him to take over the supreme leadership by winning over to his side 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, who had returned from Moscow, and by polarizing the party leading factions, which some political circles outside the PDRY classify as follows:

1. The group loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir, which constitutes the absolute majority in the party, Army, and among the people.

2. The group loyal to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, which constitutes a minority in the party in addition to some elements who originally belonged to the northern part of Yemen.

3. The group loyal to 'Ali 'Antar, which consists of only tribal elements.

4. The Communists, who are committed to the party under the leadership of Ba Dhib.

5. The vanguards, represented by the Popular Vanguard Party under the leadership of Anis Zaki Husayn.

6. The group loyal to Salim Rabi' 'Ali, a group having only few supporters.

The elections to the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, which were won overwhelmingly by Chairman 'Ali Nasir last October, disappointed 'Ali 'Antar's plans. Therefore, according to *AL-SIYASAH*, 'Ali 'Antar massed tribal forces loyal to him and created an armed confrontation in the first governorate.

Meanwhile, PFLP Secretary General George Habash arrived in Aden to offer his mediation. It is said that he pulled out his pistol and threatened to kill himself if there was no reconciliation to preserve party unity. In response to that, Chairman 'Ali Nasir proposed increasing the Central Committee membership from 47 to 77 and the Central Committee candidate membership from 11 to 23 in an attempt to ensure party unity. Some representatives of the groups loyal to 'Antar, Salimin [as received], and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il were admitted to the Central Committee membership.

The newspaper says that according to widely circulated analyses, it seems that 'Ali 'Antar insisted on curtailing Chairman 'Ali Nasir's powers, limiting these powers to the post of the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and giving the party leadership to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and leadership of the council of ministers to himself. It seems that 'Antar continued to bet on his tribal troops and the personal ambitions of some opponents to the extent that he began to plan to assassinate Chairman 'Ali Nasir in the belief that this was the only way left for him to reach a prominent post in the leadership, especially after the conclusion of the third congress of the party and the election of chairman 'Ali Nasir to lead the party for another 5 years.

### Paper Says Defense Minister Under Arrest

*JN150818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Jan (INA) — Press reports here today said that 'Ali 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and member of the YSP Political Bureau, was killed and not executed. The Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* cited sources in Sanaa as saying that, during a heated argument between him and President 'Ali Nasir at a meeting in the YSP Central Committee headquarters attended by other officials, 'Ali 'Antar tried to shoot President 'Ali Nasir, but two of the president's supporters quickly shot and killed 'Ali 'Antar. This was the incident that sparked the sensational events now taking place in the PDRY, the paper said.

The paper also cited informed diplomatic sources in Sanaa as saying that the violent clashes that raged in the Khawrmaksar area from Tariq Barrack and Aden Hotel to the commercial center had died down and that pro-'Ali Nasir Muhammad militias had ended the fighting there in their favor.

The same sources said in a contact after midnight last night that, according to the information available to them, the fighting in the port area of Al-Tawwahi had subsided slightly but that it was not over yet and that sporadic shooting could be heard from time to time. These sources, which the paper did not name, expected the bloody fighting in Aden to be decided in the next 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the Al-Shariqah paper *AL-KHALIJ* cited Arab sources as saying that Defense Minister Salih Muslih was arrested the day before yesterday immediately after the coup attempt. The sources said that Muslih's arrest raises a question mark over the Yemeni incidents, since Muslih is considered closer to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad than 'Ali 'Antar, although both Muslih and 'Antar come from the same region.

Arab sources which the paper described as well informed confirmed that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's injury is only slight.

These sources said that the fierce battle that raged around the presidential palace in Aden led to many dead among the president's personal bodyguard, but that other forces intervened and liquidated those attacking the palace.

## QATAR

### PLO's 'Arafat Arrives; Received by Amir

*GF121144 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today received at his office in Doha palace Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, and His Excellency 'Ali Ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Salah Khalaf and Rafiq al-Natshah, members of the Fatah Central Committee, and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

QNA has learned that Yasir 'Arafat and his highness the amir reviewed a number of issues of mutual concern, foremost of which are developments on the international and Arab levels, as well as Palestinian developments.

The agency also has learned that Yasir 'Arafat briefed his highness the amir on the results of his current tour of a number of Arab capitals.

The PLO chairman and the accompanying delegation arrived in Doha this afternoon. The delegation was received at Doha International Airport by the minister of labor and social affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Jasir al-Mula, director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; the PLO representative in Doha; and a number of PNC members.

### 'Arafat Interviewed

*GF131035 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0522 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, 12 Jan (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the Palestinian people have never been more united than they are today. He said that the numerous attempts by the United States and Britain to create dissension within Palestinian ranks have all failed.

In an interview with Qatar television tonight [12 January], 'Arafat said that Richard Murphy, U.S. envoy to the Middle East, has made four attempts to persuade Palestinian leaders inside the occupied land to abandon the PLO. However, these leaders confronted him with full determination to adehre to the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian leader added that attempts are continuing to bring back "those who have been driven away from the ranks" under various pressures in order to achieve total unity of the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO.

In answer to a question on the PLO's view of terrorism, 'Arafat stated that the PNC adopted a clear decision in 1974 defining terrorism as "an act that affects innocent civilians."

The Palestinian leader reaffirmed the PLO's rjection and condemnation of any act aimed at any unarmed innocent civilian anywhere, because such an act contradicts religious teachings, the principles of the revolution, and international and human vlaues.

Yasir 'Arafat said in his interview with Qatar television that the real guerilla is the one who operates inside the occupied land, stating that the greatest number of guerilla operations against the Zionist enemy — numbering 868 operations — was carried out in 1985. The enemy himself admits this, he said.

He noted that the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance operations in southern Lebanon intensified last year, forming "the most wonderful concord of resistance against the Israeli enemy, and proving that the Galilee security operation that Israel launched against Lebanon in 1982 did not accomplish its mission."

On the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, 'Arafat said that the agreement states that the Palestinian issue is to be resolved through an international conference attended by all the parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO and the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council.

He said that following the support extended by the recent conference of the Islamic foreign ministers for this intention, and the support of the Arab summit in Casablanca earlier, the concept of the international conference has now acquired the support of the Palestinians, Jordanians, Arabs, and Muslims.

'Arafat reiterated the independence of Palestinian decisions and denied that any pressures are being exerted on the PLO to make it adopt a certain attitude. He said that Palestinian decision-making is a prerogative of the Palestinian leadership, which is guided by the resolutions of the PNC, Arab summits, and the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue.

In a mass rally which he held in Doha this evening marking the anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat expressed his appreciation to the amir, government, and people of Qatar for their support for the Palestinian revolution in its just struggle to restore its legitimate rights.

During the rally, 'Arafat asserted that the revolution will pursue its long and hard path in order to achieve victory and to regain the occupied territories despite all the plots and challenges that confront it.

The Palestinian leader reviewed the struggle of the Palestinian revolution and referred to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the steadfastness of the Palestinians and Lebanese in confronting this aggression, which is aimed at expelling 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanese territory. He said that the Israeli enemy did not imagine he would encounter such steadfastness in this war, which lasted for 88 days. He said that the death toll of this war was 72,000 Palestinian and Lebanese martyrs, while on the Israeli side the losses were — according to CIA reports — 3,400 dead, 8,000 wounded, 649 tanks, and 1,100 armored vehicles destroyed.

'Arafat said that the Israeli enemy is currently concentrating its forces in southern Lebanon in order to strike at the Palestinian refugee camps.

In his speech at the rally, Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, stressed the need for armed struggle to liberate the occupied territories, stating that the PLO has explored all avenues seeking a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

Salah Khalaf reviewed the struggle of the Palestinian revolution and the U.S.-Israeli campaigns against the PLO which were aimed at distorting the PLO image and charging it with terrorism. He emphasized the need to adhere to the PNC resolutions in any move toward peace in the region.

### 'Arafat Departs

*GF130559 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, 12 Jan (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Doha today after a brief visit to Qatar within a tour of a number of countries in the region. He was accompanied by Salah Khalaf and Rafiq al-Natshah, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

During the visit, 'Arafat held talks with senior Qatari officials which dealt with a reveiw of the situation in the Arab arena, particularly in connection with the Palestinian question. They also reviewed a number of issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### UK Foreign Secretary Arrives 13 January

*GF131700 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1635 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, arrived in Riyadh this evening on a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom.

The visit is being made at the invitation of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who led those welcoming him at King Khalid International Airport.

Also welcoming the British official were 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Nasir al-Manqur, Saudi ambassador to the United Kingdom; Ma'mun Qabbani, director of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and British Ambassador to the Kingdom Patrick Wright.

Talks between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Sir Geoffrey Howe are expected to begin at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning.

### Attends Banquet

*LD132313 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2155 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, this evening gave a banquet in honor of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe.

The banquet was attended by a number of ministers, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Kingdom, and a number of officials.

### Talks Begin

*GF141033 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Saudi-British talks began at the Foreign Ministry this morning led by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe, who arrived in Riyadh last night.

### Foreign Minister Comments

*GF141413 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Saudi-British talks began at the Foreign Ministry this morning led by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who arrived in Riyadh last night.

Representing Saudi Arabia, the talks were attended by 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; Saudi Ambassador in London Nasir al-Manqur; Ambassador Ma'mun Qabbani, chief of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Nizar Madani, chief of the Informational Media Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Representing the United Kingdom, the talks were attended by the official delegation accompanying the British minister.

Following the meeting, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated that the British minister's meeting with officials, foremost of whom is his majesty the king, would facilitate finding a joint clear view toward various matters and issues of mutual concern and would also contribute to finding solutions to many problems which hinder the achievement of peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

His royal highness stated that the strong historical relations linking Britain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in particular, and Britain and the Arab world in general, in addition to the significant role Britain plays in the European and international arenas, makes Britain qualified to be an effective and positive link to firmly establish the bases of strong cooperation between the Arab world and the European community in political and various economic issues. He said: We look forward to Britain practicing its constructive and vital role — which it is capable of doing — in supporting the issues of rights and justice in the Middle East region. No doubt Britain's adoption of this role will not only contribute to developing and serving the joint and basic interests of Europe and the Arab world, but will also contribute to achieving peace, security, and stability in this significant part of the world.

The minister said: No doubt there is a basic and significant role that can be played by the European Continent and the EEC countries in particular, because we believe that the joint interests of Europe and the Arab nation require them to have a joint concept for peace and security in their regions. No doubt, Britain, which is a significant member of the EEC and because of its position in the Commonwealth, can play a pivotal role in this regard.

His royal highness concluded his statement by saying that no doubt the mutual visits between the two sides contribute to a great extent toward bolstering the bonds of friendship and cooperation between them.

### King Fahd Receives

*GF141426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1407 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office today Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs. The meeting was attended by Saudi Ambassador to Britain Nasir al-Manqur and Patrick Wright, British ambassador in the Kingdom.

### Riyadh Amir, Howe Meet

*GF141423 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — Riyadh Amir Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his accompanying delegation currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, they held cordial discussions on bilateral relations. The amir of Riyadh briefed the guest on current and future progress and prosperity in the Kingdom.

The meeting was attended by Ma'mun al-Qabbani, director of the Western Administration at the Foreign Ministry; Saudi Ambassador in London Nasir al-Manqur; and Patrick Wright, UK ambassador to the Kingdom.

### Howe Comments on Talks

*LD142307 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The British foreign and commonwealth secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has described his talks with officials in the Kingdom as of considerable importance. He said that the talks affirmed the identity of views between the Kingdom and Britain in regard to many international issues.

In a statement he delivered at the beginning of his press conference Tuesday at the British Embassy, he affirmed the need for the adoption of all possible means to prevent reaching a deadlock in the search for a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He affirmed Britain's readiness to actively help in seeking ways through which it can make a useful contribution to the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

The British secretary praised the unique and constructive role the Kingdom plays in the search for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iraq-Iran war.

### Concludes Visit, Departs

*GF150644 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0612 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Jan (SPA) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, left Riyadh today following an official visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the Kingdom.

## Chief of British Defense Staff Arrives in Riyadh

*GF121816 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) — Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, arrived in Riyadh this evening on an official 2-day visit to the Kingdom. The visit is in response to an invitation from Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff.

He was received at the airport by Staff Gen Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff; Patrick Wright, British Ambassador to the Kingdom; the commanders of the air, naval, and ground forces; the commander of the air defense forces; and senior Armed Forces officers.

The British chief of the defense staff is to hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation on issues of mutual interest.

### Defense Minister Receives

*GF131556 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, met with Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, and his accompanying delegation today.

During the meeting, which was attended by Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff; and Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the Kingdom; means of cooperation were discussed and the amicable relations between the two countries were reviewed.

### Delegation Departs

*GF141045 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British defense staff, and the delegation accompanying him left King Khalid International Airport this morning following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom. During his visit, he met with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, aviation and defense minister, and inspector general. He also conferred with Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff.

He was seen off by Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad; the commanders of the ground, air, and naval forces; and the commanders of the air defense.

## Senegalese President Arrives in Riyadh 12 Jan

*GF121331 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on an official visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival at the airport, his excellency was welcomed by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

### Meets With King Fahd

*LD122313 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2110 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf held a bilateral meeting this evening at Al-Istiqbal Palace in Al-Nasiriyah.

We recall that the Senegalese president arrived in Riyadh today on an official visit to the Kingdom.

### Talks Begin

*GF131550 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf this afternoon presided over Saudi-Senegalese talks.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Highness Prince Sutlan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; Muhammad Abu al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information; Muhammad al-Mulham, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers, and the escorting minister; and 'Abdallah al-Tubayshi, Saudi ambassador to Senegal.

The talks were attended on the Senegalese side by Moustapha Niasse, minister of foreign affairs; Ibrahima Wone, minister of interior; Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of planning and cooperation; (Osman Seli), minister of state for financial affairs at the National Council [name and title as heard]; and (Amadu Alaji Sham), Senegalese ambassador to the Kingdom.

### President Departs

*GF141257 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1225 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Medina, 14 Jan (SPA) — Senegalese Presidet Abdou Diouf and the delegation accompanying him left Medina for Djibouti at 1415 today.

## PLO Executive Committee Chairman Continues Visit

### Meets Prince Sultan

*JN111736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1644 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Saudi Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation in Riyadh today. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East and issues of common interest.

### Appeals to Al-Qadhdhafi

*JN111812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1621 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] In a speech he delivered at the graduation of the Hammam al-Shatt martyrs course for boys and girls in the Al-Kharj area of Saudi Arabia last night, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] greeted Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He said that King Fahd has agreed to hold an Arab summit to close Arab ranks. He added: I also extend greetings to my brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who said yesterday that he is forgetting Arab differences. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar called on Al-Qadhdhafi to unify the Arab stand. 'Arafat said: I say to him that if there are differences between you and I, I have forgotten all these differences, so let us stand side by side from Saudi Arabia and Oman to Morocco in a unified Arab stand to confront this Israeli-U.S. arrogance which attacked Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis and the nuclear reactor in Iraq. This arrogance is also threatening to attack the positions of our forces in the YAR, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunis, Algeria, Iraq, and Jordan.

In the past, they threatened our camps in southern Lebanon. The Zionists said that their attack on the camps was a reply to the missile rocket operations. I tell them one thing: If they kill Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], or Abu Shakir [Rafiq al-Natshah] the march will not stop because every time a cadre or leader gets killed our boys and girls carry the banner and continue the march to Jerusalem.

### Attends Anniversary Reception

*LD120053 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 11 Jan (SPA) — The PLO office in Jeddah this evening held a reception on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the outbreak of the Palestine revolution under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Holy Mecca District, and in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The reception, which was attended by the secretary general of the Islamic World League, Dr Abdullah Nasif, and by the president of the Islamic Development Bank, Dr Ahmad Muhammad Ali, began with a recitation from the Koran.

Rafiq al-Natshah, PLO representative in the Kingdom, then introduced Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who delivered a speech welcoming His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn Abd al-Muhsin and others present. He reviewed the achievements of the revolution since its inception and said that during 1985, the Palestine revolution had carried out 62 heroic operations. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] also reviewed the experience of the Palestine revolution in the war of attrition in Tripoli and Sabra and Shatila, stressing the continuation of the revolution in its struggle until victory and the liberation of the occupied Arab land from the tyrant enemy.

Abu 'Ammar also praised the backing the PLO receives from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, people and government, and said that the Palestinians will not forget the positive stances adopted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz standing by the Palestinian people since the outbreak of their revolution and during the days of the war of attrition which the Palestinian people had waged. He reiterated the determination of the Palestine revolution to continue the struggle against the enemy, which has usurped the land of Palestine, until the liberation of all the occupied territory and until the dispersed Palestinian people return to their homeland.

'Arafat called on Iraq and Iran to halt the war raging between them, and called on Iran to respond to the Islamic and international mediation efforts to end this war, which no one is benefiting from save the enemy who is lying in wait for our Arab and Islamic nation.

Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin and Yasir 'Arafat and the accompanying delegation then left the reception hall with the same warm reception and welcome that they were accorded when they arrived.

### Praises King Fahd

*LD122309 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2205 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Jeddah, 12 Jan (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat praised the Kingdom's moral and material support for the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause. He stressed that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his well-guided government do not spare any effort in supporting the Palestinian cause.

In a statement that will be published tomorrow, Monday, in *AL-BILAD* and *'UKAZ*, 'Arafat stressed that the role of the Kingdom, under the leadership of his majesty, is a leading role and is a model to be followed for the sake of supporting the causes of our Islamic and Arab nations, and that the Kingdom's efforts and good offices for the sake of closing ranks and consolidating Arab and Islamic solidarity are appreciated at all Islamic, Arab, and international levels.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman pointed out that an international peace conference under the supervision of the United Nations, and which is supported by the Islamic countries, would lead to positive results toward reaching the principles on which any solution for the Palestinian issue should be based.

Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that special circumstances were the reason for postponing his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. He expressed his hope that the meeting will take place soon in order to discuss all current developments in the Palestinian issue in particular, and developments in the Arab region in general.

'Arafat recalled that contacts and consultations currently are being made for holding a PNC meeting, pointing out that patience in holding it would enable positive and constructive results to be reached for the benefit of the Palestinian cause and Palestinian people.

## French Navy Chief Arrives for Official Visit

*GF101930 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] General (Yvan Hart), commander of the French naval forces, arrived in Riyadh today on an official visit to the Kingdom. He will view the Saudi naval forces and will meet with a number of officials. He was received at King Khalid International Airport by Navy Major General Talal al-Mufdi, commander of the Royal Saudi Naval Forces.

### Meets Defense Minister

*GF111600 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, today received in his office at the ministry General (Yvan Hart), commander of the French naval forces.

## Prince Sultan Receives U.S. Senator Goldwater

*GF121727 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA) — His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received at his house today Barry Goldwater, member of the U.S. Senate and chairman of the U.S. Senate's Armed Services Committee, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, relations between the Kingdom and the United States were reviewed and views on issues of mutual interest were exchanged.

Walter Cutler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, attended the audience.

## Defense Minister, U.S. Military Official Meet

*GF111240 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received in his office at the ministry today Lieutenant General (Highbury), commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting, which was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Sa'd al-Rumayh, acting director general of the Military Works; and Walter Cutler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, both sides discussed technical cooperation between the General Directorate of Military Works at the Ministry of Defense and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

## Defense Minister, U.S. Commander Discuss Cooperation

*GF141513 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1320 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, today received Lieutenant General George Crist, U.S. commander of the Central Command [title as received] who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral military cooperation. The meeting was attended by Staff Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hammad and Walter Kitler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom.

Later, Staff Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hammad received Lt Gen George Crist and discussed with him aspects of military relations between the Saudi Defense Ministry and the U.S. Department of Defense. Staff Major General Sa'd al-Muwayna, commander of Armed Forces operations, attended the meeting.

### Iranian Official Arrives for Minor Pilgrimage

*GF140628 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Mojtaba Mir-Mehdi, Iranian deputy minister for legal and parliamentary affairs, arrived in Jeddah yesterday to perform the minor pilgrimage. He was received at the airport by Salim Sumbul, director general of a Foreign Ministry branch and of protocol in the western region.

### Crown Prince Returns Home From Abroad

*GF132008 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — With God's protection and care, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, arrived at King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 2100 today, returning from a trip abroad.

#### Hospitalized With Cold

*GF141653 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — The Royal Court has issued the following statement:

Following his return [from a trip abroad], His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, was admitted to the King Faysal specialized hospital to receive normal medical treatment for a slight cold. May God protect his royal highness. We wish him continued good health.

## UAE

### Libyan Bank Official Arrives in Abu Dhabi

*GF140439 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2120 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jan (WAKH) — Salim Mas'ud Juwayli, deputy governor of the Libyan central bank, arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening on an official visit to the UAE. Upon his arrival, the Libyan official said that he will hold talks with the officials of the UAE central bank and the Arab monetary fund on cooperation in banking between the two sides.

#### Discuss Assets Freeze

*GF141435 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1340 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jan (WAKH) — 'Abd al-Malik al-Hamra, governor of UAE Central Bank, met here today with Salim Juwayli, deputy governor of the Libyan Central Bank, who is currently visiting the UAE as part of his tour of a number of the region's states.

During the meeting, attended by Muhammad ibn Sultan al-Zahiri, deputy governor of UAE Central Bank, views were exchanged on a number of Arab banking and monetary issues in general and on bilateral cooperation in particular.

Following the meeting, Salim Juwayli described the decision of U.S. President Reagan to freeze Libyan assets in the United Satates as illegal and set on an incorrect basis. He pointed out that the concerned sides in Libya are currently studying the U.S. decision from all sides to define the size of frozen Libyan assets, which in any case are not that substantial.

He stated that the people's congresses in Libya are the final decision-makers in this matter and that his country is conducting continuous consultations with Arab central banks.

In this regard, he lauded the UAE's clear stand supporting Arab causes and opposing foreign threats to any Arab country.

### Visiting Indian Minister on Gulf Mediation Efforts

*GF131210 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister Baliram Bhagat has confirmed that there is no new initiative by the Nonaligned Movement to end the Iraq-Iran war.

He said that he discussed with the Iranian officials the issues connected with the Iraq-Iran war, regional issues, and Indian-Pakistani relations.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, he added that he informed the Iranian officials of the stand of India, in its capacity as the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, which calls for ending the Iraq-Iran war at the earliest possible date in order to preserve the region's security and stability on the basis of adherence to international law, good-neighborly relations, and the settlement of disagreements through a peaceful dialogue. He pointed out that his country maintains its neutrality with regard to the war.

The Indian minister said that his country is trying to discuss the issue of the latest escalation of tension in Libyan-U.S. relations within the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Committee.

He said that his current 1-day visit to the UAE, which began yesterday, is within his current tour of the region.

He will also visit Kuwait and Bahrain in order to discuss bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

### British Defense Staff Chief Arrives in Abu Dhabi

*GF141510 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jan (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, received this afternoon Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi.

During the meeting they reviewed issues of mutual interest and the situation in the region in general, in addition to the means of strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

The chief of the British Defense Staff arrived in Abu Dhabi earlier today from Riyadh for a 3-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour to a number of the region's countries.

## YAR

### President Receives USSR Ambassador, Message

*JN151214 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the People's General Congress, has received in his office in Ta'izz His Excellency Anatoliy Filev, the Soviet ambassador to our country, who conveyed a message from the Soviet leaders dealing with situation in the Yemeni arena.

### President Receives Telephone Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

*GF150448 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, last night received a telephone call from his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan revolution.

SABA' has learned that during the telephone conversation, they discussed developments in the Arab arena.

### British Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

*GF101741 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] Timothy Raison, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and minister for overseas development, left Sanaa today following a 4-day visit to the YAR. During the visit he held talks with a number of brother officials dealing with the means to develop relations between our country and the United Kingdom.

The British minister described his visit to our country and his talks with the brother officials with whom he met as successful and fruitful. He stated that he discussed with them the ways to develop bilateral relations in various fields. He pointed out that he visited a number of provinces and viewed development projects which have been carried out and are being carried out in cooperation with the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, he expressed thanks for the hospitality and warm welcome he was accorded during his visit to the YAR.

He was seen off by Brother Muhammad Khadim al-Wajih, minister of finance; David Nathan [name as heard], British ambassador in Sanaa; and a representative of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry.

## Reportage on Visit of Italian Prime Minister

### Arrives in Cairo

*NC141229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi arrived in Cairo at noon today on a 4-hour visit to Egypt, during which he will meet with President Husni Mubarak.

He was met at Cairo Airport by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, other ministers, and high-ranking officials. He then flew by helicopter to Al-Qubbah Palace where he will have a meeting with President Mubarak.

An official reception was accorded to the Italian prime minister on his arrival at Cairo Airport. He reviewed a guard of honor and a band played the Italian and Egyptian national anthems.

### Holds Talks With Mubarak

*NC141550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held talks at the business lunch hosted by President Mubarak for the Italian prime minister and his delegation.

The business lunch followed the 2-hour closed session of talks between President Mubarak and Bettino Craxi. The banquet was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, and the prime minister's deputies.

Also attending were the heads of the following ministries: petroleum, interior, information, economy and foreign trade, tourism and civil aviation, and health. Also in attendance were ministers of state for war production, and for the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council; Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Dr Mamduh al-Biltagi, Public Information Authority chairman; and Ambassadors Muhammad Wafa' Hijazi and 'Ala' Khayrat. On the Italian side Craxi's delegation attended the banquet.

### Supports Conference on Mideast

*NC141559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1432 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi lauded Egypt's foreign policy, noting that Egypt is playing a major role in the Middle East. In a statement he made today, Craxi said that underlying terrorist operations in the Middle East is a desire to impede any progress in the peace process. Therefore, Italy wishes to promote cooperation among all the countries that wish to agree on this process. Such cooperation ultimately will isolate all those who practice terrorism.

In his statement, Mr Craxi proposed an international conference, comprising all the parties and the states concerned with peace in the Middle East.

### Holds Press Conference, Departs

*NC141659 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held a press conference at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace at the end of his 4-hour visit to Cairo. President Mubarak saw the Italian guest off before the news conference. The Italian prime minister delivered a speech, and then replied to journalists' questions. The text of Mr Craxi's speech follows:

I made a quick visit to Cairo which was, nevertheless, intensive, beneficial, and very significant. It was mainly a visit of friendship, but it also reflected the importance and the vigor of relations between Egypt and Italy. The visit also included political consultations at a time when the Mediterranean is the scene of acute tension and anxiety.

We had an in-depth exchange of views with President Mubarak. The Egyptian and Italian Governments have identical views on important issues. We are mainly concerned with peace and with terrorism which constitutes a threat, an obstacle, and a hazard to the future of peace in the area.

As two friendly countries, we, together with other friendly countries, are bent on fighting terrorism. We seek to protect ourselves against terrorism and to seek out those who protect and motivate terrorists. We are bent on this.

Of course, we must be thoughtful in this pursuit. We are searching for the causes of terrorism and the soil that fosters it. We must remove these causes by analyzing them and subsequently finding balanced and urgent solutions. In order to do this, we must respect the rights of peoples and states and must solve the Palestinian issue. This is the responsibility of the world, the major powers, and concerned states. This conflict must be resolved.

Since the future is obscure and the situation difficult, we must mobilize all our efforts and those made by those countries of goodwill in order to rectify this situation. Inaction does not bring about a better situation, but a more hazardous one.

President Mubarak and I have stressed the importance of exchanges and consultations, particularly among the friends who realize the seriousness of this situation. The time has come for all of us to work together and move in the right direction.

The Italian prime minister then answered the reporters' questions.

Asked about the serious conditions currently prevailing in the region and the possibility of giving momentum to the peace process, Craxi said: The situation is always under one's control. The more we rally together, the more easily we overcome the dangers. With goodwill, we can push forward the peace process.

Asked whether the difficulties are represented by the West or by the Arabs, the Italian prime minister said: Difficulties exist on both sides, but inaction remains the main threat.

In response to another question on whether improving relations with Israel will activate the peace initiatives, Craxi said that Egypt has greatly contributed in giving impetus to the move toward peace, and that it is proceeding on the right track.

After the press conference, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, saw off the Italian guest at Cairo Airport.

### Interviewed on Terrorism, Libya

*NC150820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement constituted an important and constructive step forward in the Middle East problem.

He said: So far, we consider the agreement to be an important factor. It should be taken into consideration in other possible initiatives, such as the international conference sought by more than one party.

In an interview with *AL-AHRAM* published today, Craxi touched on the issue of terrorism. He said: We are most concerned about the increasing phenomenon of terrorism, which must be confronted decisively. We have to take stringent internal measures, but we should also support cooperation at the international level among all those countries which are determined to deal with this phenomenon.

Regarding Italian-Libyan relations, Bettino Craxi said that his country believes that the United States has taken a correct and wise decision by not carrying out a military operation against Libya.

He added: We are certain, however, that we must look toward intensifying the efforts for peace in the Middle East if we want to frustrate terrorism. I made this very clear in the reply we sent to President Ronald Reagan a few days ago.

## Mubarak Receives Defense Adviser, Air Defense Chief

*NC141632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received the adviser to the defense minister, Lieutenant General al-Sayyid Hamdi, and Air Defense Commander Major General 'Adil Khalil.

## President Receives Abu Ghazalah, Al-'Urabi 14 Jan

*NC141303 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Chief of Staff Lieutenant General 'Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace at noon today.

## U.S. Defense Department Official Arrives in Cairo

*NC142214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — U.S. Department of Defense Under Secretary Landstone [name as received], arrived in Cairo this evening on a 4-day visit to Egypt. Landstone will hold talks with senior officials at the Ministry of War Production.

## Al-Mahjub Confers With New Zealand Counterpart

*NC141809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub today received Gerald Wool, the speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives, who is currently visiting here.

During the session, the New Zealand official said that Egypt is playing a major and effective role in sustaining and promoting the Middle East peace process. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he said, is a turning point in the course of the peace efforts in the region. Gerald Wool also hailed the Egyptian and Jordanian drive for peace in the area. The New Zealand official said that he will urge the Israeli Labor Party to take positive and rapid measures to bring peace to the region and to avoid the recurrence of terrorist acts. Gerald Wool also emphasized the need to hold parliamentary and diplomatic meetings in order to inform the public of the truth about the Middle East conflict in general and the Palestinian problem in particular.

Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub stressed Egypt's continued dedication to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. He said that peaceful means can achieve what war cannot. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreemnt, Al-Mahjub said, is a first step toward peace negotiations within an international conference to be attended by Jordan, the PLO, and other concerned parties. The Egyptian People's Assembly speaker said that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is opposed to terrorism and has denounced it. Solving the Palestinian problem will help establish a just peace in the Middle East, Al-Mahjub said.

The session was attended by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Affairs Committee; Kamal Henri Abadir, chairman of the Assembly's Defense Committee; and Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party.

## Investigation of 41 Religious Extremists Concluded

*NC150851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* reports today that the state security prosecution has concluded investigations into three extremist religious groups, 41 members of which were recently arrested. Each of the groups' leaders had claimed to be a prophet and the awaited mahdi.

Members of two of these groups were arrested in Cairo and members of the third in Aswan. The paper says that their moral behavior was deviant and that they propagated their distorted Islamic ideas among the masses.

The state security prosecution ordered that members of two groups be held in custody for further investigation.

The members of the third group were detained for examination of their morals after it became clear that both male and female members of the group pursued abnormal practices. Their ideas and opinions were referred to Al-Azhar for an opinion.

### Decision on Khatir Autopsy Appeal Postponed

*NC141752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — The Cairo court of appeals for urgent cases today decided to postpone its consideration of the appeal submitted by the government cases administration against the decision to order a second autopsy on Sulayman Khatir, until tomorrow, Wednesday.

The postponement was made in order to enable the defense to read a full account of the decision.

The court also decided to remove Mr Muhammad Nagib Hasan al-Mahdi, a member of the court's assisting board, from the case, due to the fact that his father, lawyer Hasan al-Mahdi, is one of the defense attorneys in the case.

The Cairo court for urgent cases had issued a ruling last Thursday ordering a second autopsy. The government cases administration then submitted its appeal.

### AL-AHRAM Comments on Israel's Decision on Tabah

*NC150630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Tabah Problem and the Peace Process", the editorial in today's *AL-AHRAM* says: The reported agreement by the Israeli Government to refer the Tabah problem to arbitration appears to be a positive step that could, if the intentions are good, affect the peace process and move it a stage forward. It could be an indication that logic has prevailed, taking into account how sensitive this issue is for Egypt and the importance it has in this country.

*AL-AHRAM* goes on to say: As far as the Egyptian people are concerned, Tabah is not merely a square kilometer of sand, as some Israelis are saying. For all Egyptians, it is a question of national soil. It is also a question of the sincerity of Israel's declarations about its desire for peace, and what kind of peace it wants. Peace, to Egyptians, is a single, indivisible concept, over which there can be no bargaining. It must be just, and must not infringe on sovereignty, dignity, or the national soil.

### AL-AKHBAR on Israeli Attempts To Enter Mosque

*NC150802 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* paper today affirms that there is an evil Israeli plan which is gradually being implemented to empty the Old City of Jerusalem of its Arab inhabitants and to declare it a Jewish city.

In its editorial, the paper says that Israel is using security as an excuse to demolish the city, expel its Arab inhabitants, and declare it a 100 percent Jewish city, after Israeli laws have failed to annex Jerusalem and subdue the Palestinian people's resistance.

As evidence of this, the paper notes the repeated attempts by members of the Israeli Knesset to enter the Al-Aqsa Mosque forcibly in bigoted defiance of the feelings of Muslims and Arabs in Jerusalem, and disrespect of their holy places.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* stresses that Jerusalem will remain Arab and that repression, violence, and terrorism will only lead to more steadfastness and resistance.

### AL-AKHBAR Comments on ICO Final Resolutions

*NC120745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* today comments on the resolutions passed by the recent ICO conference in Fes. The paper says that these resolutions are a condemnation of Israel's belligerence and of the anti-Palestinian position of the United States. *AL-AKHBAR* also notes that the resolutions made no mention of the Iraq-Iran war. A 7-hour final session failed to bring about agreement on this issue.

*AL-AKHBAR* says that the ICO resolutions stressed that Israel should withdraw from the occupied Arab land and that peace in the Middle East could only be achieved through a UN-sponsored international conference in which the PLO must participate. The ICO resolutions, the paper adds, constitute renewed condemnation of Israel's practices. The ICO reflects the power of the Islamic world, which is inhabited by half the population of the globe. The paper concludes by calling on the Islamic countries to work together for the implementation of the ICO resolutions.

## Communique on 13 Jan Khark Raid, Other Actions

*JN141721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Communique No. 2,084 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to defeat the suspect, aggressive policy of the Iranian tyrant clique and defend our land and principles, our brave Armed Forces are continuing to deal violent blows to this misguided clique until it opts for justice and heeds the call for peace.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. With their courageous activities, our brave Iraqi eagles are daily expressing their ability to destroy all the material means the Khomeyniites are employing in their aggression against our country. At 1900 yesterday, and in a successful raid, our eagles dealt another blow to Khark Island installations, setting their targets ablaze. Having carried out their mission accurately and efficiently, our eagles returned to the homeland in God's care.

2. Our forward formations in the East Al-Basrah oeprational sector under the III Army Corps opened artillery and tank fire on enemy positions, gun emplacements, and vehicles, scoring effective hits on their targets. They destroyed eight infantry positions and one 106mm gun, burned one ammunition dump, and set other enemy positions on fire. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

3. One of our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps directed an effective blow to enemy units opposite our forces. One enemy raft was completely destroyed and one ammunition dump was burned.

4. Two infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army corps and one medium caliber machinegun position was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. Two groups of enemy personnel attempted to advance toward our forward units in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted them and forced them to flee.

6. The rancorous enemy forces shelled Al-'Uzayr and Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 January 1986

## Oil Minister Receives Maltese Industry Minister

*JN141633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi received Maltese Industry Minister Karmenu Vela and his delegation today. They discussed the prospects for economic and technical cooperation and ways to develop it as well as the date of the meeting of the Iraqi-Maltese joint committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation scheduled to be held in Malta this year. The meeting was attended by the director general of the foreign relations and investments department in the ministry and the Maltese charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

### Commander in Chief Receives U.S. Congressman

*JN131443 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman, 13 Jan (PETRA) — Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today at noon received U.S. Congressman John Miller, who is currently visiting Jordan, at the General Command. Attending the meeting were the chief of staff, Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the U.S. charge d'affaires, and the U.S. military attache in Amman.

### Meeting With Senate President

*JN131549 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman, 13 Jan (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has asserted that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East conflict. He pointed out that the Jordanian stand on the solution of the question stems from constant principles, foremost among them Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, especially Jerusalem, as well as the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to self-determination on their homeland's soil.

On receiving U.S. House of Representatives member John Miller today, the Senate president said that Jordan under His Majesty King Husayn called for a practical and realistic formula to achieve a just, comprehenisve peace in the region through an international conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, that is, the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, in addition to the five permanent UN Security Council member states. He added that the United States, in its capacity as a superpower, is asked to shoulder its international responsibilities to the Palestine question and to play a balanced and just role in order to curb the inhuman Israeli practices in the occupied territories and to help the region avoid the manifestations of desperation and extremism resulting from the failure to achieve a just, lasting solution to the Palestine question.

Al-Lawzi also reviewed the march of democratic life in Jordan, which was obstructed for 10 years due to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. He asserted that Jordan endeavored to preserve its democratic institutions despite these circumstances.

### Prince Hasan Receives U.S. Military Delegation

*JN141928 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office this evening General William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is currently visiting Jordan. The meeting was attended by General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the U.S. charge d'affaires.

Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received Gen William Crowe in his office this evening. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, a number of his aides, the Jordanian military attache in Washington, the U.S. charge d'affaires, the U.S. military attache in Amman, and the delegation accompanying the guest. Gen Crowe and his delegation listened to a military briefing on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff arrived in Amman this afternoon leading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of officials and visit a number of military sites. He was received upon arrival at the Amman military airport by Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the chief of staff, his aides for operations and training, the inspector general of the Armed Forces, the U.S. charge d'affaires, the U.S. military attache in Amman, and a number of senior officers.

### Prime Minister Receives French Party Official

*JN131319 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Michel Rocard, leader of the moderate wing in the French Socialist Party. During the meeting they reviewed the current political situation in the region, particularly relating to the Middle East problem and what France can do to support the just, comprehensive peace process in the region.

### Interior Minister on 'Solutions' With Syria

*JN141931 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid recently visited Damascus and held talks with Syrian officials on bilateral relations. This visit assumed special importance because security issues have for past years formed the main bone of contention between the two countries. We asked the Jordanian minister about the most important results of his talks in Damascus.

[Begin recording] [Al-Kayid] My visit to Syria was in response to a kind invitation from Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash. The main aim of the visit was to discuss security problems between the two countries. These problems were discussed and we reached solutions for many problems, some of which are:

1. Simplifying entry procedures at border posts and handling all problems at these posts.

2. Cooperating through direct contacts with competent organs in the fields of security, drug trafficking, and pursuit of criminals.

3. Dealing with any other security issues which might arise between the two countries by deferring it to governors of border areas. On our side will be the governors of Irbid and al-Mafrq and on the Syrian side the governors of Dar'a and Al-Suwayda'. The governors will be entrusted with solving these problems.

Other issues were also discussed, all of which can go under the heading of security problems.

[Na'im] Your Excellency, did you reach agreement on the fate of Syrian opposition elements who sought or might seek asylum in Jordan?

[Al-Kayid] This issue was discussed by both sides. The Syrians have a number of Jordanians who were detained or convicted for political ressons. Jordan also has a number of prisoners. However, discussion on this issue was postponed following more study and consultation. This problem in my opinion requires a political decision.

[Na'im] How do you evaluate Syrian-Jordanian relations today?

[Al-Kayid] Following the historic meeting between his majesty the king and His Excellency Strugger President Hafiz al-Asad, I can say that issues returned to normal, to their original position. We discussed all issues in a spirit of cordiality and genuine brotherhood, in the spirit of genuine Arab solidarity. This was the natural result of the meeting between the two great leaders. I can assert that the road is now clear and that many obstacles and hindrances have been removed. Many snags were removed between us and Syria.

[Na'im] In your opinion, what are the remaining snags in your relations with Syria?

[Al-Kayid] The issues concerning political detainees in Syria and in Jordan. This issue is still under consideration. In my opinion, it requires a political decision and further study because there are people who were convicted. They are not under interrogation. Had their problem been one of interrogation, it would have been solved very easily, but convictions cannot be solved easily.

## SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial Views PDRY Incidents

*JN141012 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*
*14 Jan 86 pp 1,16*

[Editorial: "Have They Butchered Democracy, Or Has It Committed Suicide?"]

[Text] The cause of democracy in the Arab World is "Intricate and inscrutable." During the past half century, this cause has been consecrated by too much blood, and we do not know if this bloodshed has been for the purpose of preserving democracy, butchering it, or preventing it from committing suicide.

What has happened in South Yemen has brought forth this most important, cherished cause for discussion once again. Those concerned about democracy have labored hard to try to find where the fault lies. They ask: Is the fault with us, who are new to democracy, or is it inherent in democracy itself? The fault cannot possibly be inherent in democracy, because hundreds of firmly established democracies have managed to survive without the shedding of a single drop of blood.

The South Yemen experient with its national and pan-Arab dimensions and concepts of economic, social, and agricultural reforms has been accompanied by fears and misgivings, which is why we are concerned. It is inconceivable for this unique, distinguished experiment to resist and struggle in an atmosphere that is immersed in backwardness, divisions, and feudalism and in an environment that fears change and modernization.

This explains the border dispute that erupted with North Yemen in 1979. That dispute was in fact an attempt to abort the Aden experiment on the basis that it constituted a new development, portending challenge and change in the entire environment.

But for the experiment to start consuming itself from within by rekindling bloody conflicts and splitting into different policies and trends — left, right, center, left of center, and right of center — and then ending in bloodshed, this means to us the beginning of the end of the big lie that was carried to us by those who were directly involved with this experiment.

The South Yemen incident, and before that the series of coups that beset us in the 50's and 60's when we were told that they came about to correct courses or stop deviations in order to confront the challenges, attacks, and onslaughts of colonialism and imperialism, have only brought us setbacks and disasters and enabled our enemies to invade and occupy us.

No matter what the reasons are or the forces behind the bloody incidents in Aden, it has now been proven that in its broad meanings, democracy is consciousness, good conduct, awareness, and responsibility, and that these things are not acquired by legislative decree or by the rifle.

## Editorial: Resistance Must Come From 'Inside'

*JN121004 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*
*12 Jan 86 pp 1, 17*

[Editoriial: "Resistance Can Only Be Carried Out Inside"]

[Text] The struggle and daily fighting against the enemy in the occupied territories is a basic principle of militant pan-Arab action. This is what we saw in Lebanon and observed in Algeria and the SRV where struggle succeeded in forcing the aggressive usurper and occupier to take into account the resistance on the military, political, and even historical levels. The aggressor and occupier could not avoid this. Our people's uprising in Nabulus, Jerusalem, and Al-Aqsa and their strong and resolute confrontation of the occupier restored our Palestinian people and their resistance to the map of political events despite attempts to obliterate their cause as people and land.

What happened in Nabulus yesterday, even though it was a limited action, and what happened before that in holy Jerusalem represent a continuing rejection of dealing with the occupier despite all the luring and terrorizing attempts and the foolish attempts of those who call for the fait accompli policy, coexistence, and normalization. The Nabulus incident is a basic return to the spirit of resistance and a comprehensive national and pan-Arab reply to the Zionist onslaught against our homeland during these dark Arab times which cause some to pant after any solution. Ultimately it is an assertion that our struggie is a struggle over land, existence, people, identity, and history which we and our future generations have to shoulder. It will never be anything else.

We are speaking about our people's resistance inside toward regaining their land and rights and showing things as they really are in order to increase the anger of our enemy because under no circumstances can we ignore or neglect this incident to please the enemies or our history. We say the resistance and strugge can only be carried out inside the occupied land.

## AL-RA'Y Scorns U.S. Call for Sanctions on Syria

*JN110748 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 22*

[Editorial: "They Have Not Forgotten Syria"?]

[Text] In a blatant threat, Robert Oakley, director of the office for counterterrorism at the U.S. State Department, has announced that the United States has not forgotten Syria and that it may take boycott measures against it, as with Libya, on the pretext that it is also involved in supporting terrorism.

This new threat not only exposes the evil U.S. intentions against Syria, but also asserts these intentions against the entire Arab nation. This new threat also shows that the U.S. terrorist scheme to impose hegemony over the region and to contain the Arab will is being accelerated and pushed forward as if in a race with time.

After U.S. policy failed to provoke outrage against Syria through the Syrian missile issue which it fabricated together with Israel, this same policy tried to blackmail Syria through the issue of combtting terrorism, which U.S. officials insincerely claim to adopt. Fraternal Syria is not a center of terrorism, but a dear Arab bastion. It is time the Americans held their tongues and took their hands off the area after the tragedies they caused.

The Arab leaders are called upon more than before to convene an urgent Arab summit to take measures that abort U.S. blackmail against Libya and Syria. They must embark on a united Arab march that confronts the evil schemes and leads a real Arab struggle to regain usurped rights and establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

### Al-Jumayyil Returns From Damascus Summit

*NC141618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] President Amin al-Jumayyil and his delegation arrived at Al-Qulay'at Air Base at 1630 — that is, around half an hour ago — on a Middle East Airlines flight. Receiving him at Al-Qulay'at airport were Joseph al-Hashim, minister of post and telecommunications; General Michel Awn, Army commander; Brigadier General Ibrahim al-Haj, Air Force commander; Dr Jamil Ni'mah, director general of public security; Colonel Simon Qassis, Army intelligence director; Colonel Na'im Farah, northern military area commander; and Major Samir (Hubbush), Al-Qulay'at Air Base commander. Under heavy rainfall, President al-Jumayyil reviewed an Army battalion and a Syrian unit working in the north.

After a brief rest, President al-Jumayyil and his delegation left for Bikfayya by air.

### Tripartite Committee on Attempt To 'Torpedo' Accord

*NC150710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripartite committee sources have described President al-Jumayyil's proposals at the summit talks in Damascus as a new attempt to torpedo the agreement, particularly those parts that pertain to the ending of the state of war, the special relations between Lebanon and Syria, the elimination of political sectarianism, the ministerial council, and the powers of the president of the republic.

The sources said that Damascus' efforts with President al-Jumayyil have not succeeded in salvaging what might have been salvaged. The sources say that the reason for this is the fact that President al-Jumayyil's proposals left no room for bargaining. He submitted counter-proposals to certain articles of the agreement, including those articles which were based on the policy statement of the present government.

The sources said that President al-Jumayyil had proposed that the implementation of the agreement should not take place during his term of office, but should be delayed until the end of his term. The present government will refer the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies. The president has no objection to the formation of a new cabinet once the agreement has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

The committee sources stated: As signatories to the agreement, we consider President al-Jumayyil's position to be negative vis-a-vis the issues of ending the state of war and embarking on political reforms. We are holding consultations with our allies on ways of putting the agreement into effect. We have already agreed on a timetable for implementing the agreement, while taking the president's views into consideration. However, the country cannot wait indefinitely for the president to be ready to implement the agreement.

The sources noted that Ministers Birri and Junblatt will consult with Speaker al-Husayni, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Minister Salim al-Huss, and other leaders. Hubayqah will undertake similar discussions. The sources said that the signatories of the agreement think that if efforts to reach an understanding with President al-Jumayyil fail, they will go ahead and implement the agreement according to an executive program which they have agreed upon.

### Tripartite Representatives Go to Damascus 14 Jan

*NC141224 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripartite committee members Michel Samahah, Muhammad Baydun, Akram Shuhayyib, and Marawan Hamadah left for Damascus at 1030 today. Former Minister Michel al-Murr also went to Damascus to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. This morning, Khaddam telephoned Minister Nabih Birri to discuss the Lebanese-Syrian summit and the tripartite agreement. Birri then telephoned Walid Junblatt.

### Birri, Junblatt View Response to 'Reneging' on Accord

*NC151244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] A meeting was held in the house of Minister Walid Junblatt in West Beirut at noon today. The meeting was attended by Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, Muhammad Baydun, former Minister Marwan Hamadah, and Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham. The participants studied ways to respond to the reneging on the [tripartite] agreement.

#### Reaffirm Support for Accord

*NC151303 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt held a meeting today at the latter's house in Beirut. Also present were Army Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Abu Dargham, Marwan Hamadah, Muhammad Baydun, and a number of political and military officers from the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal Movement. During the meeting, the participants reviewed the latest developments in order to coordinate their positions. Birri and Junblatt reasserted their adherence to the contents of the tripartite agreement and their determination to safeguard it.

### Bishop al-Hilu Appeals for End to Fighting

*NC151104 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Statement by Bishop Ibrahim al-Hulu, the apostolic administrator of the Maronite Patriarchate in Lebanon, issued after a meeting with several Maronite bishops and abbots in Bkirki on 15 January — read by announcer]

[Text] The fighting in the eastern areas which broke out the day before yesterday, subsided following the intervention of the

Army, but resumed in a ferocious manner this morning. This is totally unjustifable. Let the combatants and all those who carry arms understand that their weapons, as they have repeatedly declared, are for self-defense and for the defense of values which they always boast that they are protecting and safeguarding, and not for killing each other. Consequently, none of them has the right to turn his weapons against the other, whatever the reasons or motives may be. Let them also understand that the lives, livelihood, and interests of their brothers in religion and nationality are not their own property to treat as they wish.

Therefore, we appeal to all leaders and members in the strongest terms and from the depth of our hearts, from our position of responsibility, and with all the love we harbor for them and for everyone else, to immediately stop fighting, spare the blood of children, old people, men, and women, and respect the dignity of man and his right to life wherever he may be. Have not the woes of the past 11 years, with their tragedies and losses, been enough? Let them remember that the judgment of future generations and history on them will be like God's judgment on Cain, the murderer of his brother, which was wrath and indignation. Let them also recall, if they are true Christians as they claim to be, that the principles of Christ have never allowed killing, particularly the killing of innocent, unarmed, and peaceful people. The principles of Christ have always been and will continue to be those of love.

## Karamah Urges Rallying Around 'Legitimate' Leadership

*NC151226 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Dr Elie Karamah, leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, has addressed an appeal to the Phalangists and the comrades in the Lebanese Forces calling on them to rally around the legitimate leadership of the Phalangist Party and carry on the struggle. The appeal says: In this crucial stage in the life of the homeland and in the midst of the dangers threatening us from every direction — dangers which are about to destroy Lebanon as a homeland, as well as its heritage and past, present, and future history — I address an appeal to all Phalangists of Pierre al-Jumayyil's persuasion. I appeal to them to rally around the legitimate leadership of the Phalangist Party, as they have been accustomed to doing in all difficult circumstances, and to support the legitimate forces of the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces. These legitimate forces have vowed to serve Lebanon — the Lebanon of freedom and humanity — in its battle against the group which reneged on the cause and the Lebanese will.

I call upon you to adhere to the Phalangist Party's ideals and true spirit, defend the party's dignity and historic legitimacy, and safeguard the freedom of Lebanese society, whose existence is meaningless without this freedom. I also appeal to the group which unjustly reneged on the party's will to return to the party those institutions which it seized by force, above all the Voice of Lebanon radio, the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper, and others. These institutions should resume their national and party duties in the service of the cause.

I also appeal to the conscience of those comrades who have been misled to act immediately in the spirit of this appeal and to spare innocent blood. They should return to the umbrella of the party, which still considers them as belonging to its ranks. Their return will be like the return of the prodigal son. We will then resume the march together under the flag of the Phalangist Party, entitled to take pride in belonging to it — free, dignified, and honest Phalangists who serve a free, dignified, autonomous, and sovereign lebanon.

## Abu Nadir Appeals to Combatants to Cease Fire

*NC151205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1046 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Statement by former Lebanese Forces commander Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir — live]

[Text] I am here today to address my comrades in struggle and in resistance. The man who is speaking to you now at one time gave up everything in order to prevent what is now taking place. I am speaking to you in the name of the 5,000 martyrs, whose praise we always sing and whose names we mention on every occasion. I am speaking to you in the name of all the men who have fallen today, dead or wounded. I am speaking to you in the name of our kinfolk, who are now waiting in fear for our fate and the destiny of our entire community.

We are now in dire need of each of our comrades and youths. I appeal to these youths to heed their consciences before firing their rifles and pulling the triggers. It is necessary that each of us gives up some of his dignity and sacrifices his pride. Everyone in authority must speak to all the youths under him quietly and calmly. We are committing suicide. Suicide is not allowed, not allowed, not allowed. We are not lovers of war nor are we seeking advancement.

Everyone is asked to be quiet and calm. I appeal to all commanders of barracks to stay in their barracks and cease firing. I appeal to everyone to remain where he is. Let the political leadership take charge again. Let us work under the umbrella as before. Once more I appeal to every comrade to give way a little, because we must not massacre each other. We must not line up our young men against the wall and shoot them. We rejected these things in the past and we reject them now. Therefore, there must be a complete cease-fire. Everyone is asked to tell those responsible for them and all those in authority must tell their young men that we want to stop and wait where we are, because we cannot keep going on like this. At the same time, everyone in authority must understand that the Christian community comes before any personal consideration, any organization, or any issue.

For this reason, comrades, I have come here to appeal to you to speak to each other calmly. We must find some way of stopping this suicide. No one can be allowed to do what he wishes or get carried away by slogans. After all our suffering, evacuations, and fighting we must not become prey to whoever seeks to control our cause, community, and area. This cannot be allowed because we are now faced with fateful deadlines. Our sons and grandsons may in the future suffer for what we are doing today. Thus, it is of paramount importance for us to heed our consciences. There are now two things that I shall ask you to do:

1. To cease firing. I am asking everyone who is now involved in the fighting to stay where he is and be quiet. Everyone must try to make every armed man stop shooting. This cannot go on. We must and will find a solution. Thus, comrades, I repeat, we must keep calm, follow our consciences, be rational, and find a solution. A solution is possible. We must all give up something. We want things to return to what they were before, or even better.

2. All villages, every parish priest, and everyone who is near a church are required to ring the bell. Everyone must go to a nearby church and ring the bell to show that we reject suicide, shooting at our brothers and comrades, or a continuation of this situation. Therefore, I tell you once more that Bashir al-Jumayyil is alive in our hearts and we must become better than we were before. Long live Lebanon!

### Fighting Breaks Out in East Beirut 15 Jan

*NC150551 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The security situation in the eastern areas of Beirut, including Kasrawan, deteriorated at dawn today. Security sources report that clashes involving the use of heavy-caliber weapons and rockets are taking place. Citizens remained indoors or went down to shelters.

### Hubayqah Headquarters Attacked

*NC150838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Fighting involving the use of heavy-caliber weapons and rockets is continuing in the eastern area and Kasrawan. Roads, Schools, and shops have been closed, and citizens are remaining indoors. The fighting broke out at dawn today.

According to security sources, clashes involving the use of various types of weapons are taking place in Al-Karantina, Juniyah, Nahr al-Kalb, and Kasrawan. The sources said that many armed men are to be seen, and roadblocks have been set up in the Al-Hazimiyah, Furn al-Shubback, Al-Dawrah, and Juniyah areas.

The Lebanese Forces said that Elie Hubayqah's headuqarters were attacked, but headuqarters guards repulsed the attack. It has also been noticed that the Voice of Lebanon radio, which is under the control of the Lebanese Forces, is being jammed. There seems to be some confusion in the news coming out of the eastern areas. The Voice of Right and Dignity, controlled by the Phalangist Party, reported that Samir Ja'Ja' has joined the battle against the Lebanese Forces and has seized the Adonis barracks.

Efforts are being made to deal with the situation. Bishop Ibrahim al-Hulu, the apostolic administrator of the Maronite Patriarchate, and Abbot Bulus Nu'man, the director general of the Maronite monastic orders, have intensified their consultations with various parties in an attempt to rectify the deteriorating situation.

Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah issued a statement a short while ago saying that his party's fight is not against the Lebanese Forces but against those who stand against the Christian view.

### Israeli Gunboats Attack

*NC151429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] At 0600 today, fierce clashes took place all along the coast from Beirut through Nahr al-Kalb to Kasrawan. The fighting later spread to Al-Hazimiyah, Jisr al-Basha, Al-Mtullah, Sinn al-Fil, Antilyas, and Jubayl. There was also heavy fighting in Al-Karantinah area. It has been reported that Israeli gunboats shelled the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee headquarters, at a time when Ja'ja's forces and the Phalangists were concentrating in Juniyah, Al-Hazimiyah crossroads, and Furn al-Shubbak. Fierce clashes have meanwhile taken place in Mar Taqla, the vicinity of Jisr al-Basha, and Al-Mukallis.

The Red Cross has appealed to the warring parties to allow its personnel to carry out their humanitarian duty.

Meanwhile, there have been conflicting reports on the progress of the battles. While some sources said that Phalangist and Ja'ja' forces had occupied barracks held by Elie Hubayqah's men, other sources emphasized that the defending forces had lifted the siege on Hubayqah's headquarters and that their military situation in various areas is good.

It has been observed that some information media have resumed speaking in the name of the Phalangists and transmitted statements by Abu Nadir and Antoine Bridi, despite obvious jamming which made the transmission difficult to hear in the western coastal area.

### Hubayqah Death Denied

*NC151218 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1213 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Some hireling media organs are disseminating reports that Elie Hubayqah has been killed in his headquarters. This report is completely without foundation. Hubayqah is following up the endeavors to end the fighting, together with the leader of the Phalangist Party and Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir.

### Ja'Ja' Orders Units to Deploy

*NC151223 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Statement issued by Dr Samir Ja'Ja', chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces, on the afternoon of 15 January — read by announcer]

[Text] Brother citizens, comrade combatant: The situation has become intolerable and has gone beyond all limits. Remaining silent now means collusion against you, every child, old person, man and woman, and even a crime against values, principles, and the future. The people's lives have become cheap and even a toy in the hands of certain mercenaries who carry weapons. I cannot see your livelihood being destroyed, your blood shed, dignity hurt, freedom violated, security collapse, and your areas turning into combat zones. Because of all this, and in my position of responsibility as chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces, I have issued orders to the Lebanese Forces' central military and regional units to deploy in the areas of tension and quell any attempt to disturb security. I have given this order in order to prevent the resumption of fighting, to remove the gunmen, consolidate security, and return life to normal. We affirm the need for continuing the efforts to achieve national accord and to continue with the peace march which has begun. Therefore, I have made this decision for you, brother citizens and comrade fighters, after studying all eventualities, making all calculations, and exhausting all contacts, so that we can safeguard what remains of your security and freedom and to salvage the unity of the Lebanese Forces and the spirit of resistance and so that we will not lose hope in ourselves, the homeland, accord, and peace.

### Cease-Fire Reached

*NC151434 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Regarding developments in East Beirut, a comprehensive cease-fire agreement has been reached throughout the area. Following strenuous efforts exerted by Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah with various parties, an overall cease-fire agreement has been reached in all eastern parts and will take effect immediately. The fighting stopped in all areas some time ago. Since 1000 and until the cease-fire it had been confined to the area near the national security building, where Elie Hubayqah is stationed.

### New Political Front Proclaimed in Zahlah

*NC141620 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The birth of a new political front in Zahlah was announced today. Its major principles are commitment to the parliamentary democratic republican system, support for the tripartite agreement, and preservation of the organized, free economic system.

### Al-Dawud Announces Formation of New Political Front

*NC121559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] The area of Rashid has witnessed the birth of a new political front led by Faysal al-Dawud, son of Deputy Salim al-Dawud. This front stands by the principle that Lebanon belongs to all the Lebanese people and that the state of Lebanon, which is the fundamental political and legal structure, should be based on justice and equality.

Al-Dawud proclaimed the birth of this new front at a news conference held at his residence in Al-Hulwah village near Rashayya this morning. He called it the Lebanese Arab Struggle Movement [Harakat al-Nidal al-Lubnani al-'Arabi]. It will be headquartered in Al-Hilwah with branches in Rashayya, Hasbayya, and the mountain.

### Amal, Camp Representatives Discuss Security

*NC141422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] A meeting to discuss to the situation in the camps was held this morning. Lawyer Haytham Jum'ah, Abu Husayn al-Baddah, and Ahmad al-Ba'albaki represented the Amal Movement, while Abu Fadi, Abu Walid, and Lu'ayy represented the camps. The two parties agreed to a number of measures to stabilize the security situation. The conferees stressed their support for the resisting people in the south in the face of the occupation.

Similar discussions were held yesterday evening between representatives of the camps and the Progressive Socialist Party. A meeting is expected to take place at the Amal Movement security headquarters to assess developments.

The camps coordination committee dealt with an isolated incident which occurred at 1130 today in the neighborhood of Burj al-Barajinah camp. The incident lasted for about half an hour. The situation then returned to normal.

### Antoine Lahd Criticizes Syrian Intervention

*JN141316 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1118 GMT 14 Jan 86*

["Text" of speech by Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, on the second anniversary of the death of former ASL Commander Major Sa'd Haddad; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Noble gathering: Today we are commemorating the second anniversary of the death of a great, noble Lebanese leader and a southern hero who served Lebanon and sacrificed his life for it; he is the late Major Sa'd Haddad. He assumed great responsibilities in crucial circumstances and chose the path of honor and bravery, which he pursued with resolution and determination. He was the man of difficult decisions. He was the first to extend the hand of cooperation to the Israeli neighbor for the preservation of southern Lebanon and in defense of its people and their honor. If death has taken him from among us, he is still in our hearts and we still pursue his steps and course.

A whole year has passed since we commemorated the first anniversary of his death; a year full of events and developments that changed the landmarks of the region as well as many equations and alliances; a year in which the Lebanese was removed from his land east of Sidon, Sahil Jazzin, and Iqlim al-Kharrub and in which places of worship and houses were destroyed in a savage attempt to change the region's landmarks and Lebanon's demography. A whole year has passed during which the IDF withdrew from the southern areas and the ASL faced fire in defense of the areas that it pledged to defend and to preserve the freedom and honor of its people. A whole year has passed during which some people, including friends, expected the

ASL to break up and vanish in face of repeated attacks and mounting political pressure represented by the wave of terrorism and the booby-trapped cars that were directed at ASL centers and establishments. A whole year has passed during which many sides expected a collapse in the morale of the southern citizen in face of the savage attacks that have been and are still being launched by aliens to the homeland served by certain Lebanese who do not deserve the Lebanese identity card they hold.

Here we are 1 year later holding fast to our positions, stands, and principles after we have repulsed all attacks and foiled all attempts. We are ready as before to make every sacrifice for the sake of preserving Lebanon and defending its values, heritage, and customs. Here is our south today enjoying security, stability, and a respectable life under the protection of the ASL. It is envied by more than one Lebanese area. Here are the ASL areas representing the Lebanese hope to preserve the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the homeland in face of the Syrian onslaught which seeks to dominate Lebanon's destiny and decision-making.

It is not strange that the Lebanese, all the Lebanese look at this area of southern Lebanon as being the last stronghold of national dignity since the officials in the northern part of the homeland have submitted to the Syrians. They have crowned their submission by signing the Damascus agreement which is called the tripartite agreement. This agreement will entrench and legalize what Syria has achieved in terms of seizing power and controlling Lebanon's destiny through a war it has cleverly planned and carried out against Lebanon for more than 10 Years. Sometimes it used the Palestine question as a cover and other times the fighting it created and entrenched among the Lebanese.

We are not here today to judge any of the Lebanese sides which signed the tripartite agreement or to cast doubts on their affiliation to Lebanon. However, it seems that fighting has turned them into captives of their alliances. Thus, they have become helpless, and therefore were forced to sign the agreement. As I have said, we are not here to judge anyone. However, it is our responsibility to announce publicly that we refuse to submit to any pressure. We also reject the idea included in the agreement which stipulates the appointment of some persons of known trends, to positions of decision-making and legislation in order to legislate and change Lebanon's identity. Moreover, we reject the consequences of this agreement for Lebanon in terms of regional responsibilities. Lebanon is too weak to bear these regional responsibilities. In fact, Lebanon has no interest in bearing these responsibilites. We also reject any attempt to undermine the [word indistinct] the freedom and dignity of the Lebanese sects, or Lebanon's sovereignty, freedom, and independence. [applause]

If it is true, and we doubt this, that Lebanon has only two options, either to submit to Syrian pressure or to confront threats of military occupation by the Damascus rulers then it is better for us to be occupied militarily than to make this occupation a legitimate one, because there will be a chance for liberation [words indistinct] to resist an occupation which was imposed on us and which we rejected. Today, we greet the second anniversary of one of the prominent figures of the homeland. We stress that we are determined to continue the march of liberation, even if in stages, starting with southern Lebanon. [applause]

In the beginning, we decided to stay in southern Lebanon to defend its affiliation to Lebanon. However, we have never considered southern Lebanon anything but a dear part of Lebanon. Southern Lebanon cannot exist without Lebanon and Lebanon cannot exist without southern Lebanon. [applause] After the stage of [word indistinct] we must work toward liberation, and restoring rights to the people, the homeland's sovereignty, and true peace for the Lebanese, we mean peace among them and peace with their neighbors, all neighbors. We realize that our road is full of difficulties. However, we have opted for marching on this road and accepted the heavy burden, taking into consideration a dear objective; namely to safeguard the homeland, protect the nation, and achieve peace. [applause] This is our destiny and this is our march for which the late great Haddad sacrificed himself and recorded, with his blood and that of his soldiers, glorious pages of this homeland's history. Thus, he has become a symbol of the genuine Lebanese resistance and an example for the sons of southern Lebanon and Lebanon. [Sentence indistinct].

## Resistance Attacks IDF, Lahd Positions in South

*NC141244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces attacked the Haddathah-Kafra-Yatar-al-Nabatiyah main road with machineguns and rockets this morning. They also directed heavy sniper fire at the same road, paralyzing traffic on it. The town of (Al-Qa'qa'iyah) was hit by several shells. No information is available on casualties.

Since approximately 1000, the Kafra-Yatar-Tyre road has been coming under heavy-caliber machinegun fire. Meanwhile, the occupation forces cut off all access to the Marj 'Uyun area this morning. They also closed the Hassbayya-Marj al-Zuhur crossing to pedestrians and vehicles.

In the meantime, the national resistance stepped up its daring operations at dawn today. The resistance launched five attacks against enemy and agent Lahd forces in Tallat al-Suwayda', which is situated on Jabal 'Ali al-Tahir, and on the hills of Al-Bayyadah and Al-Hamra overlooking the coastal road. It also attacked a position above the town of (Al-Qa'qa'iyah), and fired rockets at another agent post on Tallat Yatar. Our correspondent in the south reported a short time ago that a resistance group has shelled a position jointly held by the enemy and his agents on the Al-Qawzah heights, scoring direct hits. No information is available on casualties because the enemy forces have thrown a security cordon around the operations areas.

## Resistance Attacks Lahd Infantry Patrol 14 Jan

*NC141525 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The National Lebanese Resistance has issued a statement, saying that at 0900 today a faithful group of the resistance used light- and medium-caliber weapons to attack an infantry patrol of agent Lahd militiamen on the Dibil Road. The patrol was completely wiped out, and the group returned safely to base.

## Jordanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

*JN150917 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jan (SANA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri arrived here this morning at the head of his country's delegation to the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' headed those who received the Jordanian minister at Damascus International Airport.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Al-Masri expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria. He said that the convocation of the ministerial council of the permanent committee for Arab- African cooperation comes at appropriate time, especially in light of the current circumstances in the region and Africa and due to the need to promote and entrench Arab-African cooperation.

## Khaddam Receives Lebanese Information Minister

*JN141912 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*
*1830 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Joseph Skaf, Lebanese information minister and acting interior minister, this evening. Talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena.

## Various Sources Report on Syrian-Lebanese Summit

### Radio Monte Carlo

*JN141255 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The 11th Syrian-Lebanese summit ended a short while ago. At this moment President Amin al-Jumayyil is getting ready to leave for Damascus International Airport and then Beirut. All members of the Lebanese delegation will leave with the president.

Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil resumed their talks this morning in a third and final session that lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours. Yesterday the two presidents held two sessions, each of which lasted about 4 hours. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib participated in all these talks on the Syrian side.

It was noted that none of the advisers who accompanied the Lebanese president took part in the talks. It was also noted that the two presidnets did not hold a private meeting.

Syrian sources said the talks centered on all aspects of the situation in Lebanon, including ways and means to implement the tripartite agreement and achieve Lebanese conciliation. President al-Jumayyil conveyed to President al-Asad the observations of political circles who were consulted by the Lebanese presidency in this regard.

President al-Jumayyil's sources described the atmosphere of the talks to our radio as positive and objective. The sources added that President al-Jumayyil and the legitimate authority had observations which were discussed in a positive atmosphere.

This is all that can be said now pending further information.

### Khaddam on Al-Jumayyil 'Proposals'

*NC142003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1915 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Following the Lebanese-Syrian summit, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that Damascus acts on the principle of positive neutrality. He added that President al-Jumayyil made some remarks about the tripartite agreement which we deem as proposals. He pointed out that Damascus will brief the parties to the tripartite agreement about these proposals.

In response to a question, Khaddam said that the important thing is that an alliance now exists in Lebanon. This alliance has put an end to the Christian-Islamic conflict, and this is an important step and cause for optimism.

### Al-Jumayyil Proposes Study of Agreement

*NC142145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*2115 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] According to sources close to the Presidential Palace, President Amin al-Jumayyil made a proposal during his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. According to this proposal, the tripartite agreement would be referred through the present government to the Chamber of Deputies for study. This would be due to the fact that the present prime minister as well as three other ministers support the agreement. The same sources quoted President al-Jumayyil as saying that once the Chamber of Deputies approved the agreement in its present form, he would be bound by its decision. I will not object to any decision taken by the Chamber of Deputies, he was quoted as saying. The sources went on to say that the formation of a new government was not a subject of discussion during the summit because President al-Jumayyil insisted that the present government remain in office.

### Summit Termed 'Negative'

*JN141834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1730 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Developments moved fast here concerning the Lebanese sitaution and the implementation of the tripartite agreement among the Amal movement, the Prgoressive Socialist Party, and the Lebanese Forces. President Amin al-Jumayyil left Damascus for Beirut. He was seen off at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad and senior aides Khaddam, Al-Kasm, Al-Shar', Al-Na'ib, Ghabbash, and Al-Fadil. The third and last session of the 11th summit between the two leaders ended this afternoon.

Syrian sources said that talks centered on the Lebanese situation from various angles, including ways and means to implement the tripartite agreement and establish reconciliation in Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil conveyed to Al-Asad observations by political circles the Lebanese president had consulted. Al-Jumayyil's sources said that the atmosphere of the talks was objective and postitive, adding that President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese legitimacy made some observations from a positive angle.

However, this was not the opinion of tripartite committee memebrs Michel al-Murr and Michel Samahah on behalf of the Lebanese Forces; Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib on behalf of the Progressive Socialist Party; and Dr Muhammad Baydun on behalf of the Amal movement. These members arrived here at noon today and later met with Vice President Khaddam to discuss the summit results and ways to implement the tripartite agreement.

After the meeting, sources of the tripartite committee told reporters that the results of the summit were negative, stressing the world "negative." They said no agreement was reached on a new Syrian-Lebanese summit. The members also said they will immediately return to Beirut where a meeting will be held in the Lebanese capital — either in West Beirut or East Beirut, there is no difference — within the next 24 hours among the three leaders Hubayqah, Birri, and Junblatt, during which they will consider ways to implement the agreement, taking into consideration that this implementation is a purely Lebanese issue.

The committee's sources also said that the three leaders will define ways to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

The committee memebrs left Damascus for Beirut right after speaking to reporters.

### Jordanian 'Nationalist Forces' Cable Al-Asad

*JN141710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of greeting, support, and solidarity from representatives of nationalist forces in Jordan. The cable says that the escalation of U.S.-Israeli provocations and threats against Syria reveals the nature of the hostile intentions activated by the monopoly interests and expansionist objectives of the imperialist Zionist alliance.

The cable affirmed that Syria played an important role in foiling the aggressive Israeli-U.S. schemes aimed at expanding Camp David. The signing of the Damascus agreement to solve the Lebanese crisis and to keep Lebanon a democratic, nationalist state in its Arab surrounding is considered a great blow to the aggressive alliance. Therefore, the threats and provocations are aimed at making Syria abandon its course which is hostile to imperialism, occupation, and capitulation — the course of Arab militant solidarity and alliance with the friendly Soviet Union.

The representatives of the nationalist forces in Jordan expressed their support and stand alongside Syria in its steadfastness, affirming their complete confidence in Syria's ability to defeat hostile schemes.

### TISHRIN on U.S. Campaign Against Libya

*JN140749 Damasus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0445 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the admission of U.S. failure, *TISHRIN* says: This hostiel campaign against and threats to Libya have undoubtedly coincided with the Israeli military preparations to deal a military blow to Syria, Lebanon, or to several Arab countries at the same time. In light of this, it has become clear that President Reagan's Administration has become captive to the Israeli decision. In fact, this administration is implementing an Israeli policy in the Arab region against Arab issues and their legitimate rights within the framework of strategic alliance between the two sides. However, those who plan to impose their plans and plots on the Arabs by force must know that the Arab masses will foil their enemies' plans, defeat the Israeli- U.S. policy, and will resolutely confront any Israeli-U.S. aggression on any Arab country.

## Peres Comments on Lebanon Pullback, Tabah

*TA142051 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1925 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by politixnet correspondent Yoram Ronen in the Prime Minister's Office on 14 January — videotaped]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, a year has passed since the Cabinet moved to pull out of Lebanon, and it appears that the security strip in the southern part of that country has proved its value, but the present danger comes more from the Syrians than the terrorists. What have we been doing to prevent the Syrian danger in the north?

[Peres] That danger would have existed whether or not we remained in Lebanon. I see no change in that situation, and would only like to say that someone once said that it is harder to end a war than to launch one. I think that the Peace for Galilee operation ended in the best possible manner; I believe the IDF and the defense minister planned it very well. Everything went according to plan, and furthermore we maintained national unity while implementing it. Fortunately no more of our boys have fallen on this tragic, divided soil.

[Ronen] Still, it seems the Shi'ites have not yet accepted the existence of the security strip. As for the Syrians, there have been conflicting reports on the Syrian missiles, some maintaining that their presence still does not permit our Air Force to carry out reconnaissance flights undisturbed.

[Peres] The Shi'ites will have to become realistic concerning what the reward and punishment are for their behavior. Normally, whenever some group of people thinks that it can shoot at Israel and yet remain immune to reaction, it deludes itself. I believe the Shi'ites are beginning to realize this. One must also remember that the Shi'ites themselves are not united. As for the flights, Israel will continue to fly.

[Ronen] In other words, the Syrian missiles do not impede the Air Force planes' freedom in Lebanese airspace?

[Peres] In theory one could argue that the Syrians have had missiles that could hit our aircraft before. The problem is not only the types and location of the weapons deployed by the Syrians, but the kind of policy Syria adopts. I believe the Syrians have enough reasons not to engage now either in a quarrel or in a war. For our part, we are not interested in a quarrel, escalation, or war.

[Ronen] Mr prime minister, for the first time since the end of the television strike we have the opportunity to discuss the Inner Cabinet decision on Tabah. Perhaps we sould start...

[Peres, interrupting] We finished, and you start.

[Ronen] That is correct; we did not coordinate matters. Perhaps we should start by asking what the timetable will be. When do you think deliberations will begin on the arbitration document?

[Peres] We would like these deliberations to start as soon as possible and for the deliberations to be conducted as speedily as possible. After all, the issue is not arbitration or Tabah; the basic idea is the improvement of relations between Egypt and Israel, and the stabilization of what could be called Israel's relations with its neighbor to the south. At least in the south we have the potential of achieving stable relations.

From the conversation I held yesterday with President Mubarak, I got the impression first of all that he really welcomed this piece of news and that he is honestly ready for us to go ahead and proceed swiftly.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, it looks as though the Likud is trying to drag the time out while you...

[Peres, interrupting] What for?

[Ronen] Perhaps in order to reach the time of the rotation, and then perhaps try to reverse things? After all, 8 months of conciliation is quite a long time.

[Peres] Israel's status is not a matter of the Likud versus the Alignment, and the issue is not what the Likud might gain or lose. The problem is what is best for Israel, and for Israel it is best not to lose time. What do you mean by gaining time: not to do anything and allow relations to continue to deteriorate? The good of the people requires saving time and achieving the best ties possible under the present circumstances. I will do my very best to accelerate this process.

[Ronen] Perhaps this breakthrough could be obtained in a meeting between you and President Mubarak. When and where can such a meeting take place?

[Peres] No date has been set. Here, too, I believe the faster we move the better. I presume the meeting could take place in Cairo, or anywhere else.

[Ronen] What do you expect to achieve in the meeting?

[Peres] I would like to tell you something I have not said before: I hope not only to implement everything that has been decided upon, but even to go beyond this. In other words, I hope to translate into a more realistic language the potential created in the new relations between Egypt and Israel.

## Peres Reaffirms Sovereignty Over Jerusalem

*TA141239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The prime minister has said that Israeli sovereignty over all sections of Jerusalem, including the Temple Mount, is an undisputed fact and there is no need to declare it again. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that Shim'on Peres said this at a session of the Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs which spent most of its time discussing the Temple Mount events. The prime minister pointed out that the arrangements decided on by all the past Israeli *Governments* regarding the Temple Mount and the other places sacred to Christians and Muslims are valid and there is no change in the government's policy. He condemned the mass incitement on the

Temple Mount and said that its aim was to undermine the coexistence among the various sects.

### Peres Says Talks With Jordan, Palestinians 'Next'

*TA150540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel should now proceed to negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians after the agreement to arbitrate Tabah with Egypt. Peres was speaking last night to the International Colloquium of the Jewish Press in Jerusalem.

[Begin Peres recording] Next on the agenda is surely to open negotiations with the Jordanians, with Palestinians. Permit me to make just one remark: I noticed that the prime minister of Italy has said that in order to stop terrorism we must go to the source of it, and not to the results of it, and the source of it, he said, is the Palestinian problem. I completely agree with him, but I believe there is a Palestinian problem because the Palestinians were terrorized by their own leaders. The source of the Palestinian problem is the Arab terror, not the result of it. [end recording]

The prime minister sharply criticized the new Soviet leadership, saying that so far Moscow appears to be interested only in public relations and not in changing its policy towards Israel.

[Begin Peres recording] The Russians changed their style without changing their policies. For the time being we have a good piece of public relations with very little, if at all, a change in their policies. Like many people all over the world we wondered if the coming-in of Gorbachev is simply a matter of changing an age group or changing the course of Soviet Russia. [end recording]

### Peres Hails Libyan Sanctions

*TA150632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0615 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that after the arbitration bill with Egypt is signed, negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians will be next on the agenda. Shim'on Peres expressed agreement with the Italian prime minister, that in order to fight terrorism, its sources, not its results must be reached. A declaration of war against Libya would not help, however, action must be taken against it using legal and economic sanctions. Speaking to the International Colloquium of the Jewish press, the prime minister stated that no terrorist or terrorist organization whatsoever has any immunity.

[Begin Peres recording — in English] Nor do I suggest that a country which is a haven for terror or terrorists should enjoy the same privileges as the countries that supposed to be the victims of terror. I am referring clearly to Libya. I don't think a war [end recording, in midsentence].

I do not propose that a country which is a haven for terrorism should enjoy the same rights as the democratic countries or those that suffer from the activities of that strange man whose name is Al-Qadhdhafi. The U.S. President's announcement of sanctions was right and timely, the prime minister added. Al-Qadhdhafi strutted around prior to that like a hero, and now he is wandering around looking for help. This is a welcome change. The remarks were reported by our correspondent Yarom Kulas.

### Mubarak, Peres May Hold Summit in February

*TA140939 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 14 Jan 86 p 3*

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres will hold a summit meeting with President Mubarak in Cairo, probably in February. Peres might meet beforehand with the Egyptian president in Europe. The Egyptian ambassador will be returned to Tel Aviv within several months — immediately after Israel and Egypt complete the formulation of the arbitration document on the Tabah affair. It is possible that Muhammad Basyuni will be appointed to this position.

Tourist groups will soon come to Israel on organized tours. Egyptian businessmen will visit Israel for the first time to examine possible joint projects with Israeli companies. The Egyptian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry, headed by Minister Qandil, plans to double its purchases of energy products in Israel, making them total approximately $150 million. This matter was concluded with Minister Shahal.

### Egypt's Khalil: Tabah Resolution 'Encouraging'

*TA141101 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 9*

[Report by Shefi Gabay and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] "I want to express my full appreciation of the Israeli Government's decision which adopts the principle of international arbitration on the Tabah issue. I see this as a most encouraging opening for removing the obstacles obstructing the relations between us." This was said last night by Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy chairman of Egypt's ruling party, in a special telephone interview to *MA'ARIV*.

Dr Khalil said: "I regard the process of strengthening peace between Egypt and Israel as a cornerstone for the efforts that will soon be made with other Arab countries to bring about a comprehensive peace in the region." Dr Khalil, who is considered a key figure in Egypt's presidential inner cabinet, added: "I have always emphasized that peace with Israel is of primary interest to Egypt in view of future relations in the Middle East."

Question: Do you link the current Israeli decision to a continuation of the peace process in the Middle East?

Answer: "The peace process as a whole is not linked to decisions on Tabah. But we are asking Israel to display openness in special proposals and in negotiations with the Jordanian-Palestinian side and also, we hope, with the Syrian side."

Question: When will the Tabah matter be put before international arbitration?

Answer: "We would like this to be as soon as possible. I hope that as early as next month the two sides will be able to conclude the terms regarding this issue."

Question: When will the Egyptian ambassador be returned to Tel Aviv?

Answer: "This subject will be discussed at the Peres-Mubarak summit which will be held soon."

## Shamir Discusses Relations With Senator Gore

*TA141417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel should continue its reconnaissance flights in Lebanese skies in order to locate terrorist bases, despite the Syrian missile problem. At the same time he said that a solution should be found for the missile problem through a cautious and reasoned approach, as nobody is interested in a confrontation. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Minister Shamir today talked with U.S. Senator Albert Gore of the Democratic Party and also discussed with him the Inner Cabinet's decision on the political package deal with Egypt. According to Shamir, there is now hope for improved relations between the two countries, and this will have a positive influence on the peace process with other countries in the region.

## Morning Press Editorials on Tabah Decision

*TA140810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] *HA'ARETZ* says the Inner Cabinet's agreement in principle to transfer the Tabah zone dispute to international arbitration has importance primarily in Israel's internal political arena. The Likud leaders who wanted 8 months to curb the prime minister's initiative in thawing the freeze prevailing in Cairo-Jerusalem relations have now voted in favor of the same process they had presented earlier as superfluous and even harmful. Whether an event that is in the sphere of internal Israeli politics will turn into a foreign policy event basically depends on the position of the Egyptian leadership. President Husni Mubarak and his close advisers have continuously claimed that Israel's agreement to arbitration over Tabah would open up the path to normalization between the two countries, in accordance with the peace agreement. Israel is entitled to expect from the Egyptian side that no obstacles will be placed on the path of normalization. To a great extent Egypt now has the power to decide whether the progress so desired by Israel and promised by Cairo will occur, and how rapidly.

*DAVAR* writes that the truth is that a decision of the type approved by the Inner Cabinet yesterday at dawn could have been approved 6 months ago, or even earlier. The entire package of issues that are important to both sides has been quite sufficiently explained and nobody can guarantee that everything involving normalization will be implemented forever. If it were possible to guarantee this, those who conducted the Camp David negotiations would certainly have done so. What was impossible to do in return for unconditionally handing over 60,000 square meters can certainly not be guaranteed in return for agreement to arbitration over 900 meters. Afterward, once a basic obstacle has been removed from the path to improved relations, it will be possible and necessary to roll up sleeves, settle details, and foster mutual relations.

*HATZOFE* says that the problem that has arisen among the Likud ministers in the Inner Cabinet is their lack of unity. Some of them are unwilling to accept leadership and are turning in other directions without coordinating positions with the other faction members. The desire to be prominent plays an important role in the considerations involved in adopting positions. This is part of the fight for leadership positions in this faction. In contrast to this, Prime Minister Peres has created a position of leadership in his faction which is not disputed by anybody, and so his position is stronger in the Inner Cabinet. The compromise achieved in the Inner Cabinet must assume the garb of the formulation of an agreement between Israel and Egypt — an agreement which centers on arbitration — but the preconditions for this should reinforce Israel's position in this campaign.

*'AL HAMISHMAR* writes that an improvement of Israel's image in Egypt is no less and maybe more important for the consolidation and furthering of peace than summit meetings or the return of the ambassador. Therefore the Israeli Government must firmly insist on the implementation of those sections of the political package deal which contain a promise to open up the communications media in Egypt to a fair and honest presentation of the Israeli reality. At the same time, our willingness for arbitration must not be eroded by endless conditions and reservations which would make it devoid of content and erode its logic. Tactics of evasion and wriggling out of things, which some people in the Likud may be dreaming of, would lead to total destruction of Israel's credibility and its relations with Egypt in all spheres. The sights are now being reset on peace with Egypt. It must move fast until September in order to cover a stretch of road from which there is no return.

*THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that the Inner Cabinet resolution offers a reasonable enough agenda for negotiation and agreement on the fleshing out of peace between Israel and Egypt. As the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni, said, it may have opened a new chapter in the relations between the two countries.

## 'AL HAMISHMAR Notes Egyptian Response

*TA141311 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Jan 86 p 5*

[Commentary by 'Uzi Mahanaymi: "The Ball is Finally in Egypt's Court"]

[Text] Husni Mubarak fears the rotation. In off-the-record talks which I had with Egyptian politicians and policymakers, they took pains to clarify Mubarak's unequivocal position: The only chance of progress being made is during Shim'on Peres' term of office; afterward, there will be no one to talk to. For this reason alone it can be assumed that the decision reached yesterday on artibration with Egypt gratified the Egyptians.

Yesterday morning the Egyptians were still cautious and, in telephone conversations I held with them, they expressed satisfaction with the "change in Shamir's position." Nevertheless, there was no one who was prepared to react to the matter before receiving the message containing the full version of the government's decision, which was sent yesterday with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni.

After many efforts, Israel has now succeeded in transferring the ball to the Egyptian court. As early as yesterday morning, before the charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv received the detailed cable, President Mubarak began consultations on how to respond to the Israeli resolution. Since the Lebanese war, the Egyptians have stipulated three conditions for thawing the cold peace with Israel: a withdrawal from Lebanon, an improvement in the atmosphere in the West Bank, and a solution to the Tabah problem. In view of the decision to accept arbitration, it can be said that the three Egyptian conditions have almost been fulfilled.

Now the ball is definitely in Egypt's court, but those who think that peace with Egypt will now warm up within a matter of hours are mistaken. The 3 and 1/2 years since the outbreak of the Lebanese war have taken their toll. In addition, the cold peace has its own dynamics.

It can be assumed that the Egyptians will now gradually initiate an improvement in relations with Israel. Egyptian policy under President Husni Mubarak plods along, and the days of President al-Sadat's famous "momentum" are long gone, never to return. A fighting opposition that is opposed to improvement in relations with Israel, an opposition which has fortified its strength during the past 3 and 1/2 years, exists in Egypt today. The affair of the Ra's al-Burqa' murderer has only breathed new life into it. For this reason, too, one can assume that the Egyptian president will weigh his moves wisely and will act cautiously in implementing any serious moves to warm up the peace, such as the immediate appointment of an ambassador in Israel.

In the coming weeks the Israeli and Egyptian working teams will almost certainly begin consolidating a path of action to gradually thaw the frozen peace. The efforts will probably culminate in a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak.

The Egyptians regard yesterday's decision as willingness on Israel's part to solve the Tabah problem. However, care must be taken here to avoid a move which some people in Egypt are expecting. If it appears to Egypt that yesterday's resolution was only a tactic, a sort of sophisticated move by the Likud in order to bide time, the response will be severe. If it turns out that during the discussions by the working teams, which may resume as early as next week, differences of opinion arise between members of the Foreign Ministry and members of the Prime Minister's Office, the Egyptians might despair and give up. Then we can expect a real winter in relations, a winter that might end in wiping out the peace process. We have to understand that peace is Mubarak's only chance of continuing and holding on to his position. He is committed to peace, and the Egyptian people will follow him because for them, too, there is no alternative.

## Kimche on Libyan-Trained Terrorists, Ties With USSR

*TA141140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche says Israel knows of nine bases where Libya is training terrorists. Speaking in Athens, Kimche said that Libya was training Africans and Palestinians, and that North Korea was helping them train. He said the Africans included persons from Niger, Mali, and Senegal, and they were being trained on how to subvert their governments.

Kimche was in Athens for talks on improving ties between Greece and Israel. From Athens, he is to go on to Finland which represents Soviet interests in Israel. In answer to a question, the director general said that the dialogue with the Soviet Union has intensified, but there is a long way to go yet to the resumption of diplomatic ties.

## General Levi on Syrian Missiles, Abu Nidal

*TA150547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Chief of Staff General Moshe Levi says that the recent deployment of Syrian missiles is a breach of an understanding reached between Israel and the Syrians. Speaking in Qiryat Shemona in the north, Gen Levi said that Israel's response to the Syrian missile moves is not always reflected in newspaper headlines. Sometimes, he said, it is possible to react as simply by being prepared and keeping one's eyes open.

On the Israel Air Force strike against PLO headquarters in Tunis, the chief of staff said that this had disrupted potential moves and acts of terror. On Abu Nidal, he said he was more legend than fact, and he warned against what he called exaggerated nurturing of his image.

## Lahd, Lubrani on Future of Southern Lebanon

*TA141236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1100 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] General Antoine Lahd said today in Marj 'Uyun that the area of the free south under his command does not accept the agreement Damascus has imposed on the Lebanese factions. Lahd said that through this agreement the Syrians are preparing the ground for a conquest of Lebanon. At the ceremony which was held in Marj 'Uyun today to mark the anniversary of Major Sa'd Haddad's death, Uri Lubrani promised the inhabitants of the south Israel's further support. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has just returned from Marj 'Uyun.

[Hecht] Syria is preparing the ground for a conquest of Lebanon, Lahd said, but it is worthwhile for Damascus to know that the south will stand firm. The general also aimed his words at the IDF officers at the front. Lahd did not spare his fellow Christian

Lebanese, who signed the degrading agreement of surrender to the Syrians, from his ire. Lahd said it would be better for the Syrians to conquer us with their own troops than for us to be degraded by such an agreement to surrender. Lahd announced that the south under his command will not cooperate with officials and officers appointed on the basis of the new agreement. Commentators in Marj ‘Uyun said with satisfaction: This is Lahd's declaration of independence. Others will know that, in the end, he will be the president of Lebanon, because after they kill each other there, there will simply be nobody else left. Uri Lubrani represented the Government of Israel at the ceremony.

[Begin Lubrani recording] Today, when I come here to represent the Government of Israel on this honorable occasion, I have only words of peace and friendship and love. [end recording]

[Hecht] To the sound of wild applause, Uri Lubrani promised his listeners in Marj ‘Uyun that Israel is with you and that, in fact, is all they want to hear there.

## Commander Says Security in North Is ‘Effective’

*TA131247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] The commander of the northern region, Ori Or, says the security concept on the northern border is effective. On the anniversary of the government's decision to leave Lebanon, he said that in efforts to prevent isolated katyushas falling, care should be taken not to sharpen friction with the population in south Lebanon. Senior officers in the north have been meeting with local residents to explain the situation. The Voice of Israel military reporter said the south Lebanese army has been experiencing a lot of difficulty in recruiting Shi‘ites. Shi‘ite soldiers have deserted from several outposts.

## Paper Notes Requests To Open ASL Al-Khiyyam Camp

*TA120935 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Jan 86 p 3*

[Text] The International Red Cross, Amnesty International, and several West European countries have recently asked the State of Israel and the IDF to allow their representatives to visit the detention camp of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] near the town of Al-Khiyyam east of Marj ‘Uyun where some 100 Lebanese, mostly inhabitants of the security strip, are detained on suspicion of collaborating with hostile elements in southern Lebanon in a bid to attack ASL and IDF troops.

Israeli sources said in response that the detention facility is run by the ASL which is entirely responsible for it, and the IDF has nothing to do with it. Israeli military sources explained that the detention facility in Al-Khiyyam does not at all resemble the Ansar camp used by the IDF during the war in Lebanon. Israel does not feel at all responsible for what happens in the Al-Khiyyam facility and it cannot order ASL commander General Antoine Lahd, to allow international elements to tour the site. It should be pointed out that the number of appeals by international bodies and countries friendly to Israel to allow visits in the camp and to receive explanations about what is happening there has increased recently.

Military sources said over the weekend that a massive Palestinian presence has emerged in the Sidon area, particularly in the refugee camps where Palestinian terrorist organizations find a convenient ground for their activities among the local Palestinian population.

## Police Arrest Rioters During Knesset Committee Tour

*TA141622 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] During a tour by the Knesset Interior Committee on the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem today a general commercial strike was declared in East Jerusalem. The police were forced to disperse with tear gas agitators who converged on Majlis Gate. During the day the police arrested some 30 rioters; 17 of them are still being interrogated.

## AL-SHA‘B on Withdrawal of Funds From U.S. Banks

*TA131456 Jerusalem AL-SHA‘B in Arabic 10 Jan 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "The Minimum Step"]

[Text] If the U.S. Administration's freezing of Libyan funds in U.S. banks represents an escalation in the war of economic terrorism waged by the Reagan administration against Libya, then this decision should constitute a warning to all Arab countries that have funds in Western banks.

It would probably be more correct to note that this warning is ever present and became notably serious several years ago when the U.S. Administration froze Iran's funds in U.S. banks. The issue here is not that the holding of Arab financial assets in Western banks constitutes support for the sick Western economy, but whether or not Arab countries will be able to retain these funds.

At a time when the United States stands against the Arab boycott of Israel and criticizes the boycott decisions in a manner that is provocative to all Arab nations, this issue should be at the top of the agenda of the Arab League's extraordinary session scheduled to convene in Tunis upon Libya's request.

If we are constantly searching for the minimum during Arab meetings, then the minimum that should be adopted in practice is the withdrawal of Arab funds from U.S. banks. Such a step would be a practical answer to U.S. threats and a declaration of solidarity with Libya, and its impact would surpass the repeated cliches of support or verbal condemnation that we are accustomed to hearing from Arab meetings.

## Kuwait Paper Says USSR Foils Attack on Libya

*GF131944 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic*
*12 Jan 86 pp 1, 21*

[Text] Amman — Reports reaching Amman said that last Tuesday [7 January] at dawn the Soviet fleet's ships in the Mediterranean Sea foiled an Israeli operation aimed against Libya. In this operation, an Israeli commando force belonging to the special unit for combating terrorism under General Dan Shamron, Israeli deputy chief of staff, used two helicopter carriers with (Ha'aliah) helicopters accompanied by six fast ships carrying Dabur surface-to-surface missiles and (?Reshef) surface to air missiles. The force included 65 soldiers belonging to the special unit for combating terrorism which has recently received intensive military training in the Negev desert, which greatly resembles the targets picked out in Libya.

The sources added: The attacking Israeli force was supposed to be transferred from the sea by military helicopters on the Israeli ships. It had been planned that the helicopters would fly at very low altitudes, lest they be detected by Libyan radar, and land at specified locations in Libya.

It had been planned that his force be distributed into four attacking groups, each allocated certain targets inside Libya. This Israeli operation was called (Dobf), after the high-ranking Mossad officer (Dobf Ben-Ya'ir) who was killed while carrying out a security task. The commander of this operation, General Dan Shamron, who is currently the Israeli deputy chief of staff, was chosen at his request, which in turn was granted by Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. General Dan Shamron also led the israeli military operation at Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

The same sources added: Spy ships belonging to the Soviet Fleet detected the Israeli ships at a location not too distant from the Libyan coast. The Soviets threatened to destroy the Israeli force 7 minutes from the time of their warning if the Israeli force did not retreat to Israeli territorial waters. The Israeli force was ordered to withdraw by Israeli Naval Commander Ben (Shoshan) and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. This abortive operation cost Israel a great amount.

Meanwhile, the same Israeli [as published] sources quoted well-informed and high-level sources as saying that a few days ago important reports in occupied Jerusalem said: Tens of military pilots from the Soviet Union and some Warsaw Pact countries including the GDR and the SRV [as published] recently arrived in Libya to work in the Libyan Air Force. These pilots went to Libya in response to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's request to confront any possible military operation against Libya. These pilots number 30 and began their work with the Libyan Air Force a few days ago. The United States was informed about these pilots.

## OAU, ECA to Hold Preparatory Meetings for UNGA

*AB121300 Dakar PANA in English 1158 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jan (PANA) — The first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) yesterday decided to hold a series of OAU and Economic Commission of Africa (ECA) meetings in preparation for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly and other international conferences.

Mr Ibrahim Fall, Steering Committee chairman and foreign minister of Senegal, announced at the end of the four-day Steering Committee meeting that an extraordinary conference of ECA ministers will be held in Addis Ababa from 28 to 29 March and will mainly be concerned with the preparation of the documents for the special UN General Assembly.

This conference, he said, will be followed from 30 to 31 March by an extraordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa.

The Steering Committee itself will meet at ministerial level from 24 to 27 March in preparation for the ECA and OAU ministerial conferences, he added. The Steering Committee chairman noted that by 27 March the Sterring Committee would have completed its work on the special UN General Assembly session and its next meeting would be specifically to consider other issues, especially preparations for the international conference on sanctions against South Africa scheduled for June, 1986.

Exhaustive studies are being undertaken by the OAU Secretariat and certain member-states on the links between some African states and South Africa. The same studies will also cover relations between South Africa and the Arab countries. They will also cover the extent of compensatory measures that must be taken to help the Frontline States, and whether sanctions would make them suffer unbearable losses.

They will also include the possibility of South Africa taking other measures that would call for the solidarity of all member-states. Other issues such as concrete measures to be adopted by the international conference on sanctions under Article 7 of the UN Charter and their implementation would also be considered by the studies.

Mr Ibrahim Fall disclosed that within the context of the national conferences to be held early this year, the Steering Committee will meet at the end of April to consider all issues in connection with the international conference on sanctions and the conference on Africa's external indebtedness.

The other meetings scheduled are the budgetary session of the OAU Council of Ministers from 25 February to 4 March and the bureau of the 21st OAU summit on 6 March.

Giving clarifications at the closing session, Mr Abby Farah, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, said that the international conference on sanctions against South Africa will deeply involve the United Nations and its centre against apartheid with which the OAU should coordinate action programmes. He said that every care has been taken to ensure that the calender of OAU and ECA meetings do not clash with other international conferences.

The Permanent Steering Committee was established by the heads of state and government of the OAU last July. The meeting which began on 8 Jan, was attended by experts from Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Equitorial Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Benin, the other member of the committee, was absent.

## OAU's Oumarou Departs for Damascus 13 Jan

*AB132105 Paris AFP in French 1818 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Jan (AFP) — OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou left Addis Ababa Monday for Damascus, where he is expected to participate in the 8th session of the Arab-African [words indistinct].

During this session, Mr Oumarou and his Arab League counterpart, Chedli Klibi, are expected to sign three agreements. The first agreement will be on general cooperation between the two organizations, the second will be on the boycott and the implementation of sanctions against Israel and South Africa, and the last one will be on projects aimed at strengthening relations between the two organizations in the educational, cultural, and scientific fields, the OAU Secretariat stated.

Twelve Arab foreign ministers and as many African leaders are expected to participate in this session, which will be opened by Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad.

## Trans-African Highway Authority Meeting in Congo

*AB132325 Paris AFP in French 1859 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 13 Jan (AFP) — Deliberations of the sixth session of the Trans-African Highway Authority [Autorite de la Route Transafricaine] (ARTA) began on Monday Brazzaville, at the experts level, it was learned from official sources in the Congolese capital. These experts will, for 4 days, study about 20 fields, including one on developments in the cooperation between ARTA and Belgium, the free movement between states, the draft administrative reorganization of ARTA, and taxes and royalties for the financing of the Trans-African Highway.

The 13 member countries or associate members of ARTA are: Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan Chad, and Zaire.

The outcome of the experts' meeting will submitted to the public works ministers of these 13 countries which will meet at a board of directors meeting next Friday in the presence of Shiffaraw Bizuneh, regional director of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and Sakibede Simon, a delegate of the Customs and Economic Union Central Africa (UDEAC). The ECA representative will notably present a draft reorganization of ARTA.

## ALGERIA

### Diplomat Killed in Fighting in Aden

*NC142026 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Algiers, Jan 14 (AFP) — An Algerian diplomat, killed in Aden during fighting between partisans and opponents of South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, was identified by official sources here today as embassy Attache Lassal Hocine.

Mr Hocine was killed when fire between the warring factions hit his home, the sources said. They said the Algerian Embassy was located in the combat zone but that no other members of the diplomatic staff had been hurt.

There was no other reaction to the fighting in South Yemen, which broke out yesterday.

### Prime Minister Meets Soviet Forestry Chief

*LD132359 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*2200 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi today received Zverev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Forestry, who is leading a delegation on an official visit to Algeria.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the prospects for their development, especially in the sphere of forestry.

### Agriculture Minister Receives Lebanese Counterpart

*LD140053 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*2200 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Mr Kasdi Merbah, minister of agriculture and fishing, received Mr 'Adil 'Usayran', the Lebanese minister of national defense and agriculture.

During the meeting, relations between the two countries were discussed, especially in the field of agriculture, as well as the different possibilities for developing cooperation in this area.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on Mobilization

*LD141919 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*
*1830 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Statement by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the Basic People's Congress of Shari' al-Zawiyah in Tripoli — live]

[Text] Good evening. First, we greet the Basic People's Congress of Shari' al-Zawiyah. I will take the opportunity of my presence at this congress to address all the congresses through it. I will be making certain remarks.

From my following of the work of the congress meeting these days, alongside the cries of defiance and unparalleled preparation for confrontation and death. [sentence as heard] But we should not deceive ourselves [words indistinct].

It is easy for us to send cables from the halls of congresses and chant slogans of death to America and all enemies. But our slogans must be turned into actions. So far, all the congresses have uttered cries of defiance. I am speaking here of the Libyan people's congresses and not the national congresses, to which God willing, I will speak tomorrow.

The military battle that was about to take place a few days ago has now been abandoned to a great extent, but we must expect its likelihood at any time. As far as the masses are concerned, the battle, if it takes place, would most likely be in the sea tens or hundreds of miles away from the land. The masses might not be [words indistinct].

But this does not refute the importance and the necessity of the comprehensive popular mobilization on land, because the battle might move from the sea to land. If, for instance, U.S. troops landed on Libyan soil, then the Libyan soil must burn under their feet. [words indistinct] the role of the masses in resistance on land against the enemy.

As for the battle that was about to take place at the beginning of January, and which might take place at any moment, I say that most probably it will be at sea. It is a battle for the Air Force and the Navy more than it is a land battle or a battle for any other forces. Another thing is the possibility of the participation of the air defense forces in such a battle. Those who should be prepared for fighting are the Air Force, the Navy and the air defense forces.

The strategic defense forces of the armed people, who belong to these sectors of the Armed Forces, are the ones who should be prepared for fighting using these military means: the Air Force, Navy, and air defenses.

I want a turning point to occur in the confrontation; a move toward action. First, all trained Libyans who are mobilized in the Air Force, the naval forces, and air defense forces are required to be ready to carry out what is asked of them -- even now before the battle takes place.

Suppose that there exist teams operating these military means and that these teams become exhausted, tired from their state of readiness in the past few days. They must be relieved by other means of conscripts; each group of teams should be relieved by other teams. Each group will go on duty for hours, or days or weeks, according to the timetable worked out for them.

But there should not be anyone mobilized in the Air Force or the naval forces or the air defenses who chants with us in the congresses, or who takes part in the writing of a telegram to brother so and so. Then, if we should ask him to operate a missile or a radar or a naval unit, or work in an air base we would find that he would try to avoid this, believing that he had discharged his duties just by chanting in the basic people's congresses. No, this would in fact be treason; we would be betraying ourselves and our future. [words indistinct]

First, all these teams must be ready. Naturally, I am not issuing orders, because orders will be issued by the quarters in charge of direct control of the mobilized force; but I give warnings, remarks and general directives. I mean that in this move toward action, all the conscripts belonging to the Air Force, the naval forces and the air defenses must be ready. We must willingly accept a state of readiness. This is the real challenge, which is stronger than submarines, warships, gunboats, destroyers [words indistinct]. Then, a fresh group will come to relieve us.

This way [word indistinct] the airforce and air defenses. After that [words indistinct] the national military service [word indistinct] the requirements of the challenge, we should be sure that they would return immediately to their places of work and the units to which they are [word indistinct] soldier and the enemy is coming [words indistinct] why do you make him [word indistinct] even desertion, and remain afraid at his mother's place or at his grandfather's, [words indistinct] confronting America or the Israelis, because the largest force on earth is against the freedom of the peoples.

Imperialism and Zionism are both united against the Libyan people. [word indistinct] All the peoples of the world stood by the Libyan people, because the Libyan people are a small people who are the victims of the largest Zionist imperialist force on earth, an internationally known force of aggression united in a dirty role against a small people, against the Libyan people.

[Words indistinct] the Libyans who belong to certain units, and perhaps they are absent from these units or deserted. This is [words indistinct]. It might be appropriate to present a list and statistics. But, they said to me [words indistinct] the house of his mother, or the house of his aunt or the house of [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct]

The battle, naturally, requires land mobilization on which the land and Air Force and the air defense forces that might take part in the battle. Thus, it is our duty to prepare to create this solid ground [words indistinct].

There is yet another battle that was declared, which is now rife. It is an economic battle. The military chapter has been retreated from to some extent. But the chapter has now opened on the economic battle [words indistinct].

When the U.S. President adopted these presidential decisions a few days ago, he actually declared a state of national emergency throughout the United States. The state of national emergency is usually declared when U.S. national security is exposed to danger or when its foreign policy is exposed to danger.

Imagine: U.S. national security and its foreign policy are exposed to danger, i.e. threatened by the Libyan danger, and so a state of national emergency was declared in the United States. On the basis of this, the U.S. President assumes the power to issue these decisions which he calls presidential decisions; i.e., decisions that do not have to be submitted to the U.S. Congress. Consequently, these decisions are decisions made by him by virtue of his authority as President under the state of national emergency.

The U.S. President proclaimed a state of national emergency and said that U.S. policy throughout the world has been threatened by the Libyan danger and that U.S. national security has been threatened by the Libyan danger.

He means by this that U.S. citizens are threatened everywhere because of Palestinian actions that are supported by Libya — according to his explanation — and that America's fleets and bases are threatened in the Mediterranean and Europe; and that America is facing confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra and he wants to consider the Gulf of Sidra open; but since he faces opposition in the Gulf of Sidra, then there is confrontation.

[word indistinct] When a U.S. citizen is killed anywhere by Libyan weapons; even if these weapons are in the hands of a Palestinian or anyone else, Libya is considered to have committed an aggression against the United States by its own Armed Forces. Just look at the explanation he has given.

We are now fighting a battle, but it is not a military battle these days. It is an economic battle. Thus, the Libyan people are now fighting an economic battle. The Libyan people must wage this battle with the same weapon, i.e., the economic weapon.

The point is that America has not just launched warnings, articles, chants. Obviously, they always sarcastically mention this about us in their press, reports and statements. But America has taken practical economic steps. We should not say: Down with these decision! Down with Reagan! Reagan is this or that! To hell with America!

No, we must take material steps; each individual, each congress, each municipality throughout the Jamahiriyah must take economic steps in order to respond to the same weapon with which the U.S. enemy is fighting us. Imagine! We are now asking the Arabs to take countermeasures; economic countermeasures to the U.S. measures.

We are asking all the world to support us in this. And even Western Europe has said that it cannot enter into an economic battle alongside Reagan since there are common interests between it and Libya! What about the Libyan citizen then, and the Libyan Basic People's Congress, the Libyan village, every Libyan municipality! What will their position be, now that we are even asking the Arabs and the world to take economic measures against America. We must be at the forefront; we must pay the price first and foremost, and wage the battle in the forefront.

How can I express this? There are general situations where we take to production in a collective manner. We have already discussed this: There must be mass action, organized collective work, shift work. This must be implemented, precisely implemented. But there are other things — details are not everything, but we (?stress them) so as not to fall into generalities.

One can speak of comprehensive mobilization, volunteer work, collective work, organized collective work, shift work; and after entering the economic battle and facing the economic battle, somebody might say: What do these things mean?

Well, concerning the security and military aspects, I have said that those absent may join. Legal proceedings against them may be dropped if they join, providing they have patriotism and come at the time of need.

As soon as the statistics show how many are lost [word indistinct] how many have joined after that. So that we can consider those who joined as patriots, and those who were absent as cowards and hirelings of colonialism.

The notes in this concern are just reflections and are not everything. [words indistinct] a price for water and electricity and telephones. [word indistinct] is treason. How can you say "raspberry to America" while America imposes economic sanctions on you? Even the word sanctions is a strong word. Sanctions! Can America sanction us? Are we slaves so that America punishes us? Also do not forget that the [word indistinct] is yours and your budget and treasury from which you buy bullets and build a school, hospital, road, and buy weapons.

The glory of Libya should not be paid as a price for electricity or a price for light. [Word indistinct] what is in the past, but now, since we are in a battle, everyone should test his patriotism, he and his family. They should look at each other with confidence — and not have to avoid looking each other in the eye because they feel that they are void of patriotism and are very ashamed of themselves, such as: How can we talk and say such things, then here is the electricity meter is out of order, and we owe a telephone bill which we have not paid, and we have not paid the water bill to the municipality. I ask Libyans to test their patriotism. All these debts that they owe they should pay.

All the landowners for whom society has reclaimed land should pay the installments they owe. [passage indistinct] do not do anything from your salary or your from your income from the farm. Settle simple things. There are large incomes from the farms, which have already reclaimed and handed to the people, especially in al-Jabal al-Akhdar and other projects.

The Libyan people as a whole allocated a budget and gave you a farm. Therefore, you have to pay for it gradually within 15 or 20 years. You start to pay gradually. [word indistinct] in 1986, one, two, three, or four installments would have been paid, according to his patriotism and his ability as well, so that we find in the treasury some millions which were not there and which we did not expect. We find these millions because the economic battle [word indistinct] will find us [words indistinct].

The economic battle has its weapons. How do you enter the economic battle against the United States? You enter it by paying your telephone bills, your electricity bills, your water bills, your fees to the farm, the taxes you owe to the cooperative. If you have a private workshop, you pay the duty pertaining to it.

This is the weapon. The United States has issued economic decisions. How would you fight her. Do you fight here by the gun or by chants? They have deprived you of this glory by saying: We will not fight with the gun. What, then, is the weapon you enter the economic battle with?

We tell you the weapon that can destroy America is [words indistinct] you give to the municipality. We must think rationally. [words indistinct] You are rational people so that the world would respect us and side with us and so that the Arab nation may support us and adopt economic measures against America.

But when they see that even the Libyans themselves have not taken economic measures against America and have not even settled the accounts owed them .... Even without war and without confrontation, you must settle your accounts out of patriotism, civilization, and progress. You have a house, you live in a town, and you are provided with services and utilities. So you must pay for them. This is more so in the case of confrontation. It is not a confrontation among equals. It is a confrontation with a superpower, as they call it.

You should deposit your salary in the bank instead of putting it in your pocket. There is a thousand million in the pockets of the Libyans. This money should be returned to the bank. If we deposit 500 million, 700 million, 800 million, or 900 million — we must return them to the bank. Anything you have, you must place in the bank. Place your salary in the bank. Then take out of it what you need.

These banks are yours. This is your Jamahiriyah. This is your [word indistinct]. If the banks are [words indistinct], the banks are the last thing that give comfort. We must rid ourselves of the old mentality: This country is ours or this bank is ours [words indistinct]. Place your money in the bank. Form guards from the armed people to guard the banks and set up shifts even inside the bank. Thus, the safes in which we place our money will not be touched by anyone or be stolen.

[Passage indistinct] To place our salaries in our pockets and then thumb our noses at Americas is not correct. Why should a thousand million be placed in the pockets of the people? Return some millions to the bank, so we may remain strong before the world [words indistinct]. How did their reserves increase? How did the funds in their banks increase? How did their treasury grow? They took it from their pockets and placed it in the treasury.

We have taken money from our pockets and put it in our treasury. He who has patriotism enters the combat, and the rest are like the stray dogs who are collaborating with U.S. intelligence, on behalf of Muslim Brotherhood, on behalf of the Ba'thists, lawyers, entrepeneurs, democrats; all these names. An American intelligence officer is now assigned to them. He has taken charge of the Libyan Muslim brothers of whom you have heard and whom you know; he has taken the Libyan Ba'athists, Libyan monarchists, runaway entrepreneurs and middlemen, and dropout students. They collaborate with U.S. intelligence against their own country! [words indistinct], hence we call them stray dogs. If we find them abroad we kill them; if they come here, we throw them in the streets; we treat them as dogs. If one wants to be a dog; they are dogs, God preserve you. They are stray dogs; this is the correct name that suits them. They feed on the bones of American and Israeli leftovers.

I am saying that he who betrays himself and becomes a traitor must go. (?A handful) would have betrayed. But he who is in the battle, who sees it as his own battle, a challenge, and wants to affirm his own existence, must take to this sound direction. [words indistinct].

We have 500 girl students directed to attend the military colleges, but they have failed to join in. At this moment, while I am speaking, they are at their homes. Perhaps their parents are members of popular organizations, who say: I Challenge! and: To Hell With America! We say to them: no need for challenge! Just allow your daugher to join the military college, since she has been directed to study there! She has not been the only one directed to go there! She has been directed to go there together with 500 other girls. And next year another 500 should be directed to go to military college.

At these congresses there must be a decision on equality between men and women regarding orientation toward military colleges and military service. This is the clause that should figure on the agenda of the people's congresses at this stage. We have congresses that have decided that girls should not be directed to attend military colleges, or to military secondary schools from preparatory schools just like boys! This is a great deficiency, a mistake.

This does not mean that there is austerity, or belt-tightening, as you may hear. This is not true. We are not in a state of austerity. If austerity comes, then we would say so, effectively.

(?These are directives); I assume my responsibility. Who says that when a girl enters the military colleges she will be worse off? On the contrary. She or he who enters the military college and he or she who enters the military secondary school are the ones who will be trained and taught a trade, and will be respectable and important and able to fight and able to work and will obtain military honors, as they say. They are different from those who remain sitting on their cushions and escape from confrontation, similar to the [word indistinct] who walk in the streets. [words indistinct] there was patriotism in the Libyan people in the confrontation.

Tomorrow I will bring back the 500 and let them join the colleges, and the following year another 500 will join, and the following year 1000, and the following year 2000. After a few years we will find that we have gone beyond these formalities, which we will laugh at in the future. There are no more [word indistinct].

The state of the masses means the state of the masses. The masses are masses. It is irrelevant if you are male of female. We are not interested in this. We are interested in the masses. The masses are masses. For instance we present a popular citizen. To be male or female — this is a characteristic with which we have nothing to do. How can we inspect and say to her: You cannot go there, and to him: You are a male who cannot enter [words indistinct]. This is all reaction and backwardness and has nothing to do with the revolution and confrontation. This will weaken the confrontation with America.

It should be decided in these congresses that the women should given directions similar to men. There is austerity and tightening of belts, some people are shouting. This is not true. We are not in a state of austerity, because if there really were a state of austerity we would say that we have to tighten the belts, but neither America nor the economic crisis nor all the bad things that have hit the world and affected it and brought a number of countries to their knees — We, God be praised, were not affected, and we have not reached any of those difficult stages.

There is no need for tightening the belts and for restricting ourselves to the necessities. On the contrary — we are in a situation in which we use luxuries — we are not forced to one kind of luxury. There is no hardship that would make us call for austerity. There is no austerity [words indistinct]. On the contrary, perhaps, there are increases in salaries and there are loans for the citizens so that they can become independent. We will discuss that in later papers. There is a chance that the banks will give loans to the people if they are really ready for hard work.

It is not necessary to tighten your belt; do not tighten your belt. Ease your belt, but roll up your sleeves and you will get it. They can give you a loan; they might even increase your salary, because this salary is used for your family. Since you dispensed with much of the foreign workforce, part of it will provide the Libyans with increases and raises and loans.

The last word on this page: We can try the [word indistinct] of the armed people. We can start applying it, as we have talked about it last time. We can start with 50,000 Libyans now to hold the weapons, and those who were holding the weapons before go to work. After a month or two, another 50,000 Libyans would come and hold the weapons and the first 50,000 go back to work. We can develop it — 100,000 hold the weapons for a month or month and a half or 2 months, and the rest go to work, after 2 months another 100,000 replace them. Every time you widen the training, the number increases: 100,000 and 150,000, 200,000, quarter of a million and half a million untill we reach a million. Let us start, if the Libyans are really serious, without cheers and slogans. The issue is really a national issue and an issue of confrontation, if you are taking it seriously.

Let us then begin with real material actions. I admire some initiatives — I heard from the various municipalities and the People's Committees and the basic people's congresses that they had filled the blood banks, opened crash nursing training courses, volunteered for nursing work, and they carried out measures. These are practical steps that deserve gratitude. This positive guidance, of course [words indistinct]

The battle at sea, this does not mean that they will be shelling the whole. The ship, which is in the high sea, can shell a city like Tripoli and will not shell any other place. The aircraft which take off from their bases in America, Europe and aircraft carriers raid [words indistinct], but you as an infantry soldier or the masses in general do not fight a ship that is 200 km away, shelling us with its missiles.

But the destruction [words indistinct] or the bombs, or the dead, or the wounded, or the fires will be [words indistinct] on Libyan soil. [words indistinct] they are at sea but shelling Libyan soil.

One who hears the words sea battle understands that the action will take place at sea. It means sea and land, From the sea they shell camps, factories, communications, cities, bases. People die, fires break out. Here the preparation, I admire this preparation of which I was told, the filling of the blood banks from now, the opening of nursing courses, the preparation of the civil defense and the combat of fires, etc. I say from now the [words indistinct]. The challenge, since there is an economic battle, is that we should strengthen our economy in the same way as weapons are mobilized in the event of a military battle. Even when the battle is a military one, it needs an economic base [words indistinct]. The economy is important. If we fight with arms, we have a strong economy to finance the battle.

If we are in an economic battle, then we must strengthen the economy. In both cases, the economy is everything. It is the foundation. We must realize that the economy has two aspects: there is self-sufficiency in what we ourselves need, where one secures one's food, drink, and clothing without any pressure on society, on the state, and on its treasury. And there is the economy of the state of the masses, the general budget secured by we individuals by our sweat in order to buy weapons and things of general interest. If there is no need, then that is it; we will have succeeded; this would be victory; this is what is required.

If you and your family have reached self-sufficiency, without coming and knocking on doors saying: Buy me [word indistinct] from Germany, buy me chicken from Germany [words indistinct] for 18 months [word indistinct] egg or [word indistinct]; or saying: Bring me sheep from Bulgaria; bring me cloves from Madagascar; bring me flour from Australia; bring me tea from Sri Lanka; bring me bananas from Nicaragua; bring me.... If you keep knocking on the door, saying bring me this, bring me that, then what battle would you be entering? How [word indistinct] the battle? This is what is required; [words indistinct] saying bring me this, bring me that; and when they do not bring you what you want, then you go to America, you surrender and say: Here I am, I surrender.

If every year you achieve self-sufficiency — and this is a time of self-sufficiency for every family — then that is it; we would not go shopping anymore in the market. None of us family men would have to go shopping in the market to buy mint, parsley, eggs, meat, milk, fruit or vegetables. Every family should achieve self-sufficiency in this. On the other hand, we will thus make available for our society means of buying arms, constructing hospitals, schools, power stations, roads, etc.

I mean that if there is really general mobilization now — and I am now addressing myself to all the basic people's congresses — I have asked for statistics, [word indistinct] and assessments. When I saw the enthusiasm...I hope that I have not been deceived by the enthusiasm of the congresses with the sight of the seriousness of the Libyans; and I hope that when it comes to action, this will not turn out to be mere talk, as the Egyptians say.

In fact, when I saw the enthusiasm, I said that this people is ready to make miracles at this moment, and that I must contribute by presenting something to it, a plan.

[Passage indistinct] directives; that I must somehow explain to it the road it should follow, as long as feelings are so high with enthusiasm and challenge. I told them that olive oil, for instance, is a weapon. If we keep paying so many millions to buy olive oil, how are we going to be independent and save these millions? If every Libyan during this season, or not necessarily during this season; [changes thought] imagine if during two or three seasons every Libyan, (?especially) the workers who number half a million, not including those under arms, students, civil servants and other producers — if every Libyan plants an olive tree, whether this year or in 2 years time. this would make Libya self-sufficient in olive oil. We would thus have to plant some 10 million olive trees.

If we buy these plants from abroad, they would cost us the same thing: 10 million dinars. In other words, we save 10 million dinars to buy olive tree plants, but if each of us plants sixteen plants, then the miracle would be made. This would really be a go-to-hell for America. Planting an olive tree in the ground would be like inserting a spike in the eye of America.

Every municipality would have to define the areas where olive trees are to be planted. But even if one plants olive trees in one's farmyard, it would be enough to plant 16 olive trees in one farmyard. If half a million of us plants sixteen plants we would have ten million trees [figures as heard], and we would be self-sufficient in olive oil after a few years — we would have laid the foundations.

If each of the half a million Libyan workers plants three date trees, then we would add 1 and 1/2 million new date trees. If we buy such date tree plants we would need 27 or 30 million dinars. Thus we would have to save an equivalent amount from the consumer goods budget: taxes, savings, in other words, putting our money in banks. The banks would then function and your money would remain there for you. If we pay the taxes, this will help the farms, the cooperatives, and the private personal and productive workshops.

We will plant 1.5 million new palm trees. This is a great fortune. We could export it or keep it. If every Libyan planted only 2 out of 500,000 citrus trees, then we would have planted 1 million new citrus trees. I found out that they do not want citrus trees and they have even stopped planting them. Citrus fruits are oranges and lemons and it was discovered that these fruits are wanted in Europe.

Only the Mediterranean countries grow oranges and olives. The rest of the world has no oranges. Therefore, this is a comodity which we should grow. A million trees. We can export oranges just as we export petroleum. If the export of petroleum is insufficient, then we can compensate by exporting oranges, dates, and olives.

Here is the petroleum; they blockade it and store it. So we will create another petroleum — (? not) real petroleum. The world needs petroleum. If the world needs oranges in addition to petroleum, we should grow oranges; if they need watermelons, we should grow water melons. [Words indistinct] we export to the world [words indistinct] that material which we do not have. Therefore, anyone who plants tea, which we do not have, can force us to buy it. He becomes a producer of tea and can bring it to us and present it to us for a certain price and we buy it from him. By this he imposes his will. If Europe wants oranges, we can plant oranges and they will be forced to buy them; we will impose our will. The (?Israelis) export oranges. They occupied Palestine and are planting citrus and exporting them to Europe. For about 2.5 million dinars we could buy 1 million new citrus trees. If we save 2.5 million dinars and every Libyan plants only 2 trees, if he plants 4 trees we would have 2 million trees. This is more than we need, double the need. If you plant 8 new trees this will mean 4 million citrus trees, that is, 3 times the requirements. This is as far as the trees are concerned.

I think it is clear now that if every Libyan in this battle...[Al-Qadhdhafi hesitates] This battle means that you plant 16 olive trees, 3 palm trees and 2 citrus trees. It is enough that every Libyan will plant these, then you will see how many trees and what we have done on the Libyan soil.

If we save 30 million dinars, if we save them by saying we do not want such and such thing but we want something else, what is this something else? Let us suppose we want to be self-sufficient in milk. In order for the Libyans to become self-sufficient in milk and not to import it, they would need to buy 46,000 cows. I told the director of estimations a few days ago to ask the people who have these calculations, to ask them about this and that. They said the Libyan people need so much milk every year. I said to them: all right, we cannot buy 46,000 cows, and there is difficulty in breeding them, and the fodder and so on. But [words indistinct] one-third of the milk we consume comes from cows. This means one-third of the total figure. One-third is from camels and one-third from sheep. This means we have sheep, camels, and cows whose milk will suffice for Libyan consumption every year. This requires the saving of 30 million dinars — 30 million dinars in order to supply the Jamahiriyah's requirements for milk every year; possibly less than that, possibly 25 million because of the price of a camel. I do not how much a camel costs; they said about 400 dinars, which is wrong. Camels have no costs, they could be sold even for 50 dinars and every family could buy a camel for 50 dinars and become self-sufficient and stop buying milk from the market.

Eggs: To be self-sufficient in eggs I need 4 million dinars. We could bring in hens sufficient for our yearly consumption — this is 4 million a year.

If we save 15 million dinars on meat only we would save our needs for 1 year. This is what we consume: 15 million dinars would be saved. But the way we are spending this money in itself needs calculation.

Another remark about olive oil. There are about 7.5 million olive trees in Libya, producing approximately 45,000 metric tons of olive oil. Local consumption of olives has reached 72,000 metric tons. This means that if we have 7.5 million trees producing in theory 45,000 metric ton, while we consume 72,000 metric ton, we are almost covering our consumption. But the fact is that every year we obtain just 3 metric ton of olive oil. How is it that we get 3 metric ton from 7.5 million trees? The 7.5 million olive trees are meant to produce 45,000 metric ton! How is it that we get only 3 metric ton of olive oil?

Well, this is the revolution, if you want a revolution, if you want confrontation. Go to these 7.5 million olive trees, and act so that each tree yields the crop it is supposed to produce. You must get 45,00 metric ton of olive oil from the olive trees you have. This would be a revolution. There is no problem in it. It has nothing to do with writing a telegram to the brother colonel full of grandiloquent expressions from this or that congress; it has nothing to do with chanting slogans. Slogans have no relation to patriotism, fatigue or sacrifice; planting trees involves some fatique, but it is the correct thing to do.

In other words, every year we import 72,000 metric ton of olive oil, and we are supposed to import just about 30,000 metric tons, not 70 [as heard]. But if we plant the trees I have talked about we would be able to do without imports.

If the average family in the Jamahiriyah has five persons — I say average because some families have three persons and others have twelve — but the reasonable figure is always the average one. Adding two extremes, a family of seven and a family of three, the total is ten, and dividing by two equals five. But what matters is that every Libyan family takes part in this economic battle for their own interests. They would not lose, they would win.

Every family of 5 Libyans needs 350 liters of milk a year. Every family of 5 or every 5 Libyans consume 350 liters of milk a year which is imported from abroad. If every family decided to secure their 350 liters of milk by raising animals to provide this amount of milk, we would be independent and we would triumph in the battle because we would stop buying milk from abroad.

Every family must start thinking. Families should sit together whether within the framework of a people's congress or a people's committee. I mean, the family should form a management for itself, a self-government for itself, a budget for itself — their budgets being their salaries. Members of the family should sit and decide, and say: In order to spite and defy America and to win the battle, we will not buy milk from abroad. Our family will become self-sufficient in terms of milk, eggs, meat, fruits, and grains and so on. But how shall we attain this? We begin to say: Our salary is so much and our income is so much. If we consume 350 liters of milk a year, where shall we get them? If every family buys one goat, then we can dispense with the milk. If every family buys one or two goats, that would suffice.

But where shall these animals be raised? They should not be raised in the cities. Each municipality should try to implement what we have been saying. The lands around the cities should be divided so that everyone would have a part or even a quarter of a hectare in which to graze his goats and thus become self-sufficient in milk.

A ewe costs only 50 dinars, and not 400 dinars as some sell them now. What would happen if each family bought one or two goats? Would that be a gain or a loss for the family? I do not think it is a serious matter for a family to buy a goat and raise it for its milk. Perhaps this [words indistinct]. America may [words indistinct] drive us toward independent struggle.

If every family were to buy a cow, we would have a surplus of milk to sell. Perhaps a family cannot have one cow; perhaps it would be better for every 4, 5, 6, 7 or 10 families to share a cow. This is another way. You could make a collection from a group of families in the same street and buy a cow and put it somewhere.

The price of a cow is 300 dinars, but its milk would be sufficient for all these families. It says in these papers here how much each cow produces.

Every Libyan consumes 240 eggs a year. When we multiply this by 5 we get 1,200. This means that every family consisting of five people or every five Libyans consumes, they eat, 1,200 eggs a year. Every five individuals in the form of a cooperative — we are not looking at the family alone — it can be wider, every 5 persons, every 20, every 30, every 100, every 50 persons [words indistinct] but I take the family as an example. A family consisting of five people decides how it is going to provide 1,200 eggs a year for itself. It buys itself six hens, that is (?enough). There is no problem for a family to [word indistinct] six hens or every five persons go and buy six [words indistinct]. Every municipality takes the land around it, one (?circle after another) and divide it for this purpose. This why the land can be developed and this how independence is achieve. The price of these six is 12 dinars and I do not think there is a family that cannot take 12 dinars and buy six hens in order to produce 1,200 eggs a year so that it no longer needs to buy in the market or from Germany or from America. This is a model. If you want to achieve sufficiency in eggs every five persons, and it is possible for fives and fives to participate together and it is possible for a family to decide that it consumes 1,200. They need six hens, which cost 12 dinars. That's it. Every family should meet or every group of people should meet as of tomorrow [words indistinct] the battle.

Every Libyan consumes 50 [word indistinct] kilograms of meat a year. Thus, a family consisting of five or every five Libyans consume 215 kilograms of meat a year. How can we no longer buy it from abroad and provide it? The family should buy birds, should buy other animals and rear them in order to provide — this is calculated by the kilo. You can say 50 kilos of meat (?should not be) all meat. Half of it can be meat, half eggs, their third, their quarter other materials which have the same protein: beans, lentils, broad beans, I do not know what — all these things have protein. The [word indistinct] has protein, fish has protein, meat itself is protein. It is not necessary for it to be all meat. There is nothing easier [words indistinct]...meat, eggs, olives, dates, if you do not make these things your [words indistinct]. I alert you so that you may not be decieved. You are still in the sweet battle, you are still on the easy way but if you neglect, you will face the difficult road, the hard choice.

We have the grain. We consume 500,000 metric tons of wheat every year and about 500,000 metric ton of barley, most of it for feed. (?We produce) about 200,000 metric ton of the 500,000; 300,000 remain. Half of it could be supplied through the great artificial river in the future, and the other half, 150,000 metric ton of wheat we would still need. This requires that we plant other areas, not less than 100,000 irrigated hectares of what so that we become self-sufficient. [Word indistinct] every Libyan should plant wheat or barley in his farm. [words indistinct] Do not buy rice from abroad, do not buy flour from abroad. Every family should determine how much grain they consume and plant it in their farm or valley. This salary of yours, plant wheat with it and get animals with it — get anything with it. It is possible that the people, the families, the cooperatives or certain groups or Jamahiri suburbs could be granted loans so that they can get these things. This is simple and requires small sums of money — 10 dinars, 12, 15, 20 or 100 dinars could help you do something to dispense with the market, and you will not need after that to go to the market and struggle among the crowds. There is a [word indistinct] citizen in this country who goes to the market to buy something which he can produce himself.

It is required that any house with grounds should plant its olives, yes, and oranges and palm trees and even its bananas and grapes. That is it. With this you would not need to go to the market. If you consider your own houses as a temporary residence, then show me to whom you would leave them. Anyone with a house in which he is settled should plant these trees, should surround it with these trees which will rid him from the need to go to the market to buy fruit. Even the bananas; if every family decides to plant its bananas by their house, then you would not have to import bananas from abroad. Every day [words indsitinct] on bananas and that is it. [words indistinct] tanks in which the rain water will be kept. The rains are heavy now, it seems that there has began a change in the weather, God willing. There are now very heavy rains in this [word indistinct] different from what we were used to. That it is [word indistinct] in the yard which will suffice you for a full year and from which you water the trees. If you need water, you dig [words indistinct] and plant trees. American cuts the trees and destroys the [word indistinct] and kills us. [words indistinct] America.

There are the cereals, trees, eggs, meat and milk, in addition to what the Arabs call tricot; it must be in every house, this tricot; the family, the modesty, and the things which [words indsitinct] to make [words indistinct] Turkey and Greece, you spent...[words indistinct] The tricot is used for making children's clothes at home. One takes a loan; they give him a loan; if one comes and says, give me a loan, I want to buy a tricot machine, because all my clothes — socks, tee shirts, children clothes — all these we can manufacture at home. All right, manufacture them. They give him a loan. At every home [words indistinct] argument. Is this his machinegun; [as heard] we find tricot at every home from tomorrow; [words indistinct] and then they set up a factory for these machines to produce...[words indistinct] [chanting]

When we fight and when we chant, it must have a meaning; useful and necessary; but when we chant without fighting, and shout without a battle, this is meaningless; these are empty words which we are talking about; if you chant about how to plant olive trees, citrus trees, and palm trees, on how every family should be independent and how tomorrow, the Jamahiriyah from end to end will begin to form cooperatives and mass quarters, and will fix its budget from its wages and ask for loans if it needs loans, on the basis that it is carrying out such-and-such things, and will not just buy what these families need of these plants, animals, (?not enough) what we have in our nurseries or in our general projects; if you ask, for instance, 1 million camels, you will not find it; you will say, let us buy them from abroad; every masses' quarters, every cooperative, every family offers the money they have; so even you cannot buy, you do not how to arrange this; you give this money to your municipality, to the competent committee which could from now on begin to determine these quarters. All right, if you have 500 dinars, use this money to buy plants of such kind so that we can plant them; and buy with that money such and such a camel or goat or chicken, so we will become self-sufficient and do everything and not go to the market anymore.

[sentence indistinct] [all passages as heard]

This is the capital. [words indistinct] From tomorrow you will start at masses' quarters, start with cooperatives, new cooperatives, industrial, agricultural and everyone will begin to offer [as heard]. Those who ask for tricot will begin to make their own clothes at home and no longer buy from the colonialist markets, because we are boycotting them just as they have boycotted us, this price of the tricot [words indistinct] buy this machine from anywhere, they give a receipt for the money and then they will buy it for you and then they will hand it over to you.

Those who are not trained in weaving and these things, beginning tomorrow you will start courses in the training of weaving; every family shoudl endeavor to manufacture everything from its home; [words indistinct] This effort, tomorrow we will turn out a cloak; we will begin to manufacture; we have wool, we will buy wool, etc. This is independence; I see that this battle [words indistinct] the positions, the lines of confrontation, the minefields, the fortifications — I mean all the fighting arrangements in the battlefield; it is now this; whether weaving, whether the tricot, the farm, the breeding of chickens, independence — it means independence — so much so that at the end of the year we will say "raspberry" to America; to keep punishing us, to keep frightening us, to keep makes us kneel — on the contrary, we will turn up stronger. [words indistinct]

I told you it could strengthen us; and we will say, thanks be to God that a confrontation did take place at the beginning of 1986 between me and America and Zionism. Otherwise, we would not have thought about ourselves, about getting organized and becoming independent and having the source of milk, the source of vegetables and fruits; having a small factory at his own home manufacturing things. If it was not for this, we would not have set up cooperatives; families would not have gathered together to set up a farm for the chickens around the town. As for oil, we say thanks to God and how stupid we were to spend our wages on empty things. Now your wage has become of value; and the work that brought you this wage you now [word indistinct] and has its value; because your wage kept you independent, sensing that you are not used to breed [word indistinct] every year and become independence; you would say how you were going to the market looking for milk mixed with the bones of the dead, as the Arabs say. [Words indistinct] 50 dinars, the year after and the year after that, three or four families buying one cow and the cow becomes two, three or four. [words indistinct] and how was our live proceeding. How was our life proceeding? This confrontation is what civilized us. We were looking for the eggs, and we did not know how to produce them. It is easy; you can breed some chickens and produce the eggs. The meat — we were queuing [word indistinct] the slaughterhouse and the butcher. We discovered that there is nothing easier than breeding these animals. You can breed them. This saves part of the general budget.

We should construct huge projects, fisheries, basins for breeding fish along the Libyan coast and utilize the coast which we defend and which we have nearly died for, for which the superpowers challenge us. Why do we not utilize it? It is possible to spread the basins along the Libyan coast, basins for breeding fish. You can take a section of the sea and close it and breed fish in it. The whole world now breeds fish. I mean the serious countries. For instance, the Israelis would like to assert their presence on the Arab land in spite of our will. These fish plantations are everywhere in Palestine, along the rivers and seas. Japan did the same thing. Many countries of the world are not looking for fish in the middle of the sea any more. They now control the fish, and plant it, similar to a tree. [words indistinct] and you can say how much would the production be. Now we have planted it in the dam of (?Wadi al-Mijinin) and some other dams. You have seen it. They are large fish. The season is about 4 months. When the dam is full of water we can plant fish in it. We have planted the fish here, and you have seen it, as they have shown it on the screen more than once.

In fact, I very much admire the enthusiastic stand of the Libyan people, and that they are not afraid of America and nobody [word indistinct]. In fact, this time is different from all the other times. This is what encouraged me to present them with things that are advanced to some extent.

This includes the primary schools.. probably I have forgotten this point since I do not have the notes...the project of home primary education. This is [word indistinct] application. We have to decide how to save the monies of the primary schools in order to get something else with them. It is possible that every group, even the families in which nobody can read and write or teach his children, could get a teacher or a group of teachers and distribute themselves among a number of areas. After 5 or 6 years, the children will go to the preparatory schools and will find them ready. The families should compete; every family should see if it can makes its son reach the preparatory school or not. Make sure that they will succeed in it; otherwise we will have illiteracy anew, because there is a problem of who can absorb the new children.

Illiteracy has returned to the Arab countries again. During the first years, the number of children was small, and they were absorbed into the schools. Now the number of children has increased, and these Arab countries now have no capacity. Now, a number of Arab countries are on their way again toward illiteracy. This means that the new Arab generations will be illiterate. You have to know that. This is the age of science, and you think that all the Arabs are learning. On the contrary, from now on illiteracy will resume in the Arab world. This is because the basis of eduction is to construct enough primary schools to absorb all the children. Anyone who is not absorbed in a primary school will be left behind. Let us avoid this problem by getting the primary education at home. By this we will save for preparatory education and middle education, I mean, and higher education. If we do not take this step, illiteracy will return to us again. Some Arab countries cannot now absorb their children in the schools. Therefore, illiteracy is coming again. If a child does not go to primary school, he will not go to preparatory school. If he does not go to preparatory school he will not go to middle school, and after that he will not go on to higher education. Now the new generations are prepared to be illiterate, like our ancestors, again, while the the world fights among itself in space.

This is because every Arab country cannot meet these costs. If the Arabs were one state, they would be able to absorb their children in the schools with their efforts. But the Arabs are not currently one state. There is one country with teachers and another without teachers, a country with schools with few students and another whose schools are crowded or that has no schools at all for its children. Arab unity is necessary in order for the Arabs to enter the modern times; otherwise they will be finished; they will become as in the past, and go back to living on the sidelines.

We are here now to decide on our free land. We can avoid this crisis by absorbing primary education at home. Whatever the numbers that might increase, every family who has children should shoulder the responsibility of their primary education. After that, we can supply middle education. Probably in a future stage we might absorb middle education at home, and higher education and the specialised technical education only will be...I mean, that the Libyans for the first time...this is what encouraged me to present these things to them.

In the past, in 1967 and even in 1973, when the Libyans used to hear of war in the Middle East, they used to gather their families and flee to the mountains, leaving the coastal areas back to their villages, one carrying a sack of flour and another carrying a box or a sack of rice — very disgraceful indeed. The people go rushing as though the country was on fire, a real fire, and so everyone tries to save all he can, carry it, and go, although the battle in the Middle East is about 4,000 kilometers away from us. It cannot reach us at all and commodities have not become more expensive, or even scarce.

Though this time the threat was near, it was not in Palestine. It was near the Libyan shores. I do not remember well — I think around 6 January, on the 6th of this month, the Israelis did try to raid Libya with their planes. Their planes came out at dawn and they tried to supply them with fuel, and tried to seek the help of an American aircraft carrier and the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean. But they discovered that the operation involved a risk of untold consequences and so they canceled it. [chants]

Following the failure of this operation, we were surprised to see the American fleets appear off the Libyan coasts from Banghazi to Tripoli. They came in groups — scores of American vessels together with an aircraft carrier. We believe that they were sailing from the north to the south, i.e. in the direction of Libya, and so if they reached the latitude 30.5 degrees, which is the beginning of the Gulf of Sidra, we would have to clash with them. We were prepared. We had declared the maximum state of preparedness. But by midday, the American flotilla disappeared for international and local reasons. It seems after that they had retreated and decided to embark on the economic battle in which we now find ourselves.

I am pleased with the Libyans this time. None of them rushed to carry sacks of tea, flour, so on. On the contrary, they went to the people's congresses and raised cries of defiance.

(?It was the invasion) that made the Arab nation and the whole world stand by you. They saw that you are not afraid nor are you submissive, but, on the contrary, you showed firmness and defiance toward this confrontation.

The Libyans forgot all about market commodities and proceeded to the congresses and declared the cry of defiance. This encouraged me to put forward to you these practical suggestions. That is, if you could transform your zeal into practical deeds.

The battle imposed on us now is an economic battle and it is waged by a superpower — the United States. On the 21st of this month, the whole of Europe will be meeting to consider the American demand for them to join the economic battle against the Jamahiriyah. On the 21st day of this month, all the West European countries will meet [words indistinct] for they do not know what to say. Naturally, they are now opposed to America. But they are forced to consider the call made by America: that Western Europe must join the economic battle against Libya.

After that, the United States distributed messages among all the world countries asking them to join in the battle, i.e. total mobilization of the whole world: the African, Asian, Latin American, and European countries, with the exception of the socialist countries and the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the USSR. These support us in the battle and they have no ambition to (?influence it). To the rest of the countries of the world, however, they sent messages asking them to boycott Libya and to join the economic battle declared by the United States against Libya.

The superpower, America, declared a state of national emergency to face up to the Libyan threat. This is what they called it. This is because the Libyan people, refused to succumb. It because they saw that the Libyan people had refused to succumb. The Libyan people uttered the cry of defiance. They said it seems that this small people would triumph, and since it would triumph, then we must not concentrate our forces.

So that we may really triumph and your cries are not hollow, you must apply the things I have spoken to you about. I mean as of tomorrow, the [word indistinct], the families and the Jamahiriyah quarters should decide to be self-sufficient in regard to things we now import from abroad. We must make things [word indistinct] oil.

We export citrus, dates, fruits, and vegetables. We have a high level of poultry production and we export it. If they want to fight the oil, then we will face them with oranges, dates. The world cannot live without oranges and dates. These things are within our power. As of tomorrow, we can change our land into orange groves, olive groves, palm groves, poultry farms, and vegetables which we can export. Each one produces enough grain to meet the needs of his family and even barley. Nobody would grind flour and eat it. The wheat can be ground in various grades producing farine or anything else. You can plant grain and even barley, the world eats barley and we too lived on barley all our lives. The wheat is only a luxury.

When I visited Senegal the other day, they told me that those who have unmilled rice, like the rice we have, give it to the animals and get instead milled rice. I asked why? They said because the people are accustomed to the milled rice and so the unmilled rice to them has no taste. Imagine: We do not import this milled rice at all, but to Senegal and some other people, if the rice is not milled, they do not eat it. If the rice is whole, they give it as fodder to the animals. But we do not buy the milled rice. Naturally, the milled rice is cheaper [as heard].

This should enter the battle. I do not believe the battle is difficult. I do not think the battle will be difficult. With our income, our capabilities, and our salaries, we can triumph over America. Forward and the struggle will continue.

### JANA Reports on Al-Qadhdhafi ABC Interview

*LD150935 Tripoli JANA in English 0836 GMT 15 Jan 86*

["U.S. TV Network Interview With Leader" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution confirmed that the serious terrorism the world faces today "which we are confronting is the official terrorism, the one the U.S. and Israeli Governments practice. It is the one that threatens world peace and the small states' independence".

In the process of replying to the questions of the U.S. TV network ABC, which was relayed by satellite directly to the Night Line programme, the leader said: "What took place in Rome cannot be carried out by a U.N. member-state. What had a group of Palestinian carried out was a different thing, for Palestinians are not recognised by the United Nations (U.N.). America refuses to recognise them which makes them forced to act outside the law and we should expect more if their issue is not settled".

In his replies, the leader confirmed that there is no relation between Libya's support for the just cause of the Palestinian people and those operations that groups of Fedayeen carry out, which are their responsibility and not the responsibility of any state. Otherwise all world states which support the Palestinian cause are held responsible for the incidents that took place in Rome and Vienna and elsewhere.

The leader of the revolution indicated that there are hostile intentions on the side of the U.S. towards Libya and there is a U.S. terrorist spirit towards the Arab nation and its independence. He was pointing to America's unwillingness that we should be independent. "It wants us to be under its control." He reminded about the losses it suffered from the expulsion of 5 of U.S. military bases from the Libyan Arab territories which made America attempt to regain this area and keep it under its control, otherwise there is no problem between Libya and the U.S.

The leader of the revolution confirmed that if America tried to attack Libya and put its threats into practice, then there are grave consequences and effects which will follow such an attack, "if we were attacked, then we shall not hesitate."

The leader declared that an attack by a great power on a tiny country like Libya will be dangerous and a start of a third world war, which will turn the region into a battlefield, it will destroy communications, trade, tourism and marine transport.

The leader said: "If we were attacked by the U.S., then all tiny countries will stand with us. Between us we will form an international popular force that will struggle against America. Also there will be another great power in the world, because the U.S. is not the only great power in the world that has the free [word indistinct] of work. The world is controlled by the law of international balance and if America took any action against Libya, then the international balance will stay by our side, and other world great powers will not allow America to carry out its action."

The leader added: "There are other forces in the world which will support us despite their being not great powers. But they are fedayeen from everywhere and can act anywhere."

The leader indicated that if the struggle against the U.S. aggression is considered that if the struggle against the U.S. aggression is considered as terrorism, "then in this case it is a good thing. If the world's freedom fighters supported us against America, in case it attacks us, then you will consider them as terrorists. Then in this case you will consider the just struggle for freedom, as terrorism."

The leader confirmed that the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of Palestine is a legitimate struggle, a sacred and just one.

And on a question relating to the Rome and Vienna airports, the leader explained that the Israelis are fighting Palestinians outside Palestine and chase them everywhere in the Arab states and all over the world. "This confirms that the Palestinians have the rights to reply to that."

The leader confirmed that the U.S. has declared an economic war against Libya, the tiny country.

Replying to a question put to him concerning the future of U.S. relations towards Libya, the leader of the revolution said: "We are victims, the aggression comes from one side, ie. from America whether this aggression is military or economic."

The leader of the revolution has stressed that we are against terrorism, pointing out that we are struggling against terrorism, but USA doesn't want this, for it aims at our independence, integrity and nation, adding that it threatens us with its Sixth Fleet and long-range bombers B52 as we expect that they will attack us anytime.

The leader of the revolution has pointed out that this is a state of official terrorism practised against us by U.S. Government and that we want to unify and liberate our nation as well as to develop our country in a manner far from foreign interventions in our internal and pan-Arab affairs, stressing that this is a very dangerous thing brought about by the super power, namely USA, against small countries like Libya.

Replying to a question on the military choices being spoken about by the head of U.S. Administration, the leader has said that Reagan can attack us, but he has absolutely (?no) justification for this attack.

He has added that we reject to cut off our relations with our brotherly Palestinians and that Abu Nidal and all other Palestinian leaders are our brothers and that we support them because they are fighting for a just cause. They want to liberate Palestine that has been occupied since 1948 by Zionism. They have, he (?added) the right to fight and that we support this just struggle. The Israelis, he continues, constitutes a danger to our future as

Arabs from the ocean to the gulf.

He says we should not mix this with other issues like what took place in Rome and Vienna airports, pointing out that what took place there were individual acts executed by individuals who are not responsible politically or revolutionarily. Possibly they did this because they were faced with terrorism, for they have been crushed under Israelis armoured vehicles and tanks which used to trample on families inside their civilian motorcars which they were using to flee their villages which were attacked by the Israelis.

He points out that some individuals of these families possibly wants to have revenge like the Lebanese girl, Sanna' Mihidli, who gave her life and killed a number of the Israelis after seeing her family being trampled on by the Israelis.

The leader of the revolution, on concluding the interview, has wondered by asking why USA has not imposed economic sanctions against the Israelis who have slaughtered many innocent civilians.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Proposes Arab Peace Force for PDRY

*LD141754 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1732 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] A telephone contact has taken place between the brother leader of the revolution and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR concerning the bloody and regrettable events in South Yemen.

JANA has learned that the brother leader of the revolution has proposed to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih that an Arab Libyan peace force be landed in North Yemen and later moved to Aden to stop the fratricidal fighting in South Yemen. The Agency has learned that this Arab Libyan proposal is currently being studied and the subject of consultations.

### Al-Qadhdhafi, Syria's Al-Asad Discuss PDRY

*LD141755 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] A telephone conversation took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad in relation to the bloody and regrettable events that are taking place among the brothers in South Yemen. JANA has learned that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has appealed to the brothers in South Yemen to contact it in order to know what is required from Libya to put and end to the fighting that is taking place between brothers, and in order to rescue the revolution in South Yemen.

### Mauritanian Delegation Holds Talks 14 January

*LD141327 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] A round of talks was held this morning between the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The session was attended by brothers the secretaries of the General People's Committees of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, Public Service, Education, Planning, Economy and Petroleum. On the Mauritanian side it was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, justice and Islamic orientation, labor, public service, finance and commerce.

Ways of strengthening existing cooperation between the two fraternal peoples in all fields and activating the work of joint companies, and taking all necessary measures to implement the agreements signed between the two countries were discussed at the session.

### President Lays Wreath

*LD142024 Tripoli JANA in English 1837 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3. Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania placed, at noon today, a wreath of flowers on the memorial monument of the martyrs of the famous Al Hani battle.

The Mauritanian president also visited the martyrs cemetery where he prayed asking for mercy on the soul of martyr Mohamed Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi, the father of the leader of the revolution.

### Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud in Talks

*LD142224 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The brother leader of the great al-Fatah revolution and Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, held a working session this evening which was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and by the Mauritanian foreign minister.

The brother leader of the great al-Fatah revolution and the Mauritanian head of state also attended an equestrian display in which several Libyan Arab riders in traditional costume took part. This display was held in honor of the Mauritanian head of state.

### Demonstrations Mark 1964 Student Uprising

*LD141946 Tripoli JANA in English 1857 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — For the second day, the students' masses revived the 22nd anniversary of the student uprising on 13 and 14 January 1964.

Male and female student masses took to the streets of the Jamahiriyah baladiyats this morning in massive marches carrying green flags, portraits of the leader of the revolution and placards expressing the solidarity of the student masses with the Great Al-Fatah Revolution and its historic leadership which reflected the youths' ambitions in smashing the crowns of the stooges, agents and reactionaries and wiped out for good the era of despotism, oppression and tyranny.

This morning, the masses of students took to the streets of Tripoli, Zletin, Ajdabia, Al-Jabal Al-Akhdhar, Banghazi and al-Qatrun.

### Foreign Liaison Bureau Hosts Diplomatic Community

*LD142117 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*
*2005 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison hosted a reception banquet today for the foreigners in the Jamahiriyah on the occasion of the new year. The banquet was attended by the heads of the diplomatic missions accreditted to the Jamahiriyah and a large number of the foreign communities in the Jamahiriyah.

A member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in an address to the attendants, stressed that the permanent and firm relations are the relations among peoples and not among governments. He pointed out that the Libyan Arab people always work toward consolidating and strengthening their relations with all the peaceloving peoples of the world.

### Financial Institutions Condemn U.S. Boycott

*LD141716 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1330 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The revolutionary forces in banks and insurance and finance institutions this morning held a meeting at Houari Boumedienne Hall at the Tripoli General Congress, during which they discussed the U.S. economic measures against the Libyan Arab people taken by President Reagan and illegally freezing the Arab assets in American banks.

The revolutionary forces issued a statement at the end of their meetings in which they stressed their readiness to take all necessary measures and means to confront this irresponsible position taken by the U.S. administration.

The forces of the revolution in banks and insurance (?institutions) have promised the brother leader of the revolution in their statement to work assiduously to thwart the U.S. schemes. They stressed that the support of the fraternal Arab countries and other friendly countries is considered a political and economic gain for the Arab nation and a defeat for U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The revolutionary forces at the secretariat of the vocational congress of banks and insurances institutions sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution in which they stressed their challenge to the U.S.-Zionist assault, their confrontation of all threats, and their readiness to implement the order of death in order to defend the principles and the goals of the great al-Fatah revolution and the great benefits brought to the Libyan people in all fields by it.

### Arabs Urged to Implement Economic Boycott of U.S.

*LD142033 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Al-Shararah Al-Oula-Sabha, Jumada Awal 3, Jan.14, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the Basic People's Congress Arab gathering in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha held a meeting on Sunday to discuss the U.S. economic measures and threats against the Libyan Arab people and its historic leadership and the way to confront these threats and measures.

The Arab masses in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha took many decisions including the invitation to Arab youths to volunteer to carry arms and fight the enemy and to contribute in liberating the Arab land.

The Basic People's Congress's masses Arab gathering in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha called on the need for Arab countries' economic boycott of U.S. Government and the withdrawal of their assets from the U.S. banks.

They also decided to firmly stand by the side of the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with all U.S. threats and economic measures.

### Korean-Libyan Friendship Society Condemns U.S.

*LD141610 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1330 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Korean -Libyan Friendship Society has strongly condemned the U.S.-Zionist threat campaigns against the Libyan Arab people and stressed the Korean people's solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against American hegemony. It has added in a cable to the brother leader of the revolution that the Korean people will fight side by side with the Libyan people against any U.S.-Zionist aggression against Libya.

### UAE Envoy Cited on Support for Libya, U.S. Threats

*LD141522 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland*
*in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Voice of the revolutionary committees; unidentified correspondent's interview with Jasim Muhammad Yusuf, UAE charge d'affaires to Libya — date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] First, we all know the stance taken by the UAE regarding the U.S. threats against the Arab nation in general, and recently against the Jamahiriyah in particular. Would you please give us more clarification about the UAE's stance regarding these threats?

[Yusuf] In actual fact, the UAE has firm attitudes and a clear policy with regard to its relations with friendly and Arab states. These attitudes and policy are necessary for the UAE at this current stage when the Jamahiriyah is being subjected to imperialist threats, so that the UAE must take the attitude of a state supporting and backing the fraternal Jamahiriyah.

### Abu Musa Meets Palestinians in Sabha 13 Jan

*LD141038 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0802 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text]Sabha, 14 Jan, (JANA) — Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the Fatah provisional leadership, met yesterday evening with Palestinian brothers in the city of the first spark, Sabha.

### Commentary Condemns Whitehead Tour of Europe

*LD141319 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jan (JANA) — Observers of the Libyan Arab-U.S. confrontation are in agreement that the administration of President Regaan, which has been using the most malicious and wildest means in its war against Libya, has begun resorting to some new methods because of its failure to achieve any worthwhile success in its aggressive schemes.

Observers are saying that the methods of directly blackmailing the peoples of Western Europe and waging psychological campaigns against the Jamahiriyah have become the official means of action of U.S. officials.

Observers point out that the tour of U.S. envoy John Whitehead, due to start tomorrow to a number of capitals in Western Europe, is a form of open blackmail by President Reagan's Administration against those countries, and a new attempt to involve Western Europe in an artificial battle in which it has no interest. The spread of fear and terror in a number of European countries, which coincides with Whitehead's tour, is proof of the nature of this U.S. blackmail.

At another level, the U.S. administration's transfer of some naval units, the latest being the aircraft carrier *Saratoga* from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean, is irrefutable proof that the psychological war is the only weapon left for the U.S. to confront Libya.

#### Further Comment

*LD141650 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1330 GMT 14 Jan 86*

["Spotlights" program commentary]

[Excerpts] At an encounter yesterday with representatives from five U.S. newspapers, the U.S. President expressed his dissatisfaction with the position of the Western European states in not going along with the U.S. decision to impose an economic boycott against the Jamahiriah. George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, refused to comment on a question by a journalist on the possibility of failure regarding the mission of his aide, John Whitehead, who is visiting Western Europe to persuade its governments to impose an economic boycott against the Jamahiriyah.

Observers watching the developments around this issue have stressed that Whitehead will achieve nothing from his tour of Western Europe, and that the U.S. decision to boycott the Jamahiriyah economically will not attain what U.S. President is epxecting: damage to the economic interests of the Libyan people. Concerning this subject, we present to you the following comment.

At a time when the U.S. Government took the illegal step of freezing Libyan assets in the United States, including scholarships to Libyan students in the United States and also funds for the headquarters of the Jamahiriyah mission in the United Nations; at a time when the United States has taken this hostile step, officials of the U.S. Government keep repeating that a military option cannot be ruled out against the Jamahiriyah. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said, on the issue of taking military action against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the President has given instructions that we should say nothing regarding what we might do.

On the other hand, since the first day of the issuance of the U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets, the other states that Reagan has urged to make a decision similar to his own have rejected his call, stressing the economic interests and cordial relations between their respective countries and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These were the responses of the Western European countries on which Reagan was banking to secure a decision similar to his own. The governments of these countries have also indicated the absence of any evidence, as claimed by the U.S. Administration, over any Libyan implication in acts of terrorism.

Furthermore, the hostile U.S. step to freeze Libyan assets in the United States has confirmed to the world that the United States does not abide by international conventions and norms. The step is also a motivation, particularly to the Arab states, to withdrawing all assets from the United States and for investing Arab funds inside the Arab homeland.

In a statement to a newspaper, the U.S. President said: The United States might lift the economic sanctions already announced against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This confirms a feeling among U.S. politicians that their hostile measures against the Arab Libyan people have failed.

## SUDAN

### Siwar al-Dhahab Meets Senegalese President 12 Jan

*JN121507 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jan (SUNA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diout, current chairman of the OAU, and his delegation made a stopover at Khartoum airport at 0900 today en route to Saudi Arabia, He was received at the airport by General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council. After seeing him off, Siwar al-Dhahab told the press that the talks, which lasted 1 hour, covered problems in Sudan and on the African Continent. Pointing out that the Senegalese president showed understanding of these problems, Siwar al-Dhahab also said that the continent will reap the fruits of the Senegalese president's efforts in his capacity as chairman of the OAU. He also praised the efforts of the current chairman of the OAU and his interest in the problems of the continent.

### Siwar al-Dhahab Leaves for Djibouti Summit

*JN141434 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 14 Jan (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, left Khartoum for Djibouti to take part in the summit East African countries' leaders. Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan will participate in this summit.

### Attorney General Releases 2 Officials on Bail

*JN141520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jan (SUNA) — 'Uthman 'Abd al-Rahman Hakim, former agriculture minister, and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Fakki, former Friendship Hall Chairman, have been released. This came in a statement today by Attorney General 'Abd al-Salam al-Amin. The attorney general pointed out that the former agriculture minister was released in accordance with the recommendation and approval of the committee for investigation and complaints of the Agriculture Ministry, provided that he was released on bail. The former chairman of the Friendship Hall was released on 650,000 Sudanese pounds' bail after investigations were carried out by the investigation committee of the Friendship Hall. Many complaints had been filed against the Friendship Hall chairman.

### Strike Hits Broadcasting Outside Capital

*EA141024 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jan (SUNA) — The strike of the technical engineers which started yesterday had led to a complete stoppage of the radio and television transmissions except at the national capital. The strike, which will be called off on 20 January, affects so many vital utilities. The strike aims at improving terms of service for technical engineers.

Meanwhile, the alliance of the trade unions at the telecommunications corporation condemned the strike in a memo presented to the transport and communications minister. The alliance has decided on coordination with other engineers sectors at the corporation to steer the technical work with the required efficiency.

### Journalists Banned From Entering Cabinet Hall

*JN130958 Khartoum SUNA in English 0946 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan.13, SUNA — The secretariat general of the Council of Ministers has banned jouranlists from entering the building for news coverage. The secretariat general yesterday said the presence of journalists at the reception hall is inconvenient for the ministers during and after sessions besides damaging the hall. The deputy secretary general of the Council of Ministers said some ministers had demanded "to be protected" against the presence of journalists inside the Cabinet's headquarters.

### Garang Forces Reportedly Massacre 83 in Yirol

*JN141457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Juba/Sudan, 14 Jan (SUNA) — Eighty-three people from the city of Yirol in the Southern Region were killed in hideous crimes perpetrated by the John Garang forces in the Yirol hospital. (?The rest) were slaughtered while searching for food in deserted quarters near the city. This was disclosed to SUNA by eyewitnesses from the city of Dinga who moved from Yirol to Juba in search of protection, security, and food. The eyewitnesses said that these massacres, which were perpetrated by Garang's forces, took place in December. They said that the massacres were carried out against defenseless people, including 65 women, children, and old men.

## ETHIOPIA

### Electoral Committee Members Elected 14 Jan

*EA142126 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Continuing their meeting today, members of the electoral college of the second round of elections for the national Workers Control Committee elected nine members of the electoral committee. At its meeting this morning the electoral college was briefed in detail on the biographies and revolutionary contributions of the 12 nominated comrades after which it elected 9 comrades as members of the electoral committee.

During the elections held under the authority of the Higher Committee for the Execution of Elections, those elected were Comrade Goshu Moges Belete, from Addis Ababa, as chairman of the electoral committee; Comrade Mulu Wondemu, from Addis Ababa, as secretary; and Comrade Tamiru Belai Berele, member of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, from Gonder, as assistant secretary. Also elected were Comrade Girma Wube, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee, from Harer; Comrade Nur Husein Nuru from Addis Ababa; Comrade Tesfa Giorgis (?Demoz) from Shewa; Comrade Mulugeta Shimelis from Addis Ababa; Comrade Belete Besha Melke from Kefa; and Comrade Jemere Bekele from Eritrea.

Next the electoral committee named five subcommittees and six screening teams after holding its own 1-hour meeting.

## KENYA

### Moi-Led Delegation Leaves for Djibouti 14 Jan

*EA141125 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Summary] President Daniel arap Moi left for Djibouti today, shortly after 0800. He is accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Elijah Mwangale and Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Jeremiah Nyagah among others. He was seen off at the airport by the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki.

## DJIBOUTI

### Somali President Arrives for Visit 14 Jan

*EA141534 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic and the large delegation led by him arrived in Djibouti at 1130 today. He was warmly received at the airport by Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, the Djibouti foreign minister, and Djibouti MP's. Challe was welcomed with a 21-gun salute. He inspected an honor guard mounted by units of Djibouti Armed Forces.

## TANZANIA

### Dar es Salaam Forum Warns Against IMF Conditions

*EA141221 Dakar PANA in English 1058 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 Jan (Shihata/PANA) — The Tanzanian government was yesterday warned not to succumb to conditions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) because of the economic crisis the country is facing.

This is one of the six resolutions passed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by a 6-day seminar of political commissars and political education officers in the Tanzania People's Defence Forces and the national service.

They warned that accepting the rigid conditions set by the IMF would bring about political and economic turmoil and disrupt unity, peace and tranquility in the country. The commissars and political education officers appealed to all Tanzanians to increase efforts in production to free the country from its present economic situation.

Tanzania and the IMF are currently engaged in talks aimed at ending the 5-year negotiations, under which Tanzania has resisted accepting IMF conditions.

They also appealed to member countries of the OAU to revive the liberation tempo in southern Africa to eradicate the apartheid regime. The commissars and political education officers expressed concern over the lull by the OAU towards the liberation struggle in Africa. They said there was need to increase support for the liberation, which has now reached a high and crucial stage. The seminar called on the Frontline States to take precautionary measures against repeated invasions by the apartheid regime of South Africa.

## UGANDA

### 250,000 Exiles Return From Zaire, Sudan

*EA102357 Dakar PANA in English 1510 GMT 9 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Kampala, 9 Jan (UNA/PANA) — About 250,000 Ugandan exiles from Zaire and Sudan have so far returned to the West Nile region of Uganda, a senior Uganda Government official has revealed.

Mr Alfred Awuyo, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, said today in Kampala that Ugandan exiles who fled the country in 1979 and 1981 from West Nile are returning at the rate of about 40,000 people per month, requiring the government to spend 16,000,000 U.S. dollars to resettle them.

Receiving a cheque worth 100,000 U.S. dollars from the South Korean charge d'affaires in Kampala, Mr Awuyo said the government also needs 16,000,000 U.S. dollars to resettle 100,000 displaced families in the so-called Luwero triangle of southern Uganda. This sum, Mr Awuyo added, excludes displaced families in south-Western Uganda where the National Resistance Army, NRA, has been fighting government troops.

## CAMEROON

### People's Democratic Movement Holds Elections

*AB122150 Yaounde Domestic Service in English*
*1400 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] The provincial subcommittees of the CPDM [Cameroon People's Democratic Movement] charged with sensitizing and educating militants in view of the upcoming party elections ended yesterday. [sentence as heard] Today, elections into the basic organs of the party, the cell, and branch have started all over the national territory. The elections of militants into the cells and branches will run up to February 21. From February 22 to March 2, elections at the level of the subsection will take place all over the national territory. The last (?step) will begin on the 3 March through 10 March with the election of bureau members of the sections.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### Cooperation Agreements With Morocco Ratified

*AB072015 Bangui Domestic Service in French*
*1800 GMT 7 Jan 86*

[Summary From Poor Reception] This morning Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Louis Psimhis and the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco exchanged documents relating to the ratification of two agreements signed between the CAR and the Kingdom of Morocco. "The first agreement, which concerns economic and technical cooperation, was signed on 25 January 1980 in Bangui, while the second one, which was also signed on 25 January 1980 in Bangui, concerns cultural and scientific cooperation." The signing and the ratification of the two agreements will help strengthen the relations of cooperation already existing between the two countries.

## GABON

### Burkina's Sankara on Private Visit to Libreville

*AB112051 Paris AFP in French 1804 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Libreville, 11 Jan (AFP) — Burkina Faso will implement the decisions made on Friday by the International Court of Justice of The Hague, it was learned from President Thomas Sankara's delegation in Libreville on Saturday. The Burkinabe head of state arrived in the Gabonese capital on Saturday for a private visit which lasted a few hours, upon the invitation of President Omar Bongo. This is President Sankara's first trip abroad since the recent conflict between his country and Mali, Gabonese sources noted.

President Sankara will personally attend the forthcoming meeting on 17 January at Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast), of member-countries of the Nonagression and Defense Aid Agreement, his delegation confirmed.

President Sankara left Libreville for Ouagadougou around 1700 GMT.

### Canadian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

*AB122155 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*
*1830 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Mrs Monique Vezina, the Canadian minister of external relations, left Libreville today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Gabon. During her visit the Third Session of the Gabon-Canada Bilateral Commission was held, a meeting at which certain international issues were discussed such as apartheid and the forthcoming summit of French-speaking countries which will be held in Paris next February. Here is a report by Emmanuel Mballo, spokesman of the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Begin Mballo recording] The two parties reaffirmed their desire to strengthen and diversify their cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation in anticipation of the valorization of their human resources and the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises. In addition, they expressed satisfaction with the adoption of the principle of the renewal of the loan agreement between the Canadian International Development Agency and the Canadian Government. [end recording]

### Belgian Envoy Reportedly To Return to Zaire

*AB102200 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*
*1830 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] The Belgian Government today instructed its ambassador to Zaire to return to Washington [as heard] after hearing his report on the case involving Ronald van den Bogaert, a militant of the Flemish Socialist Party, who had been convicted for plotting against the Zairian state. Ambassador Luc Putman was recently recalled for consultations by the Belgian Government which, by doing so, wanted to express its dissatisfaction with the prolonged detention of Mr Van den Bogaert who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in November. Mr Van den Bogaert, who is a functionary of the European Parliament, was arrested at the Kinshasa airport in July in possession of cassettes and documents related to the Zairian opposition in exile.

In a short release, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said that the government had been informed about the developments in the affair by Leo Tindemans, the foreign minister, who stressed the political and humanitarian aspects of the case. Taking into account the information obtained, the government will continue to examine various measures which can be taken concerning the Van den Bogaert affair.

## ZAIRE

### Ugandan President Okello Arrives for Visit

*AB141852 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French*
*1800 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Ugandan leader, General Tito Okello, arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon for a 24-hour visit. The president of the Ugandan Republic was welcomed upon his arrival at Ndjili International Airport by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic. The founding chairman was accompanied by members of the Central Committee Bureau, the governor of the city of Kinshasa [words indistinct]. From Ndjili International Airport, General Okello was driven to the Marble Palace where he is staying. This evening at 2000 the two presidents will meet at a dinner party [words indistinct].

### Foreign Affairs Commissioner Receives Crocker

*AB141401 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0950 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa — Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, received in his office last Saturday Mr Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who was accompanied by Mr Brandon H. Grove Jr, U.S. ambassador in Kinshasa.

### Mobutu Receives Burkinabe Minister 11 Jan

*AB131955 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1730 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Jan (AZAP) — Mobutu Sese Seko, the founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], on Saturday [11 January] received at Camp Tshatshi Mohamadou Traore, the Burkinabe minister of commerce and industry [name and title as received], who delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara. In this message, the Burkinabe president disclosed his country's version of the incidents which took place at the border with Mali.

The Burkinabe minister, who is accompanied by his colleague in charge of coordination at the presidency, reaffirmed that his country was the victim of an aggression from Mali during the night of 24-25 December. He specified his government's point of view which is that a suitable solution to the border conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali can only be found through political negotiations. He also said that any other move to try to settle this conflict through an armed struggle should be condemned.

This is the reason why his government addressed a claim to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The Burkinabe minister gave an assurance that his country can assure international opinion that it will abide by any verdict pronounced by the International Court of Justice.

### Mobutu Announces Economic Revival Objectives

*AB112209 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1600 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jan (AZAP) — In his response to wishes by members of the constituted corps at the Palais du Peuple on Saturday, MPR founding Chairman Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko said that in the year 1986, the battle should be waged on all fronts with the sole objective of making our country totally prosperous and enabling the Zairian citizen to live better. In support of this presidential word of advice, the head of state outlined the orientations of the domestic plan through the overall objectives defined within the framework of the country's economic revival program, while underlining the need to [illegible] the effort with hard work in order to preserve the gains of the last 3 years of rigor and to move ahead.

The precise tasks that the founding chairman has set for the nation are economic and industrial integration. A roundtable conference has been convened to this effect at Nsele on 15 January to define the ways and means of attaining this objective which will make Zaire a productive country, rather than a market for the consumption of imported products, the prices of which have been increasing at a frightening rate. One must ensure that Zaire's dependence on foreign consumer goods is reduced.

The rehabilitation of the state finances will also be one of the preoccupations of the year 1986. Marshal Mobutu said that since the preparatory studies have ended, the resumption of state holdings would take place soon to enable the national financial heritage to become an efficient source for investment financing. The integrated management of public firms in the holding will ensure increased profitability.

The national trading company, SONATRAD, was created last year within the framework of the profitability because by grouping together and selecting purchases for the public sector, one will be able to suppress and eliminate the financial disorder. This is rigor, and the logic of rigor must be fully implemented.

Another battle to be waged is on employment for which one must define an ad hoc policy which takes into account high production costs caused by exhorbitant salaries paid to foreign personnel. A general meeting of social partners will be convened in order to seek means of eliminating this evil which is gnawing at the country's economy and handicapping the future of the Zairian youth.

Particular attention will be given to regional activities where conflicts arise between regional assemblies and regional excutives. When management is flawless, and one has a clear conscience, there is nothing to hide, said the head of state, adding that if it were necessary to revise certain texts of decentralization to clarify the situation, he would not hesitate to do so.

These objectives outlined by the leader cannot be achieved without the help of competent and nationalistic men. In this regard the head of state admitted that he sometimes questions himself on the value and sense of responsibility of the men who he chooses to shoulder the burden when some of them behave contrary to the party's teachings. While attempting not to deliberately frighten those already in power, the head of state underlined to all that no one's position was permanent, announcing that where applicable the right man would be placed in the right place.

Beforehand, the president of the republic launched an appeal to Zaire's partners to understand the sacrifice being made by his people to honor their external commitments during the 3 years of austerity: I am not the leader of sheep, I am the leader of men. Rigor, payment of external debt, and congratulations are all well and good, but one cannot eat rigor, and one cannot eat congratulations.

The leader also wants to honor the commitment he made towards his people to guarantee their happiness and well-being. One needs financial resources for that. How does one achieve this when one knows that all resources, or nearly all resources, are used in servicing debts. The understanding required by Zaire's external partners is mainly on two levels: the rescheduling of external debt and the financing of production sectors.

### New Foreign Service Official Appointed

*AB101625 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1548 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 10 Jan (AZAP) — Citizen Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, who was recently appointed permanent secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, was presented on Thursday to officials and employees of his department by Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner [minister] for foreign affairs and international cooperation. The newly promoted official replaces at that post Citizen Bulambo Wa Mwenda, who has been named ambassador to Austria.

### Burkina Commerce Minister Lauds Bilateral Ties

*AB091757 Dakar PANA in French 1653 GMT 9 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Jan (AZAP/PANA) — Mohamadou Toure, Burkina's minister of commerce and people's supplies, said upon his arrival in Kinshasa on Wednesday that nothing beclouds the relations between Zaire and Burkina Faso. The Burkinabe official was bearer of a message from President Thomas Sankara to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The message concerned relations between Zaire and Burkina Faso.

Mr Toure also pointed out to AZAP that President Mobutu Sese Seko and Thomas Sankara understand and respect each other. The Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies — who was accompanied by Justin Tientore, minister coordinator general at the Presidency of the republic — was coming from Ouagadougou via Brazzaville, for an official visit of a few days to Zaire. He declined to make any statement on the situation prevailing between his country and Mali.

### Financial Agreements Signed With France 9 Jan

*AB101630 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] France and Zaire yesterday signed six financial agreements, totalling Fr18 million, about 136 million zaire. These six financial agreements were signed, on the Zairian side by Citizen Niwa Mobutu, secretary of state for international cooperation, and on the French side by Mr Epervrier, French ambassador to Zaire.

The six financial agreements will be used for the agricultural development projects in the Lubudi District in Shaba and Bazangungu in Bas-Zaire; for the modernization and development program of the ports of Kinshasa and Matadi; for the financing of long-distance telecommunication management, and also for financing of biomedical research projects for the Ministry of Public Health.

### Israeli-Trained Brigade Handed Over to FAZ

*AB121758 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 11 Jan (AZAP) — The retrained 14th Infantry Brigade was handed over to the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] on Friday, by Israeli military instructors at a ceremonial parade which took place at the Kamanyola Division Training Center at Likasi, in the presence of the chief of General Army Staff of the Zairian Armed Forces, General Eluki Monga Aundu. This brigade, which underwent 12 months of serious training, will be stationed at Kolwezi where it will be ready to accomplish any mission set it by the government.

Speaking on the occasion, Gen Eluki thanked the Israeli military instructors for conducting this training course, as well as all their associates of other friendly countries who have helped to make the FAZ a strong and dissuasive army.

## BENIN

### Kerekou Receives Libyan, U.S. Envoys

*AB121252 Cotonou Domestic Service in French*
*0800 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] During the week which has just ended, our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, received in audience two dignitaries — the Libyan and U.S. diplomats in Benin. Their discussions centered on current tensions between the United States and Libya. After the audience, the U.S. diplomat made no statement. But His Excellency Mustafa Abu Sittah, the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, told the press that his discussions with President Mathieu Kerekou centered around the political tension between the United States and Libya.

### PRPB Central Committee Session Issues Communique

*AB121511 Cotonou Domestic Service in French*
*0800 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The second ordinary session of the Fourth Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB] opened on Tuesday at the presidency of the republic under the chairmanship of great comrade in arms, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee.

Here is the final communique which crowned the deliberations of this second ordinary session of the Fourth Central Committee, read by Comrade Pierre (Otcho), member of the Central Committee:

[(Otcho)] The Fourth Central Committee of the PRPB held its second ordinary session from Tuesday, 7 January to Saturday, 11 January 1986, in Cotonou under the chairmanship of its chairman, our great comrade in arms, Mathieu Kerekou. The session's deliberations were essentially devoted to the following points: first, a critical appreciation of the outcome of the second ordinary national congress of the PRPB; second, an examination of the documents concerning the implementation of the new structures of the Fourth Central Committee of the PRPB; third, an examination of the current 1986 budget, and the program of production and investment for the year 1986; fourth, an examination of the draft program of actions to be executed by the party and the state during the first semester of the year 1986.

Finally, analyzing the regional and international situation, the session expressed concern for the atmosphere of tension which prevailed between Mali and Burkina Faso — an atmosphere which would have compromised peace, solidarity, and the fratenal cooperation in our subregion. The Central Committee expressed happiness over the new situation created toward the restoration of peace following the establishment of cease-fire between the two brotherly countries. It therefore warmly congratulated Presidents Moussa Traore and Thomas Sankara for having shown wisdom and moderation by taking into consideration Africa's call for fraternity and harmony. It encourages them to pursue this path in order to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict between them.

Within the same context, the session, after having listened to and appreciated a report by the chairman of the Central Committee on the tension that arose between the United States and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, expressed its great concern for such a situation which runs the risk of disturbing the peace and security on the African Continent and in the world. To this effect, the PRPB calls for the attachment of the great American and Libyan peoples to the ideals of fraternity and harmony as well as to the clear-sightedness of their top-ranking leaders not to take any action which may compromise international peace and security.

### Kerekou, Guezo Receive USSR, Other Envoys

*AB142156 Cotonou Domestic Service in French*
*1930 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning received in audience at the presidential palace in Cotonou some local and foreign personalities. Among them were Comrade Simon Ifede Ogouma and some of our ambassadors abroad, who went to thank the head of state, and through him, the party and the state for the confidence reposed in them throughout their period of mission abroad.

The chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly this morning also received successively three ambassadors to our country. They are His Excellency Valentin Pavlov, USSR ambassador to our country; Sun Zhicheng, PRC ambassador; and Amor Ardhaoui, Tunisian ambassador. After his audience with Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, the Soviet diplomat told reporters that he discussed cooperation between his country and Benin with the chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly.

### Agreements Signed With Islamic Development Bank

*AB101519 Parakou Domestic Service in French*
*1300 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] Two agreements relating to the financing of two projects were signed this morning in the conference hall of the Ministry of Planning and Statistics between Comrade Zulkifouli Salami representing our country and the ambassadors of the Islamic countries accredited to our country who acted on behalf of the Islamic Development Bank.

The first project concerns the construction of the 415-km Djougou-Porga highway. The road, which starts from Savalou, will link Zou and Atakora Provinces, thus establishing a permanent link between the central region and Atakora Province on the one hand and Benin and Burkina Faso and Mali, on the other. This project will cost 32 billion CFA francs.

The second project concerns the proposed harnessing in the Niger River basin of an important quantity of water, which is being wasted, in order to make rational use of it for the promotion of agriculture and stock-breeding in that part of our country.

## BURKINA FASO

### Sankara Addresses Diplomats; Supports Libya

*AB131740 Ouagaaougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The presentation of New Year wishes to the president of Burkina Faso by the diplomatic corps and organizations accredited to our country took place last night at Boutenga, in the Saba Division. The militants of Boutenga, who were honored by the choice of their town for the ceremony, mobilized themselves to attend it. During the ceremony, several addresses were made. Speaking in turn, the chief of the Coordination Bureau of the Oubritenga Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR's Comrade Robert Nassa, and the high commissioner of the province, Comrade Georges Tendano, expressed their wishes to the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, in its long and difficult march toward the well-being of the Burkinabe people.

The dean of the diplomatic corps, Ghanaian Ambassador Dr Keli Nordor, UN Center Director Ismael Diallo, and the EEC and inter-African organizations representatives took turns at expressing their most heartfelt wishes to the CNR, to the revolutionary government, and to the Burkinabe people at large. In presenting his wishes, Dr Nordor particularly stressed the tough times which the African continent went through in the year just ended.

In his reply, Comrade Sankara spoke of the various conflicts affecting the world: Nicaragua, South Africa, Chad, SDAR, Libya, which is threatened by a conflagration, and our Palestinian brothers who have been wandering in the world in quest of a land. Let us listen to the president of Burkina Faso:

[Begin Sankara recording] Every year that comes is a challenge to mankind, and as long as we live, we must challenge the reality every year. In your wishes I have perceived your hopes resulting from the deep reflection which you have made in relation to the realities of Burkina Faso.

People are suffering in many parts of the world, for instance in Nicaragua. They are suffering because they cannot live the life which, as a people, they have chosen to live. A Nicaraguan poet once said: Arms against my enemies are verses, verses of a poem. Ever since then, he has been going about with a Kalashnikov in order to be a little happier. But his poetry has not saved him. How sad this is!

Elsewhere, men whose only fault is to look like all these people around us here in Boutenga, that is blacks, are hunted down. They live an unhappy life because other men — because they are white — impose their views on them and rule them with an iron rod, something the world seemed to have rejected since the abolition of the slave trade. [passage omitted]

Elsewhere, in the Gulf of Sidra, a friend of our country's, Libya, is afacing the threat of a conflagration. But along with that country, it is the whole world that risks blazing up. For how can one destroy Libya and spare its Maghreb neighbors? How can its Maghreb neighbors be affected and we in West, Central, East Africa and so on spared? How can one upset Africa without factories closing down in Europe for lack of raw materials and the United States facing cataclysms as the banks would face terrible convulsions and the relations in the socialist countries would be completely upset? In a word, how can one cause worries at the level of the Gulf of Sidra without affecting all of us as actors, protagonists, or simply as mere spectators who are (?aware) of the deep worries?

Lastly, how can one remain consistently anti-Zionist without becoming anti-Israeli or becoming semitist, that is sectarian, thus displaying another form of chauvinism or racism as obnoxious as the known forms? [Sentence as heard]

There is one — only one — root cause for all these ills: imperialism and its concern for profit, for daily profit. Its tentacular and rapacious arms and its sharp claws continue to lacerate bodies and souls. There is imperialism here; there is imperialism elsewhere and everywhere. However pathetic and moving your addresses may have been, they will be meaningful only when we have agreed to join our voices in condemning the principal enemy, the foremost enemy, the sole enemy: imperialism. [end recording]

### Justice Minister Leaves for Nigeria 13 Jan

*AB132142 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state and delegate at the Presidency of Burkina Faso and minister of justice, left for Lagos this morning. In the Nigerian capital, Comrade Minister Blaise Compaore will deliver a message of friendship and gratitude from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso, to his Nigerian counterpart, General Ibrahim Babangida.

It will be noted that last Saturday Captain Blaise Compaore returned from Tripoli where he undertook a similar mission. In fact, on behalf of the Burkinabe people, of the CNR, and the comrade president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, Minister Blaise Compaore delivered a message to the leader of the Libyan revolution, President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the Libyan people thanking them for their efforts towards restoring peace between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples.

### OPEC Grant for School Construction Received

*AB142133 Dakar PANA in English 1806 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Dakar, 14 Jan (PANA) — The OPEC Fund for International Development today in Vienna granted a six million U.S. dollar loan to Burkina Faso for the construction of primary schools and a teachers training institute.

According to an OPEC press release to the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY in Dakar, the project is co-financed by Burkina Government and 91 primary schools would be erected. "The loan is the tenth made by the OPEC fund to Burkina Faso and brings the total amount of lending to 40.25 million U.S. dollars," the statement said. The country has previously benefitted from six balance of payments support loans and three project grants which benefitted the transportation and water supply sectors, the release added.

The grant, to be implemented during the next three years, was signed at the Funds' Vienna headquarters by the Burkina minister of financial resources, Mr Justin Damo Baro and the organisation's board chairman, Mr Osama Faquih. Mr Faquih is also the deputy minister of finance and national economy of Saudi Arabia.

Earlier, Burkina Faso had received a 1.02 million dollar grant from the Fund to cover its subscription to the capital of the Common Fund for Commodities.

## CAPE VERDE

### 'Secret Talks' With Spain Discuss Basque Exiles

*AB121237 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Praia, Jan 12 (AFP) — A high-level Spanish delegation is holding secret talks with Cape Verde official concerning the exile of Basque separatists to the West African island state, well-informed sources here said today.

The sources, who refused to be identified, said the Spanish delegation included deputy foreign and interior ministers. They said the talks concerned members of the military wing of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, who were arrested in France and sent into exile to San Vicente Island, part of the Cape Verde archipelago, with Spanish approval last year. The sources refused to say if the Spanish delegation, whose visit here has been shrouded in secrecy, had discussed the possibility of exiling (?other militants) to Cape Verde.

## GAMBIA

### President Jawara Departs for Nigeria, UK

*AB142016 Paris AFP in French 1839 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Banjul, 14 Jan (AFP) — The Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, left Banjul on Tuesday afternoon for Nigeria on a 2-day official visit. After this visit, which is the first by a head of state to Nigeria since General Ibrahim Babangida came to power on 27 August, the Gambian president will go to London for an operation after which he will stay there to recover until mid-February, official sources indicated in Banjul without specifying the nature of the operation.

## GHANA

### Nigerian Envoy Explains Airport Measures

*AB141854 Accra Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Nigerian high commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Harris Eghagha, has reminded Ghanaian travellers to Nigeria of the country's new fiscal policy to conserve foreign exchange. The new policy contained in Nigeria's 1986 budget statement released early this month, demanded that foreign nationals visiting the country should pay the equivalent of 100 naira in hard currency at the point of entry. OAU member-countries are to pay the equivalent of 50 naira. Brig Adier Eghagha was speaking to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra today on reports that Ghanaian air passengers were refused entry into Nigeria. According to the reports, some of the Ghanaians have been detained in cells awaiting repatriation. Brig Adier described the incident as unfortunate and said it will be investigated.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra, the acting director in charge of African and OAU Bureau, Kweku Impraim, said the ministry will also investigate the matter.

### 2-Man Delegation Leaves for Burkina, Mali

*AB101358 Accra Domestic Service in French*
*1300 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata, left Accra this morning for Burkina Faso and Mali at the head of a 2-member delegation to deliver special messages from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to the heads of state of the two countries. The other member of the delegation is Mr Kofi Djin, secretary for trade, who is acting for the secretary of foreign affairs.

### Libyan Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves for Home

*AB141036 Accra Domestic Service in English*
*0700 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Libyan delegation which was in Ghana to conclude an air services agreement between the two countries has flown back home. Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport, the leader of the three-man delegation, Mr (Abu Zakhuk), said he and other members were impressed with the achievements of the Ghanaian revolution regarding the political awareness of the people and the economic growth of the country. He said with the support and cooperation of all Ghanaians and other friendly countries like Libya, Ghana's revolution would achieve its set goals in a short time and become a shiny example for other countries to emulate.

Commenting on the agreement, Mr (Abu Zakhuk), who is also the director general of the Libyan civil aviation, said it showed the practical demonstration of the brotherly relations between Ghana and Libya. He expressed optimism that the national airlines of the two countries would soon be operating commercially to and from each other's country.

### Cultural Agreement With Iran Signed in Accra

*AB131854 Accra Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] A cultural agreement between Ghana and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Accra today. The secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Ben Abdallah, and the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Accra (Khar Eghani), signed the agreement. Before the signing ceremony, Dr Abdallah said the agreement is to seal permanently the desire of both countries to further improve cooperation in the field of culture. He noted that Iran, like Ghana, has come to realize the potential of culture to draw peoples and nations together. Dr Abdallah noted that it is only culture that has the power to continue dialogue between nations and peoples. The government, therefore, attaches great importance to the affairs of culture both at home and in relations with other nations.

On his part, (Khar Eghani) said the signing of the agreement is a significant milestone in the mutual relationships between the two countries. This is because they stand to benefit from the exchange of ideas and other cultural experiences. He pledged that Iran will work tirelessly to expose the true values of Ghanaian culture to her people.

## IVORY COAST

### Appointment of East Bloc, Other Envoys Approved

*AB142033 Abidjan Domestic Service in French*
*1930 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The cabinet met yesterday, 13 January 1986, from 1630 to 1830 and this morning from 1000 to 1200 under the chairmanship of the head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny. Upon the proposal of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the cabinet adopted four draft bills. First, it adopted a draft bill on 1986 recurrent budget. It must be noted that the 1986 recurrent budget amounts to 433.62 billion CFA francs while the special investment and equipment budget is fixed at 115.74 billion CFA francs. These various draft bills will be forward to the National Assembly.

Upon the proposal of the Foreign Ministry and upon the report of Simeon Ake who is responsible for this ministry, the cabinet gave its consent for the following countries to appoint ambassadors to Ivory Coast: the CSSR, the DPRK, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Republic of Phillipines, the Republic of Colombia, and the Republic of Zambia.

### New Bulgarian Ambassador Discusses Ties

*AB131224 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French*
*9 Jan 86 p 27*

[Excerpts] His Excellency Kostadin Gyaurov was the second ambassador to present his credentials to the head of state [on 8 January]. As his country's first representative in our country, he began his speech with a promise: "I would like to assure you that I will do all I can so that the relations between our two countries and peoples may develop in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation in fields of common interest."

He then presented Bulgaria's greetings to the Ivorians: "I take this opportunity to convey to you, and through you to the hardworking Ivorian people, the most cordial greetings and the sincerest wishes of good health and new successes on the road of development and prosperity of your beautiful country from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian people greatly appreciate your efforts to achieve peace and understanding in Africa and in the whole world."

Defending peace, he said: "This year marked the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the democratic and antifascist forces over Hitler's Germany and militaristic Japan. World War II made 50 million victims; another world war will spare no one. Now that actions of those who are undermining detente by activating the arms race are a threat to the fate of the whole planet. It is only through the concerted efforts of all the forces of peace that mankind can be saved from the nuclear catastrophe. It is to these ends that Bulgaria's foreign policy of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation is dedicated."

In this connection, the ambassador underlined the similarity of views between our two countries: "The similarity between our two countries' positions concerning the cardinal problems of the international situation represents, in our view, a good starting point for the activation of our cooperation in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the whole world."

In his reply, the head of state observed that the relations uniting our two countries are still too recent for the establishment of a balance sheet. But he was of the view that yesterday morning's ceremony very happily marks "our common desire to make more progress in our mutual acquaintance; and our cooperation must therefore be viewed as a future event particularly at this time when the world's political and economic future is surrounded by threatening clouds." "The weak or moderately important nations which do not want to remain powerless and be the toy of forces that are too much for them must unite their efforts."

### Meeting With Burkina Faso on Railways Stalemated

*AB111320 Abidjan Domestic Service in French*
*0745 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] The board of governors meeting of the Abidjan-Niger Railroad Administration [RAN], which links Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso, broke down yesterday in Bouake. Principally the Bouake meeting was to examine the 1986 budget as well as the new structures of the RAN. But an important issue — rather a historic one — was presented to it. It is the issue of the administration of the portion of the railroad in the Ivorian territory by Ivory Coast. As Minister Battesti specified, this is an ardent wish of the people of Ivory Coast. This new situation led to the break down of the RAN board of governors meeting which Ivory Coast should have headed this year. Listen to the statement of the Burkinabe transport and communications minister on the issue:

[Begin recording] This regular board meeting, which took place in Bouake, was to examine the important issue of restructuring the RAN. We discussed a number of points, and when it came to the point of discussing the problem of restructurization, the Ivorian side, by the voice of Minister Battesti, expressed the wish of the Ivorian people to manage independently and separately as a nation the portion of the railroad lying within their national territory. And as this did not figure on the agenda, and as it has entirely disturbed the whole process, we ended the meeting. [end recording]

Within the next few days, Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Thomas Sankara will have to define the modalities for the effective implementation of this decision which has been described as advantageous for the Ivorian railroad workers.

## LIBERIA

### Doe Appoints Cabinet Members, Court Justices

*AB150920 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*0655 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] It has been announced in Monrovia that with the advice and consent of the Senate, the president of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe, has made the following appointments in government: The Honorable James N. (Nangbey) becomes the chief justice of Liberia; Honorable Elwood L. Jangaba, associate justice; Honorable Patrick K. (Biddel), associate justice; Honorable Patrick K. Turay, associate justice; the Honorable George (Herman), associate justice.

In the Cabinet, Major General Gray D. Allison becomes minister of national defense; the Honorable G. Alvin Jones becomes minister of finance; the Honorable Jenkins Scott, minister of justice; the Honorable Edward K. Sackor, minister of internal affairs, the Honorable Yudu Gray, minister of public works; Honorable Charles Roberts Jr, minister of postal affairs; the Honorable Paul Jeffy, minister of planning; the Honorable Scott Toweh, minister of agriculture; while Martha Sendolo-Belleh becomes minister of health and social welfare.

Others are the Honorable McLeod Darpoh, minister of commerce; the Honorable William Freeman, minister of land, mines, and energy; the Honorable George S. Boley, minister of state for presidential affairs; the Honorable John N. Kolleh, minister of rural development; the Honorable John Blay, minister of youth and sports; Dr Mary Antoinette Brown Sherman, minister of education; while the Honorable J. Bernard Blamo becomes minister of foreign affairs.

The Honorable Carlton Karpeh is minister of information, while the Honorable John C.L. (Mason) is minister of labor. The Honorable Patrick Minikon is the minister national security, while Honorable Peter Niagow is the director general of the cabinet.

### Borders With Guinea, Ivory Coast Ordered Reopened

*AB141730 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*1710 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Liberia's borders with the Republic of Guinea and the Ivory Coast have been ordered reopened by the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. According to an Executive Mansion release issued today, the action to reopen the borders was taken by the president in order to facilitate the continued flow of commerce and the free movement of people between Liberia and the two countries.

It may be recalled that all of the country's borders were closed in the aftermath of the November 12 abortive invasion. Meanwhile, Liberia's border with the Republic of Sierra Leone remains closed.

### LAP's Wreh Expells Executive Committee Members

*AB142213 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*2000 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] In a major move following his suspension from the chairmanship of the Liberian Action Party [LAP], Counselor Tuan Wreh has announced the expulsion of about 20 members of the party including three members of the Executive Committee of LAP. Last weekend, the secretary general of the LAP, Dr S. Byron Tarr, said following the meeting of the Executive Committee of LAP, Chairman Tuan Wreh had been suspended for what was described as his misrepresentation of the party to their people. Dr Tarr also said at the time that the LAP Executive Committee was suspending Counselor Wreh for his alleged, unauthorized, and misleading statements to the press regarding the decision of the party to boycott the legislative seats alloted to it by the Special Elections Commission, SECOM. Dr Tarr announced the suspension of Counselor Wreh in an interview with VOA's Leon Stanberg.

[Begin recording] [Tarr] The party had decided, prior to 12 November, that anybody who chose to sit in the legislature would be expelled from the party. It is just the implementation of that decision.

[Stanberg] Why is this decision? Why is the Liberian Action Party deciding not to participate in the new legislature?

[Tarr] It is fully spelled out in a legal document which was signed by Counselor Tuan Wreh himself and which was submitted to the SECOM. We felt, and we still feel, that the electoral process had not been consistent with what we had hoped for, what had been anticipated in the Constitution that was approved in (?December) 1984. [end recording]

In his reaction today, Chairman Tuan Wreh said the meeting at which he was, as he put it, unlawfully and maliciously suspended from the chairmanship of the party, was not only a violation of LAP's Constitution but also a conspiratorial assembly of political malcontents. Counselor Wreh, who is also senator from his party, representing Grand Kru County, made a statement during a press conference at the Capitol Building in Monrovia today.

[Begin recording] [Wreh] My attention has been drawn to particular issues by a group of persons purporting to speak for and on behalf of the National Executive Committee of the Liberia Action Party, illegally suspending me from making decisions as the national chairman of the party, and charging me with various alleged misrepresentations relating mainly to the acceptance of the legislative seats won by LAP candidates, and the withdrawal of the complaint which LAP, Liberia Unification Party, and the Unity Party filed to SECOM on 5 November 1985. There is no need to repeat those unfounded accusations here since all the legal newspapers, [Radio] ELWA, and the BBC, had a field day playing up this news. It has never been my intention to engage in surplus recrimination and vituperation. Between myself and the clique of political malcontents in the LAP, [word indistinct] encouraging political instability and confusion to revenge and [word indistinct] reconciliation. They have given negative response to the overwhelming public opinion calling for reconciliation, national unity, peace, and let bygones be bygones, as we begin a new era in the Second Republic.

Twice I have offered to voluntarily resign from the chairmanship of the party, due to the extreme radicalism, emotionality [as heard], one-track mindedness, insurbordination, convening of meetings without inviting me, making hasty emotional decisions, and indulging in unconstitutional behavior. And twice I have been [word indistinct] not to resign because it would bring about a split in the party, and that without my leadership, the party could disintegrate since most people in Liberia call LAP, and I quote, Tuan Wreh's party, unquote, and say the party is quote, Tuan Wreh, and Tuan Wreh is the party, unquote. Because of the tremendous work I have put into it to build it up in the interest of maintaining party unity, each time I have failed to carry out my resignation threat, the last of which was mediated by my good friend, Honorable Jackson Doe, LAP former presidential candidate. This group has always been led by Dr Byron Tarr and I shall therefore conveniently label it the Tarr faction.

This small clique has been trying to impose on the party the notion of collective chairmanship, to the effect that I should share with them the supreme executive powers contrary ro the provisions of LAP's Constitution, which reads, and I quote: The national chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the party, and shall serve as its chief official spokesman upon any matter of political, public, or [word indistinct] to the party, unquote. Article 5, section A, LAP Constitution. Their aim was to make me a party chairman and lead me by the nose. As long as I remain national chairman of LAP, nobody will lead me by the nose. I am too intelligent for that, since I have always resisted such encroachments on my constitutional rights as national chairman.

The National Executive Committee shall be composed of all the party's national officers which shall include the national chairman, the national vice chairman, the national general secretary, the national treasurer, the assistant national general secretary, the assistant national treasurer, the chairman of all standing committees, all county and district branch party chairmen, the local advisor, and the ex officio members of the party. The National Executive Committee shall be headed by the national chairman who shall preside over all meetings.

I shall now review why the suspension action adopted by this faction was illegal. I herewith explain the illegality and voidability of the suspension order as follows:

1. Joshua Logan, Ismael Kenyon, Francis (Itigi), Major Clement, Lasiri Morgan, John Kpa, and A.B. Johnson are not members of the constitutionally constituted National Executive Committee since they are neither officers, chairmen of standing committees, nor local chairmen of the party in the counties. The others, the 16 persons who convened the unauthorized meeting of the NEC, the National Executive Committee, and [words indistinct], only 7 can claim to be members of the National Executive Committee of the party. The [word indistinct] session had no quorum; that is why it acted the way it did. Out of the five county branches which must be included in the quorum, only Monserrado, through John (Flamma), was represented at the illegal gathering. The rest of the gang of 15 or even more are based in Monrovia.

Consequently, the meeting at which I was unlawfully and maliciously suspended from office was not only a violation of the LAP Constitution, but also a conspiratorial assembly of political malcontents to stage a coup to topple me from the chairmanship and thereby destabilize the party, and consequently invite Americo-Liberians or Congo people to take over the running of the party contrary to the wishes of our partisans throughout the length and breadth of this country, that we do not want Congo people domination and rule within the Liberian Action Party.

Article 4, section B of the LAP Constitution having been so grossly violated, and the people of Liberia deceived that they the [words indistinct] acted illegally in convening the meeting, the party [as heard] was not only void and unconstitutional but the decisions [word indistinct] out of it [words indistinct] is null and void.

2. I was not invited to this abortive plot meeting designed to kick me from power on baseless and malicious charges. I was not given the opportunity to defend myself before them, and thus I was denied a due process as constitutionally mandated, in keeping with Article 7 of LAP's by-laws, which reads and I quote: Any member, after an in-depth inquiry on designation by the party and consistent with fair hearing, be disciplined by means of suspension or expulsion from the party for proven misconduct in his relation to the party, unquote. [end recording]

## LAP Chairman Urges Release of Political Detainees

*AB142224 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*2000 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The LAP [Liberia Action Party] chairman, Tuan Wreh, has announced the release of several of members and appealed to President Samuel Kanyon Doe for the release of some Executive Committee members of LAP including the presidential candidate, Jackson F. Doe, who are still being detained.

[Begin Wreh recording] I would like to inform the Liberian people that the (?former) partisans in Grand Kru County have been released from prison in Barclayville, the administrative capital.

The Liberia Action Party wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Liberia for (?effecting) the release of the above-mentioned people, and the party wishes to renew its appeal to President Samuel Kanyon Doe, that in the spirit of reconciliation and national unity and peace, he should issue directives for the release from further custody of LAP's former presidential candidate Jackson F. Doe, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, D. Halley Johnson, and other LAP members still in dentention in the various counties. It is our prayer that President Doe will release

Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and Jackson Doe soon in the supreme interest of [word indistinct] peaceful coexistence, harmony, tranquility, and national reconciliation. It is better to put the past behind us and build a united and prosperous Liberia, despite our political affiliations. Long live the Liberian Action Party and God save the state! [end recording]

### Doe Receives Resolution Urging 1-Party System

*AB121808 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*1710 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] A resolution calling for the institution of a 1-party state in the country has been presented to President Samuel K. Doe. The resolution was presented by the Tribal Rulers Association of Liberia which consists of paramount and clan chiefs. The resolution, read by the association's secretary general, Paramount Chief (J. Siafah Bondukai), was presented to Acting Internal Affairs Minister John P. Beh by Paramount Chief (Gbah Kpangba). Mr Beh later presented it to President Doe at the Executive Pavillion, Ashmun Street, during the program. [sentence as heard] In the resolution, the chiefs called for the abolition of the multiparty system in Liberia and expressed optimism that the socioeconomic development of Liberia will be rapidly achieved under a 1-party state.

The congratulatory program was organized by the chiefs in conjunction with the Liberia Marketing Association, and the Federation of Transport Unions of Liberia, who also spoke of the need for a 1-party state, saying there is always confusion under a multiparty system. In response, President Doe thanked the chiefs and members of the marketing and transport associations for the resolution, and assured that he will forward the resolution to the national legislature for appropriate deliberation.

### Tribal Chiefs Explain

*AB142121 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*2000 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] A spokesman for the Chiefs' Association of Liberia today explained that the association's recent petition to the Liberian Government to reinstitute a one-party system in the country was designed to achieve total unity and national reconciliation. The spokesman, Bong County Paramount Chief James Kponga, said since the institution of the multiparty system in the country, Liberians had been faced with many problems including political unrest. He observed that Liberia was a very small country to have more than one political party because, he said, the multiparty system has brought about serious ethnic conflict and disunity among our own people. Paramount Chief Kponga, who was speaking in an interview with LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY at the chiefs' compound in Monrovia, said he hopes that when the legislature begins normal business, it will deliberate on the petition. Chief Kponga said Liberians should work together to create a better future. He then assured government of the chiefs' cooperation in implementing the Green Revolution recently launched by government. Meanwhile there have been several reactions to the chiefs' petition for a one-party system.

### Defense Minister Reiterates End of Military Rule

*AB102156 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*2000 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] Defense Minister Gray D. Allison has said that he will dismiss any soldier found guilty of engaging in acts that will tarnish the good image of the Armed Forces of Liberia. He warned military personnel to desist from interfering with the judicial process of the civilian courts of law, noting that the military is no longer in power in keeping with the principles enshrined in the Constitution.

Minister Allison gave the warning today at a press conference held at the Defense Ministry. He reminded the soldiers that military rule ended last January 6 following the inauguration of Dr Samuel K. Doe as the first president of the Second Republic. Minister Allison said it must be clearly understood that civilians will no longer be permitted to use military personnel in order to initimidate and harrass peaceful citizens of our country. He noted that in recent times, the Ministry of Defense has received numerous complaints from individuals who were subjected to harrassment and initimidation by military personnel who acted upon the orders of civilians, adding such practice will no longer be tolerated.

### Vice President Clarifies Newspaper Report

*AB111245 Monrovia Domestic Service in English*
*1200 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] The vice president of Liberia, Dr Harry F. Moniba, has described as incorrect a statement attributed to him yesterday in the *SUNTIMES* newspaper that a party cannot exist without the government. Dr Moniba said he rather told the paper that a political party cannot exist without the people and that the people around the country should always be put above party interest.

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA] quoting a release from the capital, Dr Moniba said the statement was in response to a question from a *SUNTIMES* reporter on whether the new cabinet would embrace figures from opposition parties. Dr Moniba explained that during the exclusive interview with the *SUNTIMES* newspaper, he even quoted a statement from the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, that the only supreme party is Liberia.

## MALI

### Traore Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation

*AB141615 Bamako Domestic Service in French*
*1500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The U.S. Congressional delegation continues its visit to Mali. Led by Tony Hall, chairman of the House of Representatives' subcommittee on famine in the world, the delegation went to Dire this morning.

The delegation was received yesterday by the head of state, General Moussa Traore. At the center of their discussions were issues of development and the party and government's option for an independent and planned economy. The same delegation was received yesterday by the president of the National Assembly, Sidiki Diarra, who took the opportunity to underline the extent to which the drought has hit our country for more than a decade, destroying two-thirds of the cattle and forcing people to move from the north to the southern part of the country.

### Agreement Signed With France on Agricultural Projects

*AB121052 Bamako Domestic Service in French*
*0900 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] French-Malian cooperation took a new step yesterday. Seven and a half billion CFA francs is the amount of the agreement signed yesterday between Mali and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The agreement will provide for the financing of projects in the agricultural sector in collaboration with the Niger Agricultural Board and will enable our country to overcome some financial problems in the areas of aid to economic restructuring and in the intensification of rice cultivation.

The agreement was signed on the Malian side by Modibo Keita, acting minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and on the French side by Yves (Delec) the director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation.

## NIGER

### Niger-Egypt Joint Commission Meets in Niamey

*AB131945 Niamey Domestic Service in French*
*1900 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] A working session between members of the Niger-Egypt joint commission took place this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The Niger side was led by Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the Egyptian side was led by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Speaking on the occasion, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs first of all thanked his Niger counterpart for the sympathy shown by the authorities of our country toward the Egyptian delegations since it arrived in Niamey. Recalling the ties that link Egypt and Niger, Mr Ghali spoke at length about the current difficulties facing our countries, namely drought, famine, debts, and desert encroachment. In this regard, Mr Ghali called for greater inter-African cohesion to help overcome all these plagues.

## NIGERIA

### Akinyemi Proposes Regular Talks With U.S.

*AB142218 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*2100 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Nigeria has proposed a consultative forum to enable her and the United States to discuss matters of mutual interest on regular basis. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi made the proposal in Washington while addressing the United States Council on Foreign Relations. Prof Akinyemi stated that there was the need to reopen all avenues for discussion between Nigeria and the United States to help minimize areas of disagreements as well as maximize understanding. The minister said that available statistics show that the American market was important to Nigeria. He therefore called for an increase in the purchase of Nigerian crude oil by the United States to further demonstrate the healthy relations between them.

Prof Akinyemi stated that Nigeria had taken deliberate measures to maintain a balanced budget while efforts were being made to reduce waste, trim public spending, cut and streamline bureaucracy. The Federal Government, he said, required infusions of capital to enable it to rehabilitate industries, restore industrial production to full capacity, and allocate more resources to the productive sectors. Prof Akinyemi said the government would give incentives to American companies wishing to help transform rural communities while promoting modern farming techniques, processing, preservation and marketing of agricultural produce. He said government would also welcome American companies to invest in the manufacture of industrial raw materials and intermediate capital goods.

### Babangida Receives Burkinabe President's Message

*AB141548 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] A special envoy of President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso today in Lagos pledged that his country would abide by any decision of the world court on the dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali. In an interview with State House correspondents, Captain Blaise Compaore said his country had accepted the world court's order that the two countries should maintain the status quo pending the court's final ruling. He announced that in compliance with the order, President Sankara yesterday directed Burkinabe troops to withdraw from the disputed area. Capt Compaore alledged that some of the military equipment used by the Malian troops during the fighting last month showed that Mali had the support of some foreign powers which he did not name. The Burkinabe envoy, who is also the minister of justice, was at Dodan Barracks to deliver a special message from his country's leader to President Ibrahim Babangida.

### SDAR Envoy Delivers Message to Babangida

*AB102100 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] A special message from President Abdelaziz Mohamed of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic was today in Lagos delivered to President Ibrahim Babangida. The contents of the message, which was delivered by an envoy of President Abdelaziz was not disclosed.

Receiving the message on behalf of President Babangida, the chief of General Staff, Comodore Ebitu Ukiwe, reiterated Nigeria's commitment to the principles of the Charter of the OAU and the liberation of Africa. The envoy thanked the Federal Government for its support to the liberation movement and urged it not relent in its quest for peace and solidarity in Africa.

### Sierra Leone Delegation To Discuss Oil, Credits
*AB120835 Paris AFP in English 0756 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Freetown, Jan 12 (AFP) — A high-ranking Sierra Leone Government delegation is due in Lagos today an oil mission. [sentence as received] It comprises First Vice-President Francis Minh, Trade and Industry Minister Michael Abdulai and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Augustine Stevens.

The delegation is to discuss the possibility of opening a line of credit on a governmental basis to ensure the regular supply of crude oil to this non-oil-producing state. Nigeria is already Sierra Leone's main supplier of crude, although there is a contractual agreement with Iran under which Tehran supplies a total of 350,000 metric tons of crude oil annually.

For the past fortnight, Sierra Leone has been hit again by a shortage of crude, with its refinery shutting down three days ago. The fuel shortage, according to Finance Minister Joe Amara Bangali, was due mainly to government's inability to purchase crude oil on a regular basis because of a lack of foreign exchange, and the malpractices of dealers who created articial scarcities of the commodity.

President Joseph Momoh, who is to be inaugurated as president on January 26, is a one-time classmate of Nigerian leader Ibrahim Babangida and observers see the relationship as a score point for Sierra Leone.

### Justice Minister Welcomes Burkinabe Counterpart
*AB132158 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] A new decree is being proposed to provide a uniform procedure in the courts and to facilitate the quick dispensation of justice. Already, commissioners for justice [of various states] and the attorney general of the Federation have made recommendations to the Federal Government on the issue. The minister of justice and attorney general of the Federation, Mr Bola Ajibola, made this known today while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos. He said state attorneys general and his ministry had mapped out an area for speedy trial of cases to be experimented upon.

The minister was at the airport to receive the Burkinabe minister of justice, Captain Blaise Compaore, who is on an official visit.

### Commodore Abdullahi Named Acting Minister for Abuja
*AB131845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] An acting minister has been named for Abuja [Federal Capital Territory]. He is Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, the minister of works and housing. This was announced in an interview in Abuja today by the minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo. He said that Commodore Abdullahi would oversee the two ministries until a substantive minister is named for Abuja.

### Akinyemi Calls For Sacrifice To Recovery Economy
*AB110830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has said that although most Nigerians are not responsible for the present economic situation, they have to make some sacrifices to remedy the recklessness of the previous generation. The minister, who was addressing a cross section of the Nigerian community in London, said that the Federal Government would ensure that the sacrifices were tolerable. Prof Akinyemi explained that Nigerians had realized that things were going to be rough before rejecting the IMF loan. The president of the Nigerian National Union of United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, Adebayor Aladimedji, commended the Federal Government's economic recovery measures and Nigeria's policy on South Africa.

### Babangida Advice to Military Termed 'Significant'
*AB141032 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE* examines the recent advice by President Ibrahim Babangida that the Armed Forces should review their position and take necessary steps to recapture and reinstate their professional military virtues. It describes the president's warning as a timely reaction to the recent coup bid. According to the paper, the warning is also significant because it represents the sum total of the nation's indignation and consensus over the abortive coup plot. The *TRIBUNE* therefore agrees with President Babangida that the Armed Forces may destroy their credibility if they created room for people to read ulterior motives into their actions.

### Treatment of Press Photographers Criticized
*AB141038 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* condemns the recent manhandling of two press photographers by some military officers at Murtala Mohammed Airport and says the act is capable of straining the cordial relations between the government and the press. The paper contends that if the photographers had violated the law, all the military officers should have done was to hand them over to the police for prosecution. The *TIMES* is, however, happy that President Ibrahim Babangida has called for the full details of the matter. In the meantime, the paper wants those it regards as over-zealous Army officers to realize that the profession is not a license for misbehavior and lawlessness.

### Panel To Rule 17 Jan on Shagari's Fate

*AB132138 Kaduna Domestic Service in English*
*1700 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] The fate of the former civilian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, now under dention, will be determined on Friday [17 January] by the Justice Samson Uwaifo panel. This was disclosed today by the chairman after a (?submission) from the counsel of the deposed president, Kande Shofola. Mr Shofola had argued that since investigations so far made did not find the former president guilty, the tribunal should recommend to the Armed Forces Ruling Council for his immediate release from detention.

On Shagari's assets, the counsel reiterated that Alhaji Shehu Shagari had about 92,000 naira in his account before he became president, and when the army took over he was found with only 60,000 naira. According to Mr Shofola, Shagari's wife, Ayshetu, secured a loan to build a four-bedroom bungalow in Zaira.

### Liberia's Return to Civilian Rule Welcomed

*AB141042 Lagos International Service in English*
*0830 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* writes on Liberia's return to civil rule. The paper describes the move as a welcome development because, in its words, for the first time in Liberia's political history, the indigenous sons and daughters of the land now have the destiny of the country in their own hands. It says despite all his electoral exploits and the human and political frailties he exhibited before the end and during the elections, President Samuel Doe has broken the endless chain of Americo-Liberian political hegemony by being the first indigent to rule that country. Nevertheless, the *OBSERVER* urges President Doe to prove to the world that the return to democracy is for real.

## SENEGAL

### Diouf, IAEA Director Discuss Nuclear Energy

*AB102158 Paris AFP in French 1745 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Text] Dakar, 10 Jan (AFP) — Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said in Dakar that Africa would have made a great step toward denuclearization if Pretoria had agreed to the verification of its nuclear energy installations. Mr Blix stated this to the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY after he had been received in audience by the Senegalese head of state, who is also the current chairman of the OAU. The director of IAEA, who is on a 3-day official visit to Senegal, disclosed that he discussed with President Diouf ways and means of developing cooperation between the IAEA and developing countries for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The IAEA currently cooperates with Senegalese Nuclear Technology and Agricultural Research Institute.

### Senegal-Canada Joint Commission Meets in Dakar

*AB132149 Dakar Domestic Service in French*
*1300 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The third Senegal-Canada joint commission meeting began this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It will review all aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

### Senegalese, Pakistani Press Agencies Sign Pact

*AB121818 Dakar PANA in French 1547 GMT 11 Jan 86*

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jan (APS-SEN/PANA) — Mr Amadou Dieng, director of the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY [APS], and his Pakistani counterpart of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN [APP], Khalid Ali, signed an agreement of cooperation between the Senegalese and Pakistani national press agencies on Saturday morning at the APS conference hall in the presence of the Pakistani ambassador to Dakar. This cooperation agreement will enable the two agencies to use and freely transmit international and national news items broadcast by one of them and vice versa. The agreement also provides for the exchange of information documents, photographs, the reception of news by cable, telex, post, or radio, as well as the coverage of events in Senegal or Pakistan as defined by the APS or the APP.

According to the APS director, Amadou Dieng, the signing of this agreement is a symbol for the two geographically separate countries which share cultural ites, and which are members of the organization of nonaligned countries. These two organizations, Mr Amadou Dieng underlined, have set up an agency pool with the aim of promoting parallel information and thus contributing to the strengthening of a new world information and communication order. According to him, each time two agencies sign an agreement it constitutes a step towards the achievement of a new world information and communication order, and we are merely heeding the call of our leaders.

For his part, AAP director general Khalid Ali said that this agreement, the first between Pakistan and a friendly African country, marks an important stage in cooperation between Senegal and Pakistan. After praising Senegal's cultural wealth, the AAP director called on the two agencies to publish objective information to rectify the deformed image of the Third world presented by the Western press media.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Momoh Appeals for Labor Congress Support

*AB141241 Freetown Domestic Service in English*
*0700 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The president, Dr J.S. Momoh, has told executive members of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress that, as a powerful force in the society, they must join the new administration with all the zeal at their disposal to fight against indiscipline and economic ills. President Momoh, who was addressing the congress officials at State House yesterday, emphasized that an organization like theirs must be prepared to work for the overall benefit of the workers. Recalling that the new administration took over at a difficult period, the head of state appealed to the congress officials for their cooperation in government efforts to increase revenue and enhance our development programs.

In their address read by Mr Ibrahim (Langley), president of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress, they noted that within a short period, the government has proved to the public that it is capable of handling the current situation in the country. They assured the head of state that congress supports government's plan to reduce inflation, provide more jobs, increase productivity, and to make its programs more effective and efficient.

Earlier, the minister of mines and labor, Mr Sani Sesay, in presenting the congress president to the head of state, spoke of the amicable relationship existing between his ministry and the unions in the country. The vote of thanks was moved by the secretary general of the Labor Congress, Mr I.S. (Minah).

## TOGO

### French Lawyers Report 'Torture' in Togolese Prisons

#### Allegations Denied

*AB121043 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 12 Jan 86*

[Text] Lome, Jan 12 (AFP) — Allegations of torture of suspects detained since a series of bomb blasts here since August were rebutted Saturday by the head of the Togolese Bar Association at the appeals court, Mr D'Almeida.

The accusations were made in Paris by two French lawyers after a four-day visit here in connection with the cases of people held for the bombings or for allegedly distributing pamphlets urging the assassination of President Gnassingbe Eyadema. They said 12 of the detainees had been beaten or tortured, and also claimed up to 50 suspects might have been held, compared with the official figure of 18.

Mr D'Almeida insisted none of his colleagues acting for the accused had ever spoken of torture to the visiting French lawyers. He said the latter had shown him cuttings from French newspapers with such allegations, and he thought they were probably referring to them again.

A report of an inquiry into human rights in Togo's prisons, commissioned by General Eyadema last October, is due to be published soon.

#### Prisons Cleared

*AB150740 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Lome, Jan 15 (AFP) — A government-ordered inquiry into conditions in Togo's prisons, requested by Amnesty International amid allegations of torture, said that prisoners were being generally well-treated in a report issued here Tuesday. But the main finding of the government-appointed commission, was that suspects were being held well beyond the legal time limit at police stations. Security and police chiefs confirmed the charges, but said the long detentions were necessary to police investigations.

The cases involved people alleged to have distributed subversive leaflets, after a series of unclaimed bomb blasts began here last August. The government on Monday announced that the last of 15 people it said were detained in connection with the leaflets had been released, though French lawyers who recently travelled to Togo to interview detainees challenged the government figures and said that up to 50 people had been detained.

One of those freed, prominent defence attorney Kwami Occansey, was held for 48 days from late August and then released to become a member of the inquiry committee itself when the government set it up in October. He testified he had not been tortured in any way.

The inquiry report was dated November 5, though it was only released yesterday. Its release followed a government refusal early this month to allow a delegation from Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, into the country on New Year's eve.

In addition to Mr Occansey, the commission included a doctor, defense lawyers and a leading member of parliament, Barnabo Nangbog.

In the prisons themselves, the inquiry found lawyers' and families' visits were regular and unhindered, food was supplied properly, and medical attention available as required. The main complaint was about the heat, and the inquiry recommended that inmates be allowed to shower at least three times a week.

## ANGOLA

### Diplomatic Relations With Iran To Be Established

*MB140726 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and the Islamic Republic of Iran have decided to establish diplomatic relations based on international principles. According to information released to ANGOP from a reliable source, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Angola and Iran follows an agreement between these two countries based on mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and reciprocity of rights.

The Iranian charge d'affaires accredited in Zimbabwe, (Seyyed Agehyed), was in Luanda last week and was received on Saturday by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations.

### Khamene'i To Visit 'This Month'

*MB141436 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will visit the People's Republic of Angola this month as part of his tour of a number of Asian and African countries which he began yesterday. In Luanda, President Khamene'i will meet Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

### Plans To Renew People's Brigades Activities Underway

*MB140740 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] In all provinces, there are currently activities to renew the mandates of the municipal leadership of the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV]. The renewal process of the BPV is being made in the provincial and municipal assemblies and follow similar activities started last November. The provincial party committees coordinate all the activities that are linked to the municipal and provincial assemblies. These assemblies are attended by deputies elected at grassroots meetings who discuss the plans to be implemented for the year and the candidacy of the brigadists who will be elected to every provincial assembly.

These activities will reach their high point in the national BPV meeting where new leaders will be elected and the tasks for 1986 will be outlined.

## BOTSWANA

### Balance of Payments Surplus Reported for First Time

*MB131952 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Botswana will for the first time in its history have a surplus in its balance of trade this year. A spokesman for the customs statistics unit in the department of customs and excise said that for the first time Botswana's imports and exports will exceed 1 billion pula. The spokesman said that the total value of imports in 1984 was 890 million pula while the export value was (?855) million pula.

Last year, the country imported goods valued at [number indistinct] pula and exported goods valued 1.33 billion pula, representing a surplus of about 475 million pula. He also said that it is anticipated that Botswana's imports and exports will continue in the upward trend.

### Commentary Views RSA 'Intention' To Invade

*MB101208 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 10 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] South African authorities' warning to Botswana to curb what Pretoria calls terrorist attacks, following last Saturday's landmine explosion, shows an intention by the South African regime to invade Botswana.

Botswana has on several occasions made her position very clear that it does not allow anybody to operate from its territory against any of its neighbors, including the Republic of South Africa. The government has frequently explained that anybody who may have crossed Botswana could only have done so illegally and without the knowledge of the authorities in this country. We need not emphasize that appropriate action has in the past been taken against persons who the government found to have acted illegally.

Recently, the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, reiterated that Botswana does not want to be at war with any country, especially a giant state like neighboring South Africa. She said if South Africa had alerted Botswana early enough, some action could have been taken and those responsible would have been apprehended, as had happened before when there was knowledge of a disaster about to occur.

Suggestions by South Africa that our security forces cooperated with any individual, or group of individuals, or connived at any illegal activity against any neighboring state should be treated with contempt.

In response to a telex message from Pretoria last Monday, Botswana denied involvement in the landmine explosion or that Botswana security forces had cooperated with the ANC of South Africa. No one knows better than the South African Government itself that the root of violence lies deep within the system of apartheid. Apartheid is evil and immoral; it is oppressive. In order to oppress a person, some form of violence is necessary, and it is common knowledge that violence breeds violence. So, if apartheid is a form of violence, it certainly is the real cause of the violence that is taking place in South Africa today.

Since the state of emergency was declared in South Africa on July 21st last year, soldiers have become a more or less permanent feature of township life in South Africa. The country is literally under martial law by all intents and purposes.

Pretoria should tell its people exactly what is happening. Matters can not improve by the belligerant attitude as expressed by the South African minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, that the full might of the defense force is yet to be felt on the subcontinent.

Perhaps a word of advice could do at this junction: Instead of South Africa flexing its muscles and turning the small neighboring states into whipping dogs, it must take heed of the calls within that country for the withdrawal of troops from the townships and seek the path (?quickly) of dismantling apartheid.

## LESOTHO

### Reportage on Alleged Coup Attempt in Maseru

#### Shots Heard; Blackout in Force

*MB151216 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Journalists in Maseru report hundreds of armed troops have surrounded the offices of the Lesotho prime minister Chief Leabua Jonathan. News agency photographer Wendy Schwegmann has said she can hear firing in the capital.

A Lesotho Information Ministry spokesman has said there is a complete blackout on what is happening and journalists report the situation is confused. Lesotho is in the middle of a supply crisis and has appealed to Britain and the United States to intervene and lift the blackade imposed by South Africa. South Africa has been demanding that Lesotho hand over the ANC guerrillas it believes Lesotho is harboring.

#### Troops Return to Barracks

*MB151429 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The armed troops who earlier surrounded the offices of the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, have returned to their Maseru barracks. The troops action earlier today prompted reports of a coup, action to counter a coup, or a response to a bomb threat. Prime Minister Jonathan is reported to have returned to his official residence.

The confused reports from Maseru follow a British call on South Africa and Lesotho to solve their differences through dialogue. British Prime Minister Margaret has ordered the British ambassador, Sir Patrick Moberly, to make representations to the South African Government concerning the border situation that has cut Lesotho off from essential supplies. The ambassador has already called on the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ron Miller, to discuss South Africa's closure of the Lesotho border.

Earlier, South African Government officials reported that talks between Lesotho and South Africa would probably take place in Pretoria within the next few days.

#### Government Denies Coup Attempt

*AB151502 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, 15 Jan (AFP) — The Lesotho Government issued a communique on Wednesday denying that a coup attempt had been made on the same day in Maseru. The government denial was made when a unit of the paramilitary police, which had surrounded the prime minister's offices, were withdrawn. Government sources had earlier spoken of a coup attempt.

#### Foreign Businessmen Reported Leaving

*MB151416 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] There are conflicting reports from Maseru after rumors this morning of a coup in the country. According to eyewitnesses, hundreds of people ran through the streets of the city in panic, seeking safety.

Reports say all South Africans with business interests in Lesotho have been warned to leave the country if they wish to avoid being harmed. Meanwhile, Radio Lesotho is continuing with its normal programs and has said nothing about a possible coup attempt.

Our representative in Maseru reports that several South African citizens and citizens of the Republic of China with business in Maseru have started leaving the country. The representative says the Taiwanese are being accommodated at a holiday resort near Ladybrand in the eastern Free State.

### Reportage on RSA Closure of Border Crossing

#### Embargo on Oil, Essential Goods

*MB141049 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The five Basotho men who, together with the Republic of South Africa, planned the present economic blockade on Lesotho by South Africa returned to Maseru yesterday afternoon after spending several days in Pretoria. It has been confirmed that the five men advised the South African authorities on intensifying the economic blockade. They are gentlemen F. Nthojane, C.D. Molapo, B.M. Khaketla, C.D. Mofeli and C.P. Ramoreboli.

News agency reports from Pretoria confirm that the five men not only encouraged the South African authorities to tighten the blockade on Lesotho, but also provided the South African Government with advice as to how the Government of Lesotho could be brought down by pressure from South Africa. Reliable sources confirm that the five men have offered themselves as the alternative government in the event of the economic blockade suceeding to bring the Government of Lesotho down.

South Africa has, as part of its economic blockade on Lesotho, declared a total embargo on oil and other essential commodities to Lesotho. Yesterday, transport and train services bringing essential goods into the country had been stopped on the South African side of the border. Essential medical supplies intended for Lesotho's health services have also been barred from entering the country. The South African authorities have also turned back Basotho patients seeking urgent medical attention in South Africa.

So far international news agencies have been unable to ascertain how long the blockade will persitst.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has given a full briefing to the American president, Ronald Reagan, and the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on the implications of the blockade, and measures to inform the interantional community as a whole will take place today. The government is appealing to Basotho to remain calm during this difficult time. The Lesotho side of the border continues to remain open.

### Oil Supplies Comandeered

*MB141434 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 14, SAPA — As the border dispute between Lesotho and South Africa escalated today, Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's government decided to commandeer all available petrol supplies in the country.

Rail tankers bringing petrol supplies to Lesotho have not entered the country since last weekend, part of a "total embargo" on oil and other essential commodities imposed on the mountain kingdom [as received] by South Africa, according to Radio Lesotho.

The country's petrol supplies have dwindled and the government has decided that whatever supplies are left should be used for essential government services including security, SAPA's correspondent reports. A spokesman said after today's weekly cabinet meeting that the authorities had also decided to ground all government transport because of the petrol shortage. These measures will be published in an extraordinary government gazette.

Meanwhile, SAPA's correspondent reports there were no signs today that the border restrictions would be relaxed in the near future, as the two countries did not seem to have reached agreement on a meeting to decide on a resolution of the crisis.

### Opposition Leaders Detained

*141429 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The security police in Lesotho have detained two opposition leaders and a senior opposition member following their return from Pretoria where they held talks with the South African Government on the present border crisis between South Africa and Lesotho.

Our Bloemfontein news staff reports that the three men — G.P. Ramoreboli of the Basotholand Congress Party, M. Khaketla of the Marema Tlou Freedom Party, and Mr C.D. Molapo — are being questioned, but it is not yet clear what charges, if any, will be laid against them. According to reports, their offices in Maseru were searched and the police took several documents.

Meanwhile, Radio Lesotho reports that contact has been made with Pretoria over the restrictions on the movement of people and goods over the border. (?It is) reported that Lesotho Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan has asked the United States and Britain to mediate in the crisis. Reports says the food situation in Lesotho is serious and that at the border post at Maseru Bridge only one vehicle per hour is being allowed to cross the border.

### Information Minister Confirms Detention

*MB141533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 14, SAPA — The five Lesotho opposition leaders who held talks in Pretoria with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, over the border dispute between the two countries were detained by Lesotho security police this morning. This was confirmed by Lesotho's minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, at a press conference in Maseru. He gave no details. The men returned to Lesotho last night after spending several days in Pretoria.

State-controlled Radio Lesotho said in repeated broadcasts that the men had "not only encouraged the South African authorities to tighten the blockade on Lesotho but they had also provided the South African Government with advice on how the Government of Lesotho could be brought down by pressure from South Africa."

The radio said the five men had also offered themselves as the alternative government in the event of "an economic blockade succeeding to bring the government of Lesotho down."

The opposition leaders are Mr Charles Molapo, a former cabinet minister, Mr Seisa Nthojane, of the Basotho Democratic Alliance, Mr Bennett Khaketla, president of the opposition Marematlou Freedom Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the opposition United Democratic Party and Mr Gerard Ramoreboli, head of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party.

Meanwhile, Mr Sixishe told the press conference that the Lesotho Government was urgently seeking an international airlift of essential foodstuffs, fuel and medical supplies to help fight the effect of the border closure. He said Lesotho was prepared to talk to South Africa and was ready to send a delegation of top officials to discuss "what South Africa wants."

### Sixishe Statement on Detention

*MB141812 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Five opposition leaders in Lesotho were today arrested by security police and held for questioning. It follows a visit by the five to South Africa where they had talks with the foreign minister, Pik Botha, and other government officials. Their trip came at a sensitive time with South Africa once again mounting a go-slow at border posts with Lesotho, a move amounting to an economic blockade and causing severe shortages of essential goods including petrol, food items, and medicines. On the line to Maseru, Julian Marshall asked the information minister, Desmond Sixishe, why the opposition leaders had been picked up.

[Begin recording] **[Sixishe]** Well, basically they have been (?seized) just for questioning because they have spent just about a week in South Africa with South African officials during the time when this embargo was being stepped up and reports that we have here are that they have in fact encouraged the blockade, basically to, you know, give themselves an opportunity to get political exposure. This is the assessment we have here, but the detention is basically to get information from them.

**[Marshall]** What kind of information might they be able to give you?

**[Sixishe]** Well, I mean, they spent all this time in South Africa during a time when the country was placed under serious state of siege; I mean, obviously, the government would like to know what they were discussing with South African authorities.

**[Marshall]** Are you suggesting in some way that they might have been asking the South African Government to step up this economic blockade?

**[Sixishe]** We have had reports that they have asked the South African Government to tighten the blockade because their interests in the possibility of the downfall of the government.

**[Marshall]** But it does seem a rather drastic action for them to take.

**[Sixishe]** Well, I can't speak for them, Mr Marshall, certainly. I am just giving you an assessment of our own situation here as we see it.

**[Marshall]** Mr Sixishe, aren't you opening up your government to accusations of persecuting the opposition?

**[Sixishe]** Mr Marshall, what do you do when a country is in a state, almost a complete state of siege, a complete blockade by a foreign power and when that blockade is taking place, certain ostensibly responsible people spend certain time in the country that is putting your own country in jeopardy and discussing with officials of that country? I mean it is something that any government would like to delve a bit deeper into.

**[Marshall]** Can I ask you about that economic blockade? How deep is it biting at the moment?

**[Sixishe]** It is biting because at the present time and only today, we took a decision to ration petrol. We have grounded all government vehicles except those that will do essential services. We are rationing petrol to ensure at least certain segments of public transportation are operative. There is no mail leaving Lesotho or coming into Lesotho. South Africa has blocked that too. Meidcal supplies that have been ordered from, you know, that have to go through or from South Africa, are not coming through. We are having food shortages in certain areas, especially in fresh food, vegetables, and milk and this like that are being affected. Shop shelves are beginning to be empty. It is becoming quite serious. [end recording]

### Minister Appeals For U.S., UK Aid

*MB141700 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says that essential goods such as petrol are to be rationed with effect from today, as a result of the economic blockade made by South Africa on Lesotho.

Mr Sixishe disclosed this today at a press conference held at the ministry for foreign journalists from the NBC and CBS television networks, both of the United States, and AFP press agency of France.

Mr Sixishe reiterated that it has always been the policy of the Government of Lesotho not to allow its soil to be used as a base for attacks or insurgency against South Africa. He said that the South African Government has been asked several times to come and point out alleged ANC bases in Lesotho, but it has so far declined to do so.

Mr Sixishe said that the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has already sent messages to President Reagan of the United States and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to intervene in the matter, as both countries are friends with and have economic interests in South Africa. He added that an appeal for aid has also been made to these countries to help with emergency supplies of essnetials, such as foodstuffs and medicines.

Referring to the question of security matters between South Africa and Lesotho, Mr Sixishe said that Lesotho was prepared to discuss matters of security with South Africa. He disclosed that a request for such a meeting has already been made to South Africa and a delegation proposed, but so far there has been no response from Pretoria.

The minister also disclosed that the five leaders of opposition parties in Lesotho who returned home yesterday after spending several days in Pretoria, were detained today for questioning. No further details were released.

### UK Urges End of Blockade

*MB151235 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Britain has urged South Africa to lift its economic blockade on Lesotho. The British junior Foreign Office minister, Mrs Lynda Chalker, told the British Parliament yeserday that Britain took a very serious view of the border restrictions imposed by Pretoria. She said in a statement to the House of Commons that Britain was making it known to the South African Government its concern that the restrictions on border traffic should now be lifted and that both sides should embark on a dialogue to resolve their differences.

The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has written to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan asking them to intervene to end the border dispute. South Africa, which says that Lesotho harbors guerrillas trying to overthrow its white minority government, has clamped down on cross-border movements since the start of the year.

Asked what Britain was going was going to pressure Pretoria into lifting the restrictions, Mrs Thatcher said Britain was very well aware of how dependent Lesotho was on South Africa and it was also aware that blockading Lesotho is [word indistinct]. She said the British Government was aware that the South African action was seen as an attempt to destabilize Lesotho. Mrs Thatcher said Britain and the United States were in close contact over Lesotho's appeal. She said she would henceforth have talks today with Mr Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who stops off in London after visiting South Africa.

The British Foreign Office said that the prime minister's letter handed in at the British High Commission in Maseru was being studied and a reply would be sent as soon as possible.

### Spokesman Rejects Pik Botha Remarks on ANC

*MB151154 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] A government spokesman today denied that the South African Government has asked Lesotho to hand over what South Africa described as ANC terrorists.

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town last night, the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said that in order to improve relations between the two countries, South Africa had asked Lesotho to hand over the so-called terrorists to South Africa. The spokesman said South Africa had officially asked Lesotho to exchange ANC refugees for members of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army who live in South Africa.

The spokesman added that the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, had responded to the request by saying that Lesotho was not in the business of trading in human beings.

The spokesman said that Lesotho did not habor any ANC guerillas and would not do so in the future. Lesotho, however, he said, received political refugees form all the liberation movements in southern Africa, including white South Africans who had defected from the SADF.

The Lesotho Government spokesman also rejected a statement by Mr Pik Botha that Lesotho had agreed to security arrangements with South Africa. He said Lesotho had informed South Africa on 10 January, and not yesterday as said by Mr Botha, that Lesotho was willing to discuss with South Africa whatever proposals South Africa had in mind. It is in that message, he said, that Lesotho gave a list of the full delegation that would hold talks with South Africa.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives for Official Visit

*MB141051 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, arriaved today for an official visit to Mozambique. The visit will conclude on 17 January and is the result of an invitation extended by Joaquim Chissano, Mozambican minister of foreign affairs.

### Tanzanian Justice Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

*MB141322 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Tanzanian minister of Justice, Damian Lubuva, today left Maputo to Tanzania after a 1-week visit to Mozambique. Sepaking at the Maputo airport before he left, the minister said he came to learn the practical experiences of [words indistinct] in Mozambique connected with the administration of justice in order to strengthen the existing relationships between the two ministries. He said although Tanzania system is based on British common law, a lot of things are in common with Mozambique. He said the administration of justice, the code, and the prison systems in Tanzania and Mozambique were virtually common.

The Tanzanian delegation visited various justice institutions and held talks with Mozambique Minister of Justice Ossumane Ali Dauto.

## NAMIBIA

### Hiemstra Says Constitution To Have Western Guidelines

*MB141310 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 14, SAPA — A constitution to be drawn up by the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council would conform to Western-formulated constitutional guidelines for the territory, the council's chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, said in Windhoek today. The council, which began meeting in closed session yesterday, adjourned to an undertermined date to establish methods of procedure.

A retired Transvaal judge, Mr Justice Hiemstra told a news conference he anticipated no profound ideological divisions among the six political groupings represented in the 16-member council appointed by the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

The parties of the transitional government subscribed to a declaration of basic principles which stipulated that the constitution should be consistent with the universal declaration of human rights and the international covenant of civil and political rights. "The principles laid down by the Western Contact Group likewise explicitly exclude racial or ethnic discrimination," Mr Justice Hiemstra said. "A law like the Population Registration Act, providing for (an identification) card showing the holders ethnic group, is totally out."

The Constitutional Council is assigned with drawing up a constitution within the next 24 months. At the end of that period the SWA/Namibian transitional government has to decide which technique to use to test the acceptability of the constitution by the people.

Mr Justice Hiemstra said the constitution, however, would not become law until it had been approved by a constituent assembly yet to be elected. "The constituent assembly may adopt the constitution as a whole, or reject it and draw up an entirely new constitution," he said. The election under international supervision of a constituent assembly is embodied in the UN Security Council Resolution 435, concerning SWA/Namibian independence.

### Labor Party Secretary General Interviewed

*MB131705 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is 6 months now since South Africa unilaterally set up a controversial interim government in Namibia. It is made up of representatives of a number of internal political parties but it is shunned by the SWAPO liberation movement.

The expectation was that the interim government would sweep away any remaining restrictive racial legislation, overhaul the judicial system and repeal decree AG/8 that set up a second tier of government divided on ethnic lines. But so far, there has been little progress. Here in London, Julian Marshall talked to Reggie Diergardt, secretary general of the colored Labor Party, which is part of the interim government, and asked him if the interim government was having problems.

[Begin recording] **[Diergaardt]** Well, it is quite difficult to say. You see, there are six parties represented in the transition government; each of them has its own ideology and, for instance, we have SWAPO-Democrats and the National Party — a left one, right one, right wing. [as heard] So it is quite difficult to meet on grounds of ideology and I think that is one of the biggest problems we have in the transitional government.

**[Marshall]** Is there any sense in which these ideological conflicts have been slowing down the whole business of government, have actually been impeding getting legislation scrapped?
**[Diergaardt]** Definitely yes. Yes, of course.

**[Marshall]** What kind of things do you have in mind?
**[Diergaadt]** Well, for instance, as far as AG/8 is concerned, there are parties which would like AG/8 to be scrapped. Others don't want AG/8 to be scrapped and I think AG/8 is one of our biggest stumbling blocks in getting together or in motivating the people of the country to support the interim government or the transitional government.

**[Marshall]** Where does your own party stand on AG/8?

**[Diergaardt]** We have instructions of our congress, the party's congress, which took place in September last year, to do everything we can to get the AG/8 thing abolished.

**[Marshall]** And where is the strongest opposition coming from for the scrapping of AG/8?
**[Diergaardt]** Well, of course, from the National Party.

**[Marshall]** And what are their objections, do you think, what are their worries?
**[Diergaardt]** Ah, well, I think, they are worried about their own position, the position of the whites, in a future independent Namibia. Of course, one can understand that. They have been in a privileged position over the past years and it is difficult for them to say good-bye to that position.

**[Marshall]** Aren't you concerned in any way that the transition government seems to have been completely ignored by the rest of the world? You haven't had the recognition that was so wanted.
**[Diergaardt]** Our greatest concern is that the constitutional or rather the transitional government must be acceptable for the people in Namibia, for our own people, and then afterwards we can bother with the international community.

**[Marshall]** And what about the possibility of negotiations with SWAPO?
**[Diergaardt]** Well, we see that as of great importance. Of course, SWAPO is a factor we should reckon with and we hope to meet them soon and to discuss the whole matter of participation from their side in the drafting of the constitution.

**[Marshall]** So, you would expect SWAPO to have some part in the drawing up of a constitution for a united Namibia?
**[Diergaardt]** Yes, that is the official standpoint of the Labor Party of Namibia.

**[Marshall]** And how are they likely to respond do you think, SWAPO?
**[Diergaardt]** Well, of course, they will reject such invitation, but we don't want to have it in our conscience that we didn't invite them to be part of the whole constitutional process. [end recording]

### Minister Sees Little Progress on Cuban Issue

*MB140843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 14, SAPA — A SWA/NAMIBIAN transitional cabinet member has said the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, disclosed no new information in Cape Town about the progress of discussions with the Angolan Government concerning a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. "He does not seem to have managed to move the MLPA (the Angolan Government) forward," said Mr Andreas Shipanga, minister of mining, commerce and nature conservation.

Mr Shipanga and Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, minister of information, justice, post and telecommunications, held talks with Dr Crocker in Cape Town yesterday. According to a Department of

Information news release in Windhoek, the consultations were held at the residence of the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel.

Mr Shipanga said after the meeting it had been conveyed to Dr Crocker that "we were dissatisfied that progress towards Namibia's independence was being delayed by these protracted negotiations."

The United States, backed by South Africa, demands the pull-out from Angola of an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops as a condition to implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). The UN resolution stipulates procedure for SWA/Namibia to gain independence and calls for a ceasefire, a phased reduction of South African troops in SWA/Namibia and internationally-supervised elections in the territory. Mr Kozonguizi stressed that the SWA/Namibian transitional government wanted all foreign forces removed from southern Africa.

"Real progress towards independence can be made by encouraging all parties to join in the process of national reconciliations," he said in an apparent reference to SWAPO and political groups aligned with it. We made our views known to Dr Crocker who seemed to understand the importance of this process," he said.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Reportage, Commentary on Lesotho Blockade, Embargo

#### Pik Botha Denies Blockade

*MB141552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, January 14, SAPA — The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, this afternoon denied allegations that the republic was blockading Lesotho, saying delays at the border were caused by the need to examine vehicles thoroughly for "terrorist" weapons. He also announced that he had received a telex from the Lesotho Government agreeing to set up a special sub-committee on security as part of an existing bilateral liaison committee.

Addressing a press conference at D.F. Malan Airport, where he had just seen off the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, Mr Botha said ANC "terrorists" had been travelling freely out of Lesotho to "kill South Africans". This could not be allowed, he said.

If the Lesotho Government did not cooperate in controlling the border, the only way to prevent a repetition of incidents such as the recent bomb blast in Amanzimtoti was for the South African Government to institute stricter border controls. "This is not a blockade," said Mr Botha. "We have been maintaining more strict border control measures for the reasons I have mentioned." Cars were coming through the border control posts at a slower pace because of the necessity for the South African police to examine each vehicle for bombs, explosives and landmines.

Mr Botha said he was not aware of any government decision to apply and intentional oil boycott against Lesotho. "Whether anything went wrong with the channels through which oil is supplied, I cannot tell," he said. "South Africa does not believe in economic boycotts."

Asked about claims that urgently-needed medical supplies were not getting into Lesotho and that people needing medical attention in South Africa were being allowed to leave the mountain kingdom [as received], he said it was not the South African government's intention to make it impossible for people to receive medical treatment, necessary supplies or foodstuffs. He would look into the claims.

Mr Botha said Lesotho had complained to the United Nations Security Council that "terrorists" had crossed into its territory from South Africa, committed acts of violence and then returned to the republic. "You will agree that there is therefore an added responsibility for the South African authorities to secure the border," said Mr Botha. "It's not a retaliatory action. It's to ensure that elements of this nature do not cross."

There was, however, a much more serious reason for the stricter border controls. This was the problem with "terrorists" who used Lesotho as a base. Mr Botha said he had flown to Lesotho last August and presented the territory's foreign minister with "proof" that "a large number of ANC terrorists" were being trained in the country. They were being freely carried by air between Lesotho and Maputo, he said. "I even gave him room numbers where South Africans had been receiving crash training over weekend."

He said he had proposed that a sub-committee of the existing bilateral liaison committee, which deals with technical matters between the two countries, be set up to deal specifically with security matters.

He had also been prepared to station members of his department permanently at Ficksburg, across the border from the Lesotho capital Maseru, so that communication between the two governments could be improved. "We have just received a telex from the Lesotho Government saying they accept this proposal," said Mr Botha. "They have given the names of members for the sub-committee."

Asked whether the border controls would now be relaxed, Mr Botha said he would first have to consult the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and other cabinet colleagues who dealt with border matters "and a decision will then be taken." Mr Botha said South Africa had been "on the point of crossing the border" when he was given permission to go in and speak to the Lesotho Government.

Britain and the United States had advised South Africa to "talk first" if they had evidence that Lesotho was being used as a springboard for armed attacks. There had even been evidence of where the "terrorists" were being trained, and where they were printing their propaganda and pamphlets. "I don't know what the Lesotho Government did (with this evidence)," he said. "My impression is they did nothing." Lesotho, said Mr Botha, claimed it had no terrorists in its territory — "only refugees."

Despite an agreeement in principle between the two countries that neither would make its territory available as a base for acts of terrorism and sabotage against the other, he had not, until yesterday, received a reply to his suggestion about the security sub-committee.

Asked what Lesotho should do with ANC members within its borders, Mr Botha said the country should "either hand them to us so that they can be properly dealt with or get them out of Lesotho." Above all, Lesotho should stop transporting them in and out of the country by air.

Mr Botha also said he had heard a rumour that the Lesotho opposition leaders who met him last Friday, had been arrested. "The only thing they asked me was to relax the border controls," he said. "I can't see for the life of me how that can constitute a crime."

### Meeting With Lesotho Officials Planned

*MB150929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — A meeting of senior government officials from Lesotho and South Africa will probably take place in Pretoria "within the next few days," a spokesman for the department of foreign affairs said today. The team from Lesotho would match that of South Africa's and would have to represent the departments of police, defence, interior and foreign affairs.

At present, the department of foreign affairs was ensuring the officials representing Lesotho "would be authorised to deal with the subject matter." "We have proposed Pretoria as a venue for the meeting and we hope they will agree to it," the spokesman said. The Lesotho delegation would consist of about eight senior officials.

### UK Envoy, Minister Discuss Situation

*MB151123 Joahnnesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text]Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — A spokesman for the British Embassy here has confirmed that Ambassador Sir Partick Moberly this morning called on the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, over the republic's clampdown on the Lesotho border.

The meeting came after the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, sent an appeal to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, over the border restrictions, which South Africa says are merely an attempt to ensure that no ANC insurgents enter the republic.

The spokesman said today the purpose of Sir Patrick's visit, which was "on instructions from London," was "to express the view that we hope that the restictions on border traffic between South Africa and Lesotho would be lifted and that both side should embark on dialogue to resolve their differences." Sir Patrick's message could "certainly not be described as a warning," he said. "We were simply expressing our concern over the situation." He said the meeting, which took place in the foreign affairs offices in the H.F. Verwoerd Building at 11am was "brief and to the point."

### KwaNdebele Minister Confirms Legislator's Detention

*MB131236 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1151 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Siyabuswa, Jan 13, SAPA — A former member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, was detained at Kwarrielaagte during the weekend, according to a statement today by the office of the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S.S. Skosana. He was detained under the internal security law and investigations are continuing, the statement says.

The situation in Kwarrielaagte in the district of Moutse is "calm and daily activities continue uninterrupted," the statement says.

### UDF Criticizes Crocker As Architect of U.S. Policy

*HK150113 Hong Kong AFP in English 0041 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 15 (AFP) — The U.S. Government opposes further economic sanctions against South Africa, Chester Crocker, the Reagan administration's top African expert, said here Tuesday at the end of a three-day visit. Mr. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told a questioner at a press conference on his departure that the U.S. administration did not believe reform in South Africa could flourish in economic decline. Mr. Crocker arrived here Sunday following a three-day visit to Luanda, where the latest alleged incursion of South African troops into Angola was understood to be one of the main topics of conversation.

In South Africa, he discussed local and regional issues with various South African leaders including President Pieter Botha and his foreign minister, Roelof "Pik" Botha (no relation). Mr. Crocker delivered a letter from President Reagan to the South African leader which, according to government sources, appealed for action on Namibian independence and reform in South Africa.

He also met community leaders strongly opposed to apartheid in the strife-torn black townships east of Johannesburg. But representatives of the United Democratic Front (UDF) refused to meet Mr Crocker. A U.S. Embassy official in Capetown said a meeting tentatively schedule for yesterday between Mr. Crocker and the UDF, South Africa's largest anti-apartheid alliance, had been cancelled. The UDF later issued a statement criticising Mr. Crocker as the architect of the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" or quiet diplomatic pressure on South Africa, saying it undermined "forces struggling for liberation". Mr. Crocker said Mr. Botha had not divulged what he would say in a key presidential speech at the opening of parliament on January 31. But the U.S. envoy said Americans had said enough about South Africa and were waiting to see what South Africans were proposing to do "to resist the temptation of violence and oppression". Mr. Crocker left amid growing regional tensions dominated by South Africa's border blockade of the tiny mountain Kingdom of Lesotho, surrounded by South Africa. Lesotho said it would appeal to the United States and Britain for an airlift of essential supplies to counter the blockade.

Mr. Crocker was unable to cite any specific progress on the linked issues of the withdrawal of 30,000 Cuban troops from Angola or the independence of Namibia, its southern neighbour, from South Africa. He described the southern African region as "a dangerous place".

### Bishop Tutu Criticizes U.S. Sanctions on Libya

*MB140730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has criticized the Reagan administration for imposing economic sanctions on Libya because, as he put it, a few white people were killed in the Rome and Vienna airport shootings recently.

Bishop Tutu, who is in the United States to raise money for the South African Council of Churches, told a news conference at the United Nations that presidential sanctions against Libya were imposed deliberately while at the same time he was hesitant to take steps against South Africa. Bishop Tutu said apartheid was blatant terrorism. He said thousands of blacks had been shot dead in South Africa during what he termed demonstrations.

### 'Normal' Attendance at Most Lenasia Schools Reported

*MB141210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Lenasia, Jan 14, SAPA — Only one of the six high schools in Lenasia reported a below average attendance today as Indian schools opened amid some confusion over whether there should be a stayaway, SAPA's correspondent reports.

Public meetings called by the People's Education Committee in conjuction with the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee last night and last Friday to discuss the education crisis were banned under the emergency regulations.

A spokesman for Acacia High School said this morning attendance appeared to be between 50 and 60 per cent. Spokesmen for the other schools said the situation at their institutions was normal. However, teachers said since most of today had been devoted to registration and allocation of classes, little teaching had taken place. As a result, they said, if there were a boycott of classes, it would not be apparent for another day or two.

### Police Accused of Assault

*MB141759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 14, SAPA — Between 30 and 40 people were treated for injuries they sustained after police sjambokked and teargassed a crowd who gathered outside a Lenasia hall where a meeting scheduled to discuss the education crisis had been banned last night, the Lenasia Peoples Education Committee [PEC] claimed today.

However, a police spokesman from Pretoria said he had not received notification of the alleged assaults. He added that if people had any complaints of that nature, they should feel free to make a written statement so that the police could investigate the matter.

At a press conference at Khotso House, Johannesburg, this afternoon, committee members Mr Jeets Hargovan and Mr Ashwin Shah of the PEC accused the police of "premediatated brutality" and acting without provocation against people who had been at all times orderly and peaceful. The incident allegedly occurred after the PEC's meeting in conjunction with the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee had been banned for the second time in 72 hours under the emergency regulations.

Mr Shah said the manner in which the meeting was banned "implies that the police had sinister motives. "A banning order was affixed to the window of the house of one of the committee members saying that a meeting called by AZAPO [Azanian Peoples Organization] in Soweto was banned. "No mention of the PEC meeting was made. "On a board facing the public at the hall an identical order was affixed. At the least conspicuous place an order banning the PEC meeting was affixed. This banning order was discovered by sheer accident," Mr Shah said. The PEC finds that the state may have had some sinister reason for doing so."

A police spokesman tonight denied that the police acted with "premeditated brutality" or insulted people intentionally.

### Colored Pupils Return to Cape Primary Schools

*MB151018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — Early indications were that the majority of primary school pupils at coloured schools in the greater Cape Town area returned for the new term today. But it was not clear whether high school pupils were prepared to resume classes. Schools appeared quiet in the Mitchells Plain, Bonteheuwel, Heideveld, Retreat, Wynberg and Athlone areas but at Rylands High School, angry parents confronted the vice-principal wanting to know why their call for the reinstatment of dismissed teachers had not been met. Their anger was fuelled by news that a parent was arrested by police at his home at 4 am today and by the return of 14 replacement teachers who left the school after a confrontation with parents on Monday, a spokesman said. A police spokesman said a man was detained under the emergency regulations in connection with Monday's events at the school. He cannot be named until police have officially confirmed his detention. Pupils returned to the school — which falls under Indian education authorities — today but were meeting "to discuss the issues facing us."

Scenes of jubilation met the return of Mr Victor Ritchie, reinstated principal of Cape Towns Harold Cressy Senior Secondary School as hundreds of pupils, teachers and parents turned out to welcome him. Mr Ritchie, reinstated following last night's cancellation of suspensions on teachers at coloured schools, arrived with good news for the schools temporary teachers dismissed from their posts when he and six department heads were suspended last year. He said he had received an assurance earlier today from the executive director of education and culture in the house of representatives, Mr A.J. Arendse, that teachers dismissed from the school could return.

## Race Institute Releases Report on Unrest Deaths

*MB141007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1003 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 14, SAPA — The death toll in political violence since September 1984 reached 1028 by the end of last year — a period of 16 months — according to the South African Institute of Race Relations. In a statement released in Johannesburg today the institute said 879 died last year — an average of 2.41 a day. "The institute's latest statistical analysis confirms that there was a drastic decline in the daily fatality rate in Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and on the East Rand after the emergency was declared there on July 21. However, the daily fatality rate in the Western Cape increased substantially after the emergency came into effect there on October 26." The Cape Province accounted for 52 percent of all fatalities last year and the Transvaal for 32 percent. Natal was third with 13 percent.

The institute said, "The proportion of deaths accounted for by security forces" had dropped from 55 percent to 47 since the first emergency declarations, "while the proportion accounted for by residents who killed other residents" had risen from 28 percent to 33 percent.

The institute's analysis "also revealed a sharp increase in fatalities in Soweto after the emergency was declared. "In the preemegency period there were nine deaths in Soweto, but 48 people were killed after it was declared. In East London/Queenstown and Pretoria — which were not under emergency regulations — there had also been a sharp increase in fatalities in the second half of the year.

"Measured by fatalities countrywide, August, which claimed 163 lives, was the worst month," the institue said. "In July, 96 people died, while the December the figure was 92." The institute said that its figures excluded the fatalities in Umbumbulu, Natal, on Christmas Day as they did not appear to have arisen during political protest.

## Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

### 14 Jan Evening Report

*MB141629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 14, SAPA — Following is the 7pm SAP "unrest report": The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

At Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, a police vehicle was stoned. Police fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse the mob. Two youths were slightly wounded.

In the black residential area near White River, a private vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed the stonethrowers with birdshot, slightly wounding a black woman.

In Soweto (WWR), [Witwatersrand] a delivery vehicle was stoned and extensively damaged.

In Mamelodi, a youth was arrested when he threw stones at a police vehicle.

At Middelburg (Cape), a gomperx vehicle was set alight in the black residential area. Extensive damage resulted.

### 15 Jan Morning Report

*MB150736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest to 8am. The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

At Louwater, a black residential area near East London, a mob caused extensive damage to a school when they set it alight. No arrests were made.

At Nsizazi Trust in Kangwane near Nelspruit, police used shotgun fire to disperse a crowd when they stoned a school and a shop, causing extensive damage. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a youth was arrested when he and others stoned a private vehicle, causing slight damage. No injuries were reported.

At Langa near Cape Town, a crowd of blacks stoned a private vehicle. A man was injured by a stone. One black man was arrested. The sporadic stoning of private vehicles and buses occurred at Kwatema near Springs, Soweto, and Vosloorus near Benoni. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria, a mob stoned an SAP member's home. He used a pistol to defend his residence. Two men were wounded and four men were arrested.

At Stutterheim in the white residential area, a mob of blacks stoned a building, and set alight a vehicle of the agricultural cooperative of the Eastern Cape, causing extensive damage.

## Elderly, Disabled Allegedly Tear Gassed

*MB141909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1907 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Uitenhage, Jan 14, SAPA — Elderly and disabled people were allegedly fired at with tear smoke and beaten up while queueing for their disability grants and pensions in a Uitenhage township yesterday morning.

Hundreds of elderly people had spent Sunday night sleeping outside the Kwanobuhle Town Council offices, hoping to be at the front of the lengthy queue the following day, but they did not receive their grants on Monday as expected.

Mr Weza Made, a spokesman for the Uitenhage Residents Civic Organisation, who was present at the scene of the incident, said he "saw teargas being fired and people beaten up." "There was a heavy police contingent in the area and when I consulted one of the department officials about this I was told that police were called by the regional department of constitutional development and planning." The department could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The SA police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Major Annelize Malville, could not confirm the incident.

### Bombs Found in Brandfort

*MB150914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0903 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Bloemfontein, Jan 15, SAPA — Two bombs made out of dynamite sticks were found on Monday in the black suburb of Brandfort — the Free State township to which Mrs Winnie Mandela was banished for eight years. Security forces found the bombs hidden in a garden and 27 arrests had been made in connection with it. Those arrested were being held for questioning.

Scores of members of the security forces and the Free State Development Board deployed in the township on Monday morning. Brandfort has been the scene of several petrol-bomb attacks. Mrs Mandela's house was razed in such an incident.

### Further Details

*MB151258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Two home-made low-velocity bombs were found in the garden of a house in the black residential area of Brandfort in the Free State on Monday, after the arrest of two black men from Virginia, the SAP directorate of public relations said today. A police spokesman said the bombs were destroyed and the police were investigating a charge of illegal possession of explosives.

Allegations that the explosives were found on the premises of Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, were incorrect, the spokesman said.

In an unrelated incident, a police operation was carried out in Brandfort's black residential area on Monday, the spokesman said. The aim of the operation, which began at 5.30 am, was to try to bring to an end the continuing school unrest and boycott in the Brandfort area. "It was a combined operation of police, army, railways police and the cooperation and development board," he said. Twenty-six youths and a man were taken to the police station for questioning. Eighteen were still being questioned and the rest were released. "This operation was completed on the same day and cooperation from the public was very good, the spokesman said.

**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 16 JANUARY 1986

### PDRY

Representatives of rebel troops and forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met in the Soviet Embassy 16 January in an attempt to negotiate a cease-fire, KUNA reported citing a French source in Paris. The Soviet mediation effort coincided with Premier Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas' arrival in Moscow, where he is expected to hold talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the agency added. Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Govorov had earlier denied any Soviet role in the coup attempt, stressing the Soviet policy of noninterference in other countries' affairs, KUNA noted. Sources cited by KUNA also revealed that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has not been injured, disclosing that he announced his forces were in control of the situation in a speech broadcast by a local radio. KUNA said the official radio has been shut down by a power failure in the capital, and Aden radio remained unheard throughout 15 January. The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* confirmed that Defense Minister Salih Muslih Qasim led the rebel forces, which achieved initial successes before the situation altered early 15 January, QNA noted. Radio Monte Carlo cited a news agency report that "fierce battles" resumed the morning of 16 January and that fighting has spread to all six governorates in the country. As for Libya's offer to send a peacekeeping force to the PDRY via the YAR, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi indicated in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television that Salih did not agree to the proposal because of concern that such a move would be construed as interference by the north in the affairs of the south.

### Lebanon

Elie Hubayqah informed the Army commander and Christian political leaders of his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee and of his intention to leave Lebanon according to sources at the Presidential Palace cited by Beirut radio 16 January. Radio Free Lebanon subsequently reported his departure for Cyprus. The Lebanese Army had earlier transferred Hubayqah to the Defense Ministry from his besieged headquarters, an operation which put an end to the clashes in the Christian sector, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Most of Hubayqah's positions were seized in the fighting by forces loyal to the Phalangist Party and to Lebanese Forces Chief of Staff Samir Ja'ja', Beirut radio disclosed, adding that 200 people were killed and 600 were wounded in the clashes.

"Nationalist" forces attempted to advance from the east and the north into the Christian sector under cover of artillery fire, Beirut radio reported. Although the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio said the nationalists were advancing swiftly on roads to Jubayl and Bikfayya, Radio Free Lebanon dismissed reports of gains by leftist organizations and the Voice of Lebanon likewise reported that the Lebanese Army repulsed attacks by gunmen east of Bikfayya.

### Libya

Libya offers to train Arabs in "suicide missions" and "fedayeen work" and will provide the weapons required to carry out such operations, Col al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television. The Libyan leader added that the Mediterranean will become a "zone of all-out war" if the United States attacks Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi said the support of the "Arab Nation" for Libya will be "put to the test" when the Arab league foreign ministers meet in Tunis 22 January.

Meanwhile, the Syrian prime minister termed U.S.-Israeli "threats" against Libya and Syria "political and military terrorism," adding that Israel and the United States realize that any aggressive moves would be "very costly," SANA reported.

### Kuwait-USSR

Kuwait and the USSR discussed the possibility of Soviet "air weapons" being supplied to the Kuwaiti Army, Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Govorov said in response to a journalist's question at the end of his 6-day visit to Kuwait, KUNA reported.

### Egypt

President Husni Mubarak, in a magazine interview reported by MENA, said he was saddened by those who attempted to "exploit" the death of Sulayman Khatir. Those who "twist facts" should realize that the government cannot "bear it any longer," Mubarak said, and those who publish false statements about Egypt should realize that there is a "grave alternative to democratic choice."

### Iran-Pakistan

Talks on expanded political and economic relations between Iran and Pakistan were "constructive," Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i said at a press conference on the final day of his visit to Pakistan, IRNA reported.

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## 'Arafat Offers Help To Stop Fighting in PDRY

*LD151744 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, addressed an urgent message to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and members of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The message included the following:

I am following what is happening in dear PDRY with great concern and deep feelings. It is not a time for words, therefore in my personal name and on behalf of my colleagues in the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian leadership who are now meeting, we put ourselves at your disposal to staunch the bloodshed and stop the fighting which only benefit the enemies of the Arab nation. We are ready to move in any way you propose to participate in stopping the fighting and restoring the situation to normal so that fraternal PDRY can continue to play his national and pan-Arab role.

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat.

## Statement Issued on PLO Baghdad Meetings

*JN151920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1702 GMT 15 Jan 86*

["Text" of statement issued by "the PLO Executive Committee and the Paelstinian leadership" at the end of their meetings in Baghdad on 15 January — read by announcer]

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee, during its joint meeting with the PNC Presidium and the Palestinian leadership, reviewed the Arab, Palestinian, and international situation, as well as current political moves. It followed up with great concern the recent fierce imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the region, particularly after the Israeli air raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, the U.S. air piracy against the Egyptian plane, and the subsequent concentrated U.S.-Israeli media campaign against the PLO and its leadership by President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, the highest authorities in the United States.

This campaign was also coupled with open threats against Arab countries which are hosting Palestinian revolution forces. The scope of this campaign has been expanded following the two incidents at the Vienna and Rome airports. Although the PLO has condemned these operations vigorously because they conflict with our PNC resolutions and its armed struggle strategy inside the occupied land, Zionist enemy leaders directed their grudges and leveled accusations against the PLO and its leadership, threatening to strike at the PLO and its leaders everywhere they can. Moreover, organized Israeli state terrorism has been stepped up against our people inside the occupied land and directed against our Islamic sanctities in Hebron, the Dome of the Rock, and the Al-'Aqsa Mosque with insolent contempt and without consideration for any religious or national sentiment. These terrorists also exploited the weakness, disruption, and differences in the Arab situation.

During its joint meeting, the PLO studied this grave situation. In order to contribute to efforts to confront this situation and the imperialist and Zionist challenges, the PLO decided the following:

1. On the Palestinian level.

A. During its joint meeting, the PLO followed up all aspects of developments in the situation in the occupied land, particularly the series of criminal Zionist aggressions on holy places, including the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque and the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque. The PLO Executive Committee highly appreciates the courageous, stubborn confrontation of our heroic masses in defense of their sanctities and the inviolability of their lands. The committee has decided to take all necessary measures to strengthen popular steadfastness and step up military operations thorughout our occupied land. The PLO Executive Committee is exerting every effort to achieve that despite the siege imposed on the PLO. The Executive Committee appeals to our brothers in Arab countries who have not fulfilled their obligations for years to fulfill these obligations so we may confront the Zionist challenges inside the occupied land. We also extend our greetings and thanks to our brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iraq for their continued support of our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied land and of the PLO.

B. The need to exert every effort to reunite all Palestinian groups in order to strengthen the Palestinian masses' national unity within the framework of the PLO. Despite all the negative statements issued in Damascus following the Central Council's statement calling for an open dialogue, the PLO will continue to call for this unity and for dialogue and consultations in order to discuss all issues within the framework of legitimate institutions and to confront the continued plot against our people, our revolution and the PLO.

2. On the Arab level.

A. The need to ask the Arab League and its secretary general to call an urgent, responsible Arab meeting to confront current challenges, to eliminate Arab differences so we may confront current dangers, and to reinforce Arab steadfastness, capability, and solidarity to preserve our Arab nation, its existence, its entity, and its future.

B. In order to reinforce Jordanian-Palestinian relations, to further strengthen these relations and joint ties, and to continue joint action in all international and Arab arenas, it has been decided that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will lead a Palestinian delegation to Amman and will follow up all aspects of joint action with Jordanian brother officials on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the joint understanding of the interests of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

C. The PLO Executive Committee, which is following up with great concern what is taking place in fraternal Lebanon, announces that it supports all efforts exerted to stop disputes in Lebanon through an agreement upon which all Lebanese parties are unanimous without foreign interference to preserve Lebanon's unity, independence, territorial integrity, and unity of national forces. This should not be at the expense of our camps, our people, and their stability. This should be achieved within the framework of a comprehensive, national solution. The PLO warns against serious Israeli military escalation against Lebanese villages in the south, as well as against our Palestinian camps which [word indistinct] the threats by the Zionist leaders.

D. As the PLO Executive Committee appreciates Iraq's response to all [words indistinct] the Executive Committee calls on the Iranian rulers to place anti-imperialist slogans on the right and sound path, to immediately stop the war, and to mobilize all Iraqi and (?Iranian) capabilities [words indistinct].

E. As the PLO is facing this rabid U.S.-Zionist campiagn, the PLO is ready to support Libya in the face of a U.S. onslaught. At these decisive moments, the PLO calls on brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to immediately implement what he announced in regard to achieving Arab solidarity. We are also ready to contribute to this (?mission) and to search for new bases of solid militant relations in order to confront imperialism and Zionism, to continue armed struggle inside our occupied territory, and to reinforce Arab solidarity on all levels.

F. Proceeding from our response to friendly and fraternal efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, the PLO Executive Committee has decided to take the initiative and to stop replying to the Syrian media campaign in order to give an opportunity for the success of these efforts. We assert our readiness for any constructive dialogue on all issues in order to reinforce Arab soldiarity and struggle and to mobilize all efforts in the national and fateful battle against the enemies of our Arab nation.

G. In the joint meeting, the PLO Executive Committee followed up the developments and the regrettable bloody incidents taking place in the fraternal PDRY. The Executive Committee appeals to our brothers in the PDRY to overcome this crisis, stop the bloodshed, and immediately cease fighting. The PLO Executive Committee has decided to place all of the PLO's capabilities at the disposal of our brothers in the PDRY to help them bypass this crisis in order to acheive the interests of the fraternal Yemeni people.

3. On the international level:

In its joint meeting, the PLO Executive Committee reviewed the positive results of its delegation's visit to Moscow, the results of the Arab League Council's meeting in Tunis, and the ICO's decision in Fes.

A. The Executive Committee highly praised the results of its delegation's visit to Moscow in terms of the level on which the delegation held talks and the context of talks on basic issues. As the Palestinian leadership thanks the Soviet leadership for its firm and principled stand on the cause of our people, our revolution, and the PLO, it asserts to our people that it will continue to be concerned about developing relations with the friendly USSR in all fields, particularly in regard to the international conference as a basic path to resolve the Middle East problem without separate and partial deals. The permanent, comprehensive, and just solution can only be acheived by realizing the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state within a confederation with fraternal Jordan.

B. The PLO Executive Committee also praised the Arab stand in the Arab League Council and the Islamic stand in the ICO foreign ministers' meeting in Fes toward the just cause of our people, as well as the important decisions issued at these Arab and Islamic meetings.

The Executive Committee, the PNC chairmanship, and the Palestinian leadership greet the countries hosting the revolution's forces which faced Israeli threats with steadfastness and confrontation, as well as all Arab, Islamic, and friendly countries which firmly stand at the side of our people in their just and legitimate struggle. The Executive Committee also greets our steadfast people in southen Lebanon and all Lebanon, as well as the masses of our people inside the occupied territory and their brave resistance of the odious Zionist occupation.

Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs. Revolution until victory.

## Fatah's Force 17 Commander on Military Operations

*GF151848 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic*
*14 Jan 86 pp 20, 21*

[Report on interview with Colonel Abu al-Tayyib, commander of Fatah's Force 17, by unidentified *AL-ANBA'* and *AL-SAKHRAH* correspondents — place and date not given]

[Excerpts] On the method of forming Force 17 inside the occupied territories, Abu al-Tayyib said: Our activities in the occupied territories increased after 1982, following the cease-fire reached during the Beirut battle, and according to the agreement signed with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. One of the articles of this agreement stated that those Palestinians who had been residing in Lebanon since 1948, could stay in Lebanon. A large number of those Palestinians were members of Force 17. According to the agreement, a number of fighters and officers remained in the Lebanese arena. This situation turned the arena in Lebanon into a mine field for a number of fighters who did not leave Lebanon. This is why we decided to form a leadership before the departure, thus the name "the internal sector" was created. This sector was actually formed and received orders to immediately move and enter as groups into the occupied territory from southern Lebanon. Some of our units began to infiltrate gradually, until a large number were able to reach and form their leadership. We are in direct contact with them. Upon the supreme military council's resolutions to escalate military action inside our occupied homeland, Force 17 played its role in this action, just as the rest of the fighting units in the occupied territory.

About how arms are received inside the occupied territories and how some of those arms are manufactured, Col Abu al-Tayyib said: It is not a secret anymore that we rely on our fighters in the fields of manufacturing and developing arms inside the occupied homeland. The fighters now do not need arms from outside. We have a number of ways to receive arms inside the occupied territories, the most significant of which is to purchase arms from the enemy soldiers themselves. This phenomenon began to spread after the Lebanese war, and is reflected in the Zionist soldiers from various economic and psychological sides. This made the Zionist soldiers steal arms from their units' depots and sell them to middlemen arranged by our fighters. We buy a pistol, for example, for $300 and a rifle for $1,000.

While talking about the manufacture of some arms and explosives inside the occupied territories, I would like to say that we are directly concerned with their manufacture, through the scientific committee of the Al-'Asifah forces, which we resort to from time to time. This committee has had a big role in inventing a compound from ingredients that are easily found inside the occupied territories. A special cypher on this compound was sent to our revolutionaries inside the occupied territories and it is being used to manufacture most of their explosives. The Zionist enemy was unable to prevent or limit our capabilities in developing this manufacturing process. The enemy was even unable to stop the purchase of arms from its soldiers. One of the enemy's officers commented on this phenomenon by saying: The Fatah fighters are no longer in need of their leadership headquarters for training or for receiving arms, because they are doing it inside the Zionist entity.

It addition to what I have mentioned here, there are special groups assigned to define the locations of depots of the enemy's weapons. They are also assigned to sneak in and seize some of them. We have been very successful in doing this.

During the interview, Col Abu al-Tayyib affirmed that the Zionist enemy has captured a number of Force 17 officers, most significantly Major Faysal Abu Sharah, Major Muhammad Mahmud Qanan, and Captain Ahmad Hasan Sarhan, who was arrested in the occupied territories and was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. Those men crossed the sea to reach the homeland to move at night and demolish the Zionist security zone so that generations of the revolution may cross in the homeland. A number of Force 17 members were martyred during the Tunis raid, among them were: Major Majdi al-Ansari, alias 'Ali al-Zaybaq; Captain Mufid al-Masri; Captain Samir Muhammad Isma'il; First Lieutenant George Khalij Murayyij; First Lieutenant Yusuf al-Dayah; Warrant Officer Junior Grade Muhammad Ahmad Hijazi; and Warrant Officer Junior Grade Faysal Mahmud Sharidi.

## PLO Radio Details Military Operation in Haifa

*JN152000 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1648 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the hero martyr 'Ali al-Zaybaq unit belonging to Force 17 has managed to place explosive charges in a can and carton factory of the (?Karamal) Company in the city of Haifa on the occupied Palestinian coast. The timed explosive charges went off on time at dawn yesterday, on 14 January 1986. A huge fire started and carton rolls and lumber were burned. The group returned safely to base after carrying out the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

## BAHRAIN

### Indian Foreign Minister Continues Consultations

#### Committee To Meet 10 Mar

*GF160500 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jan 86 p 1*

[By Soman Baby]

[Excerpt] Top-level talks between the foreign ministers of Bahrain and India will be held in Manama today against the backdrop of news that officials from both countries will meet in New Delhi in March for a key meeting.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Bali Ram Bhagat will cover topics of mutual interest and regional and international issues, including the Iran-Iraq war.

After the first round of talks between the foreign ministers yesterday, Narendra Jain, secretary at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, said the first meeting of the Indo-Bahrain joint committee will be held on March 10 in New Delhi.

Describing it as a welcome development, Mr Jain said the committee would study economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

"We always have had an excellent relationship with Bahrain and we find high potential for further growth and diversification in economic and commercial fields," he said.

#### Acting Amir Receives

*GF150956 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 15 Jan (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn ʽIsa Al Khalifah, acting amir of Bahrain, today received Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian minister of external relations, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them in various fields.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; Shaykh Khalid ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, director of the heir apparent's office; and Sharad Kumar Bhatnagar, the Indian ambassador to Bahrain.

The Indian minister of external relations arrived in Manama earlier today on a 2-day visit within his current tour of the region.

### Heir Apparent Receives Visiting U.S. Commander

*GF152019 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Jan (QNA) — Shaykh Hamad ibn ʽIsa Al Khalifah, Bahraini acting amir and heir apparent, today received Lieutenant General George Crist, U.S. commander of the Central Command [title as received] who is curently visiting Manama.

## KUWAIT

### YAR President Telephones Amir on Arab 'Situation'

*LD151907 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] His excellency the amir received a telephone call this afternoon from his brother, His Excellency ʽAli ʽAbdallah Salih, president of the fraternal Yemen Arab Republic regarding the current Arab situation.

### Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Winds Up Visit

#### Comments on PDRY

*LD160947 Kuwait KUNA in English 0822 GMT 16 Jan*

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 16 (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Gen Vladimir Govorov Thursday concludes his six-day visit to Kuwait.

Following a military exercise yesterday by the Kuwait Army, Govorov denied, in a statement to journalists, the Soviet Union's role in the coup attempt in Yemen Democratic Republic.

He said his country's policy is based on non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

Meanwhile, the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks, held between Govorov and Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah Tuesday, centered on Kuwaiti-Soviet relations in general and military cooperation in particular.

Their talks also included discussion of Arab Gulf matters and international issues.

The two sides called for more efforts to be exerted to end the Iran-Iraq war, which has been raging for more than five years.

The visit paid by Govorov, accompanied by a high ranking military delegation, comes in response to an invitation by the Kuwaiti defense minister.

#### Govorov Watches Maneuvers

*LD161350 Kuwait KUNA Diplomatic Information Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] [no dateline as received] Units of the Kuwaiti Army and Armed Forces yesterday carried out a maneuver with live ammunition in the Al-Zalqah area, which was attended by General Govorov, Soviet deputy defense minister, and Major General ʽAbdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, chief of staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, and a number of senior officers.

Sophisticated Soviet weapons, recently purchased by Kuwait, were used in the exercises which took the form of an operation to foil an attempt to occupy the oil wells.

The Soviet guest congratulated the Kuwaiti military on their performance and good use of the new weapons. The guest left Kuwait today.

### Govorov, Delegation Leave

*LD161104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1013 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Vladimir Govorov and his accompanying delegation left the country this morning following an official visit lasting 6 days. The chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces, Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, and Faysal al-Dawud, assistant under secretary at the Defense Ministry for local equipment and financial affairs, as well as other high-ranking officers, saw him off.

Asked whether the Kuwaiti Army will be supplied with the required Soviet weapons, the Soviet deputy defense minister told journalists that "everything is possible." Asked whether it will be possible to supply the Kuwaiti Army with air weapons, Lt Gen Vladimir Govorov said that these issues were discussed at the level of both states. Regarding his impression of the tactical exercise that the Kuwaiti Army held yesterday, he said that "the results of the exercise were good and the Kuwaiti Army enjoys high level of efficiency." Lt Gen Govorov said: "We greatly appreciate our visit to Kuwait, and the visit has been successful. During this visit good and useful meetings were held with the Kuwaiti commanders, and views were exchanged on various issues of mutual interest." He added that the views of the two states are close, and that "we are taking back with us very good memories of the Kuwaiti people. We would like to thank the State of Kuwait for the hospitality we were given."

### Foreign Minister Comments on Talks With UK's Howe

*LD151924 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe left Kuwait this afternoon for London, after a short visit. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and foreign minister; Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and by several senior officials of the ministry; and by the ambassadors of the two countries.

The acting prime minister and foreign minister held talks with the British foreign secretary, which were attended by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Athbi, minister of oil and industry; Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; and by several senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. The talks were also attended by members of the delegation accompanying the British foreign secretary.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA that the talks covered bilateral relations between the two countries, and ways of strengthening and expanding trade exchanges between them, taking into account the freedom and trade competition characterizing the Kuwaiti market.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, the acting prime minister and foreign minister said the two sides agreed on the importance of continuing all efforts, particularly international efforts within the United Nations, to stop this destructive war which does not serve either of the two warring countries, the region, and international peace.

In discussing the Middle East and the Palestinian problem, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said he stressed to Sir Geoffrey Howe the need for convening an international conference under UN sponsorship, to be attended by all parties, including the PLO. He added that the two sides agreed on the importance and vital nature of the freedom of international navigation in the Gulf, in view of the positive effect of this on the stability and prosperity of the peoples of the region.

He said he explained to the British secretary the danger of the freezing of Libyan assets in the United States, and the danger of this to international economic and financial relations.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad gave a luncheon banquet at the Hilton-Kuwait Hotel, in honor of the British foreign secretary.

### KUNA Notes Press Statement on Indian Minister's Visit

*LD151343 Kuwait KUNA in English 0809 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 15 (KUNA) — Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat Wednesday left here, concluding a two-day official visit to Kuwait during which he met senior Kuwaiti officials.

He was seen off by Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Foreign Undersecretary Salayman al-Shaheen and several senior Kuwaiti officials in addition to the ambassadors of both countries.

A press statement, issued at the conclusion of Bhagat's visit, said the Indian minister held talks with Shaykh Sabah on the Palestinian cause, regional issues, the Iraq-Iran war, world peace and other subjects of mutual concern.

The press statement added that both sides emphasized the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement and its role as a movement free of bloc politics and as a force seeking to consolidate international peace and stability.

The meeting between the two sides reflected a shared commitment to peace and stability and a positive approach to regional and global issues.

The Indian-Kuwaiti sides to the talks expressed the desire to find further means of strengthening and developing amicable mutual relations existing between the two countries in different fields.

Bhagat, who arrived here Monday in response to an invitation from Shaykh Sabah, met H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to whom he conveyed greetings and wishes from Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The Indian foreign minister was earlier in Tehran, Iran, where he held talks with Iranian leaders in an attempt to convince them that it was in the interests of both Iran and Iraq and all neighbouring countries in the Gulf to have peace and stability in the region.

### Union Calls for Withdrawal of Assets From U.S.

*LD161147 Kuwait KUNA in English 0922 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 16 (KUNA) — The Kuwait Trade Union Federation [KTUF] Thursday condemned threats made by the Zionist and American imperialists against Libya.

In a statement issued here last night, The KTUF rejected U.S. allegation on Libya's involvement in the two commando attacks last December 27th against [Rome] and Vienna airports despite the Libyan Government's repeated denial of these accusations.

The union denounced the Zionist and American military build up off the Libyan coast and stressed that the threat to Libya's sovereignty and independence is also a direct intervention in the affairs of countries in the region and is a dangerous threat to the Arab national liberation movement led by the Palestinian revolution.

The KTUF also called on the Kuwaiti Government to withdraw its assets deposited with American banks before it's too late, and reminded (the Kuwaiti Government) of the Iranian and Libyan lessons.

## PDRY

### President Addresses People; Supporters in Control

*LD151603 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1543 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Report by Samir al-Qaryuni]

[Text] Rome, 15 Jan (KUNA) — KUNA learned here this evening that the forces supporting PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have regained control over the situation following the abortive coup last Monday.

Reliable sources have told KUNA's correspondent that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in excellent health and that he has not been injured.

The sources added that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at noon today delivered a speech to the Yemeni people of the Democratic Republic of Yemen from a local radio station, in which he stressed that forces supporting him are in full control of the situation. He has called on citizens to resume their normal activities and to show more vigilance and prudence.

The sources pointed out that the local radio which broadcasts its programs to provinces is working normally, because unlike the official radio, it has not been affected by the electricity power failure.

It added that the forces which were involved in the attempted coup had destroyed the main power installations at the beginning of the attempted coup, "which left the country isolated from the rest of the world and also resulted in halting the broadcasts of the official radio."

### Sources on Address

*GF152042 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] ANA has denied reports circulating that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has been wounded. ANA noted that the PDRY chairman chaired a meeting of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee during which developments in the PDRY were discussed.

Reports on the latest developments in the PDRY indicate that Aden radio resumed its transmission today by broadcasting Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's address, in which he emphasized that his forces are in control of the situation. He called on citizens to help the government maintain order. Western sources in Paris reported that the address was not read by the PDRY chairman, but read by the announcer.

As for the security situation in Aden, reports did not refer to the ferocious battles. Intermittent clashes took place with light weapons. Meanwhile, it was reported today that PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is currently in the Indian capital, intends to leave for Moscow later today. The Indian news agency cited reliable sources as saying that the delegation led by Al-'Attas informed the Indian Foreign Ministry that the PDRY prime minister has decided to give up the idea of returning to the homeland and that he has decided to go to Moscow.

### President Appears on TV

*JN160828 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Aden — Official sources in Aden have said that forces loyal to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad tightened security measures in the capital, Aden, last night following the coup attempt announced last Monday. An official source has said that life is gradually returning to normal and that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is continuing his meetings with senior officials to deal with the causes of the coup attempt. Informed sources in Sanaa have said that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad appeared on Aden television last night. He addressed the Yemeni people on the abortive coup attempt and called on the people to remain alert. The sources said that Aden radio resumed its normal programs on a strictly domestic level and carried President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's address.

### Prime Minister Says Situation 'Under Control'

*GF160638 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0605 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Jan (WAKH) — Radio India said today that Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, prime minister of the PDRY, left New Delhi last night for Moscow.

The radio quoted Al-'Attas as saying in a predeparture statement that the situation in his country is improving and is now under control.

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas warned again against any foreign intervention in his country's internal affairs. He said that he will return to his country via Moscow.

The radio said that before his departure, Al-'Attas held meetings with the Syrian, Algerian, YAR, Ethiopian, UAE, and USSR ambassadors to India.

The PDRY official left Aden for New Delhi with a 40-member delegation prior to the coup attempt.

### 'Observers' Say Telephone, Radio Contacts Restored

*JN151918 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1904 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Authorized government sources in Aden said this evening that the legitimate authorities owing allegiance to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have regained control of the situation. Observers note that battles ceased at 1400 GMT today and that telephone and radio contacts with the outside world have been restored. Aden radio resumed broadcasting and most of the rebels were either arrested or have surrendered. Normal life is gradually returning to Aden and other areas.

### Fighting Resumes 16 Jan; Loyalists Seek Cease-Fire

*JN161257 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The state of affairs in the PDRY continues to be obscure. Following reports that calm returned to Aden yesterday evening, world news agencies are reporting that fierce battles resumed this morning. A Western diplomatic source told AP that it seems the battles have spread to all six governorates in the country and that fierce clashes have been raging between regular forces and the militias since dawn today. Missiles, artillery, and even planes are being used.

According to various sources, it seems that the naval forces have adopted a stand in support of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad but that the Air Force is opposed to the president.

One of the frigates near Aden's coast informed Lloyds insurance company that it saw columns of smoke billowing over Aden. The frigate, which did not reveal its identity, said that the oil refineries at the entrance to the Red Sea have not yet been hit, that the Air Force has begun bombarding maritime targets, and that shells fell near the frigate and other commercial vessels which safely withdrew from the port.

A Western diplomat in Sanaa said that radio messages received by his embassy indicate that huge explosions and large fires broke out in an ammunition depot on (Jabal Fanfan) near Aden. According to various sources, it seems that the forces loyal to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad achieved some progress in yesterday's battle. However, the tribes in nearby areas have sent fighters to the capital to support the rebels.

Arab sources say that a committee was formed from the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee comprising Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, Muhammad Sa'd 'Abdallah, Muhsin Salih, Abu Bakr Hasanayn, Sulayman Nasir, and Muhammad Mas'ud. The committee has called for a complete cease-fire as of 0300 today, Thrusday, and also called on all public services, such as the water, health, transport, and supply departments to resume work immediately and to provide the citizens with the necessary services. The committee also announced that it will continue its work.

The Soviet ship *(Antolovsky)* arrived in Djibouti port this morning with 11 Europeans on board who had been on tourist trips on board their yachts in Yemeni waters.

### Rebels, Loyalists Meet in Soviet Embassy

*LD161143 Kuwait KUNA in English 1045 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Paris, Jan 16 (KUNA) — Representatives of rebel troops and forces loyal to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of Democratic Yemen are meeting in the Soviet Embassy in Aden since early this morning, an official French source stated here Thursday.

The sources said that the meeting in the Aden Soviet Embassy building is working out a ceasefire between the two factions, pitted in fierce battles since the aborted coup attempt of last Monday against the government of President 'Ali Nasir.

News of the Soviet mediation bid to bring the South Yemeni rival factions together coincided with an unexpected visit to Moscow today by South Yemeni Premier Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas at the head of a 37-member-strong government delegation.

The Democratic Yemeni top executive, who put off a China visit and left the Indian capital of New Delhi last night for Moscow, is expected to hold top-level contacts with Soviet Government and party officials, including Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov on the Aden developments.

Earlier in Kuwait, Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Vladimir Govorov denied in press statements yesterday that his government is involved in the Yemen incidents, describing them as a "purely internal affair."

#### Further on Meeting

*AU161320 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Paris, Jan 16 (AFP) — Negotiations opened at the Soviet Embassy in Aden today between South Yemeni President 'Ali

Nasir Muhammad and leaders of an atttempted coup, apparently including four senior politicians earlier said by Aden radio to have been executed, reliable sources said here.

Fierce fighting in Aden which broke out after the attempted coup on Monday and continued until early today had eased, the sources added.

Aden radio reported Monday that Deputy Premier 'Ali 'Antar, former President 'Abd al-Fattah Ismail, Local Government Minister 'Ali Salim al-Baydh and a leader of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), 'Ali Sha'd Hadi, were all summarily tried and executed following the coup attempt.

However, the sources said that the four were involved in the negotiations today.

An oil pipeline from the port of Aden had been blown up, and the Tawahi district of the city, which faces the refinery in Little Aden, was flooded by oil several centimetres (inches) thick, the sources added.

City residents were still holed up in their homes and suffering increasing hardship as water and electricity supplies remained cut-off.

The Abu Dhabi daily *AL-KHALIJ* reported today that bedouins loyal to 'Ali 'Antar were massing some 200 kms (130 miles) northwest of Aden, were in control of the region and were planning an offensive.

The daily repeated an earlier report that the deputy premier had been killed by a presidential guard on Monday as he attempted to shoot President Nasir Muhammad at a Politburo meeting.

Diplomatic sources in Sanaa, the North Yemen capital, confirmed today that President Nasir Muhammad had appeared on television late yesterday and called for calm.

Aden radio was still not back on the air, the sources added, although a pirate station operated by the rebels north of Aden was transmitting.

## Paper Says Rebel Forces Led by Defense Minister

*GF160856 Doha QNA in Arabic 0818 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (QNA) — New details were published today in Kuwait on the coup attempt in the PDRY. These reports indicate that until yesterday morning the military situation was in favor of the rebel forces under the leadership of Salih Muslih Qasim, PDRY defense minister, who had control of the air power until that time.

According to the report published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*, Salih Muslih Qasim had earlier achieved "partial" successes while leading the opposition. He was using Aden Hotel as headquarters for his military operations. Before the situation altered, he had control over the Al-Dil' area which is his home area. It is also the home area of 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, PDRY deputy chairman, who was reported to have been killed in the recent conflict.

Reports have said that Salih Muslih Qasim's control also included Al-Jubayl camps, Jabal al-Naghm, Al-'Inab, and the strategic Ahmad military airfield which is used by the Air Force.

The paper said: "The Defense minister, immediately following the crisis within the YSP Central Committee and the PDRY Cabinet, took control of the Jabal Harz camp from where he moved toward the presidential palace and part of the port where he captured Al-'Abid Island, Bab al-Mandab, and the second governorate. This was accomplished by virtue of the air power which was under the leadership of one of the relatives of Sha'i Hadi who was executed.

The Air Force also bombed the radio station and damaged it. The presidential palace and the headquarters of the security organ were also bombed. The opposition under Salih Muslih Qasim was able to cut electric power in Aden.

The *AL-SIYASAH* report says that the strongest supporter of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, governor of Abyan, moved his forces toward the capital which is about 180 km from his province. His forces were subjected to bombardment by the Air Force which is loyal to Salih Muslih Qasim who also controlled the arms stores.

The paper quotes reports from Sanaa as saying that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, gave the impression that the legitimate authorities in Aden have been victorious. This happened during the contacts between him and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of Kuwait; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, acting Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister; Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

## AL-KHALIJ Details Beginning of Fighting in Aden

*GF161344 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 16 Jan 86 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Aden]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has received a report from inside Aden on the development of events over the last 3 days.

Events were sparked when 'Ali 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium fired a gun at Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during a meeting of the YSP Political Bureau. However, the chairman's bodyguards immediately intervened and killed 'Ali 'Antar. During the course of the shoot-out, a number of unnamed members of the YSP Political Bureau were killed. The report, relayed by a diplomatic source from a country having strong relations with the PDRY, confirmed the death of 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; 'Ali Salim al-Bayd; deputy prime minister and minister of local government; and 'Ali Sha'li, member of the YSP Political Bureau, who died during the first hours following the shots at Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The report stated that the two sides struggling for power were ready to confront each other at any moment. It added that when the confrontation at the meeting of the YSP Political Bureau ended in 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's favor, the forces and militia loyal to 'Ali 'Antar moved out, but were immediately confronted by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's forces. The report revealed that the first surprise for the 'Antar forces was the presence of tank brigades loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. It was believed that these tank brigades were loyal to 'Ali 'Antar. A great tank battle was fought in Abyan region last Monday, which resulted in a victory for the major body of the tank corps, and an end to the struggle between those protecting the legitimacy and those opposing it.

Meanwhile, 'Antar's forces and militia moved their armored vehicles to different parts of Aden. They attempted to control the airport and the port, but the Air force — totally loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad — helped to determine the situation in favor of the forces of legitimacy. 'Ali 'Antar's artillery units and missile launchers fought a large battle along Aden's shorefronts against Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's gunboats. The report stated that 'Ali 'Antar's artillery units shelled the PDRY presidency and paralyzed the radio station.

During clashes on Monday and Tuesday, the security organs — loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad — launched wide surprise campaigns of attack and arrests against forces loyal to 'Antar. Among the arrested is Defense Minister Salih Muslih.

The report added that the clashes, which continued until yesterday, were between government forces and 'Antar's militia pockets. The reports said: The liquidation of these pockets requires more time. The report affirmed that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad himself has commanded the battles of the past 3 days. Yesterday contact was made between him and the party which prepared this report.

The report stressed the danger of the move of 'Ali 'Antar's tribe in the Al-Dali' region. It said: It controls the region, has a great number of weapons, and is trying to expand domination beyond the region.

### Eyewitness Describes Fighting

*HK160320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0259 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Djibouti, Jan 16 (AFP) — A large number of civilians may have perished in the battle which engulfed Aden following Monday's attempt to overthrow South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, according to a Greek captain who reached Djibouti Wednesday.

Capt. George Pateras, 49, of the 18,000-ton freighter *Telamon*, which plies between the Far East and the Red Sea for the Japanese Mitsui OAK Line gave the first eyewitness account of the coup at a press conference on board his ship.

The captain said that he and the other foreign ships had slipped out of Aden harbour on Tuesday night after being caught in cross-fire between loyalist naval forces and the putschists.

"Trouble started on Monday, the 13th, at about 09:00 in the morning," after a quiet weekend, he said. "We saw civilians running in the streets but at first we didn't realise why. Very quickly, people started barricading the main streets and sporadic small-arms fire broke out."

The *Telamon*, was anchored less than 500 meters (yards) from the road round the harbour. Seven other civilian freighters were in port: three Russian, one Japanese, one Greek, one from Singapore and one from Colombo. As an unusual feature, there were no Soviet military vessels, he said.

At around 10:00 am, the captain said six South Yemeni Navy launches, armed with machine-guns and cannon, at anchor in the harbour, moved into new positions: Three sped out to sea while the others eased themselves between the other ships.

The captain said Soviet freighters "were then receiving orders to prepare for sailing," which a member of his crew who knew Russian was able to translate.

"Around midday on Monday, we spotted through binoculars, dozens, maybe a hundred tanks bearing down on the airport from the north-west of Aden.... almost immediately, yellow-coloured old-fashioned MIG fighter-bombers took off from the airport and began firing rockets at the tanks."

However, they failed to prevent the tanks from reaching the airport shortly afterwards and all air activity ceased around 13:00.

The captain said that by 15:00, the three South Yemeni launches concealed amopg the big ships opened fire on a large tank force heading towards the president's residence and the Defence Ministry.

"Luckily none of the tanks fired back," he said.

Fighting raged throughout Monday night around the Defence Ministry, where, according to South Yemeni officials aboard the telamon, 2,000 soldiers were massed. The worst fighting was in the eastern part of Aden, the captain said. On Tuesday morning, fierce artillery duels resumed between the tanks and the naval launches, in which the Japanese freighter, run by Sanco Lines, was hit three times. Damage was minimal and was quickly repaired, he said.

A heavy artillery piece, installed on a headland at the extreme south-west of the harbour, then joined in, firing on the tanks besieging the Defence Ministry. A large number of tanks concealed in a park were destroyed, Captain Pateras said.

By 13:00 Tuesday, the old four-storey building housing the Defence Ministry was in flames and appeared to have been destroyed. At the height of the shooting, crowds of civilians were struggling to flee the combat zone. Capt. Pateras said that to judge by the fleets of ambulances, there must have been a huge number of casualties.

"I saw heavy material damage had been done to the city," he said, without being able to indicate which buildings were hit.

At 15:30, he said large cannons moved into position north of the port and immediately opened up on the launches in the port. The shells rained down, exploding only a few meters (yards) from the civilian ships, he said.

"It was then that one of the Soviet freighters slipped its moorings and began manoeuvering to quit the harbour. We immediately did the same and followed the ship. In a trice, the other civilian vessles followed suit and we all left one after another."

"At about 19:00, as we headed towards Djibouti, a radio message from a Greek ship a few nautical miles off Aden said very heavy fighting was still going on in the city," Capt. Pateras said.

Meanwhile, in Athens, Captain Pateras was quoted as saying the fighting could go on for a week since military strength was roughly equal between the Navy and the Airforce on the one side and the Armoured Corps and the territorial forces on the other.

## QATAR

### Amir Receives Japanese Prime Minister's Message

*GF141903 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, Jan 14 (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from the prime minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The message was delivered by Nakasone's special envoy Masayuki Fujio who was received in audience by h.h. the amir here today.

The audience was attended by h.h. the heir apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani and Japanese Ambassador in Doha Yuzo Hatano.

Qatari official source said that the message dealt with increasing cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields, particularly the political, economic, and commercial domains and best means for boosting those relations.

### Heir Apparent, Envoy Meet

*GF141514 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1355 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, 14 Jan (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, received here today Mr Masayuki Fujio, the Japanese prime minister's envoy, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting they reviewed relations between Qatar and Japan in light of the message received by Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from the Japanese envoy.

### Oil Minister Receives

*GF152021 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, 15 Jan (WAKH) — Qatari Finance and Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani met Masayuki Fujio, envoy of Japanese prime minister.

They reviewed bolstering bilateral relations between the two countries, particularly in energy and economic fields.

After the meeting, the Japanese envoy left here for Cairo as part of a regional tour.

### AL-'ARAB Criticizes Shultz Statement on Libya

*GF141159 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Doha, 14 Jan (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* has criticized the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he called on the Reagan administration to adopt measures agianst Libya more strict than the economic boycott and freezing of assets, saying this is designed to distort the image of the Arabs and to portray them to the world as if they know nothing but terrorism.

Commenting editorially today, the paper says that Libya managed to win the first round in its political dispute with the United States because the majority of the countries of the world — although they did not support the Libyan position in confronting the U.S. measures — at least did not support the Reagan administration. This enraged Shultz. He did not believe that the United States would be isolated even by its European allies, nor did he think that Arab solidarity was still alive and kicking. He certainly did not think that Libya would make gains that he assumed it would never attain for years to come. The paper asks what sort of stricter measures Shultz is calling for since the U.S. basket has been emptied of everything except the military option. We believe that this is what he meant by stricter measures.

Concluding, *AL-'ARAB* says that before the second round of threats against Libya are implemented, we would like to mention that Libyan soil is Arab soil and that the Arab nation is stronger and more audacious than it is thought to be.

### AL-'ARAB Expresses Regret Over PDRY Conflict

*GF151414 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] In its editorial today, the Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* expresses regret at the deterioting situation in the PDRY. It asserts that what is happening there among the comrades in arms serves only the enemies of the Arab nation.

*AL-'ARAB* says: "Our regret is not at the outbreak of differences following the abortive coup attempt yesterday [13 January], since that is an internal matter concerning the Yemeni people alone. Our regret is at the shedding of Arab blood in the streets of Aden which have turned into a battlefield of fierce fighting between the supporters and opponents of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad."

The paper says that these events serve no one but the enemy regardless of the reasons and justifications, especially at a time when our nation is being subjected to real dangers. Such dangers, the paper adds, may be translated at any moment into a U.S. aggression against Libya and another Israeli aggression against another Arab country, perhaps Yemen, in which the comrades of liberation are fighting each other.

*AL-'ARAB* calls on the brothers in Aden to stop the bloodshed, to reconcile, and to preserve Arab blood, since what is happening serves only the enemies of Yemen and the Arab nation.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Syrian Vice President Arrives 15 Jan

*GF151232 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Riyadh at noon today. He was received at the airport by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh; Muhammad Al al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol; 'Abdallah al-Nu'aym, mayor of Riyadh; and Muhammad al-Tall, Syrian ambassador to the Kingdom.

### King Fahd Receives

*GF151508 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received His Excellency Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today. The meeting was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had lunch with his majesty the king.

### Khaddam Departs

*GF151650 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 15 Jan (SPA) — Syrian Vice President His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Riyadh today for home after concluding a brief visit to the Kingdom, during which he was received by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

## UAE

### Bomb Explodes Near Syrian, PDRY Airline Offices

*LD160826 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0809 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jan (KUNA) — An official source at the Interior Ministry stated here today that a small explosion occurred this morning in the lower part of a commercial building in Abu Dhabi. The source said that the explosion shattered the glass of the frontage of some commercial establishments in the building, including the offices of the Syrian Arab Airlines and the PDRY airlines. He pointed out that no one was harmed by the explosion which initial investigations reveal was caused by a timed explosive charge. He added that the authorities are continuing their investigation into the incident.

### AL-KHALIJ Expresses Regret Over PDRY Events

*GF150911 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0602 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 15 Jan (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* expresses regret at the events taking place in the southern part of Yemen since "those who will eventually pay the price are the fraternal Yemeni people."

In its editorial, *AL-KHALIJ* states that indications of a power struggle in Aden have been "appearing repeatedly for several months and the issue was expected to be decided at any moment. However, it is saddening for events to take the bloody form indicated by reports leaking out of the PDRY, especially since developments in the PDRY over the last 5 years, until mid-1985, indicated that there was a trend toward internal stability with a sincere intention of implementing the 5-year plan in the fields of industry, construction, and education."

The paper refers to the seriousness of what is going on there in light of the reports on "tribal mobilizations to support this or that party" and in light of the probabilities that events may develop into a civil war.

In conclusion, the paper expresses the hope that the battles will stop and that the reports on the events will turn out to be exaggerated.

## YAR

### Council of Ministers Discusses Situation in PDRY

*GF151721 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held its regular meeting today under Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. After the Council of Ministers reviewed the resolutions reached in the previous session, it listened to a report on the situation in the southern part of our homeland which is considered a domestic affair of that part of the homeland. The Council expressed the hope that the situation would ease in such a way to guarantee the security, stability, and safety of the southern part of the homeland.

### President Receives Telephone Call From Kuwaiti Amir

*GF151233 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received a telephone call from his brother the Kuwaiti amir, His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. SABA' has learned that during the telephone conversation, they exchanged views on developments in the Arab arena.

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## Mubarak Interviewed on Khatir Case, Terrorism

*NC151420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has criticized the opposition for its attitude over the issue of Egyptian soldier Sulayman Khatir and accused it of dealing a severe blow to Egyptian democracy.

In an important interview to be published by *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine on Friday [17 January], President Mubarak said: I cannot find words to describe the behavior of the opposition in this issue except to say that it was ridiculous and an attempt to deceive simple people. Regrettably, however, this was done in the name of democracy.

President Mubarak asked: What does it mean when opposition parties seek to incite ordinary people and university students, first on the pretext that he should not have been brought to trial because he was a hero who had killed seven Israeli enemies, and second, on the pretext that the sentence was harsh? Now they are going so far as to cast doubt on his suicide.

President Mubarak added: I was sorry about the death of this young man. I even cancelled a longstanding appointment when I heard the news. I regretted his death because he was the victim of those who tried to exploit his case. I was saddened by the behavior of the opposition, which lost its senses and started telling the people that the Mossad killed Sulayman Khatir and that if the Mossad did not kill him then there must have been someone in Egypt who wanted to get rid of him.

In his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR*, President Mubarak praised the stand of Dr Wahid Ra'fat, deputy NDP leader. He said: He was the most courageous of all when the top jurist declared publicly that Sulayman Khatir was the victim of those who had blown up his case and sought to exploit it for limited partisan purposes.

The President added: If the opposition is convinced that the Mossad succeeded in penetrating the military prison to kill Sulayman Khatir, if they believe that Egypt cannot protect the inmates of its prisons, and if their thinking has reached such a low level, then the situation is hopless.

The president stressed that an attack on Sulayman Khatir by the Mossad or others is a matter related to the homeland's dignity and security. He pointed out that measures to protect the life of Sulayman Khatir in prison took all contingencies into account, including the foolish possibility that he might be subjected to an attack from outside the prison.

The president said with sadness: Who are they talking to when they say that the Mossad gained access to Sulayman Khatir's cell to kill him in broad daylight, at 0945, surrounded by his guards, inside his cell, and in his prison which is close to all the vital state institutions, the Defense Ministry, military intelligence, and the residence of the president of the Republic? He added: What causes me a lot of pain is that some people believe them.

President Mubarak went on to say: I can understand some Arab newspapers' way of exaggerating things and fabricating stories, such as the tale of the Israeli television cameraman who visited Sulayman Khatir and hit him with a camera, out of revenge. But I cannot understand the motives prompting an Egyptian party to propagate such lies. He added: To those in Egypt who are disseminating this shameful story, I say: If what they believe is true how can they feel secure themselves, and how can they be satisfied living in a homeland that has descended to that level?

Replying to a question, President Mubarak said: What motive could any ruler or any official have to kill Sulayman Khatir? He wondered why people did not wait for the results of the autopsy performed by the forensic specialist instead of disseminating rumors and accusations without any feeling of responsibility or duty toward the homeland. The president said that the authorities had entrusted the task of carrying out the autopsy to the civilian doctors of the forensic medicine department of the Justice Ministry, although the case falls within the jurisdiction of the military authorities, which also have a department of forensic medicine. He added: We did this in order to prevent rumors.

In his interview, President Mubarak said: Sometimes I wonder whether any of the people who specialize in incitement and provocation ever ask themselves about the crime they committed against this poor young man.

The president continued: His sentence had not yet been endorsed, and the legal date for presenting an appeal was not due. However, these people did not seek to give him hope. From the beginning, their task had been to blow the incident all out of proportion, completely ignoring the people involved in the events themselves. They wanted to create a hero without heroism, as though Egypt were short of heroes. Egypt's history is full of real heroes, both civilian and military, who faced death and martyrdom in battles that would make babies age.

Mubarak wondered: Why do we seek to underrate ourselves to the extent that we hasten to promote false defamations about Egypt; for example, that Egypt is being pressured and that Israel has linked the Tabah issue with the need to bring Sulayman Khatir to trial.

The president noted: The Israelis requested a report on the incident through channels of mediation. I responded: What report do you want and to whom do I present it? I also told them: Maybe you have forgotten that Egypt has indepdendent judicial authorities. Neither I nor anyone else can allow anyone to contact the court with a request for a report on the incident.

President Mubarak asserted that the only report on this incident is the sentence which has been issued by the court and made public.

The president added: As much as others, I had hoped that Sulayman Khatir would be acquitted. But Khatir had killed women and children. The court condemned this incident and issued its sentence. We did not interfere, either directly or indirectly. There was no pressure applied from any direction; we reject pressue, no matter where it originates. The president asked: How could I remain in office for even 1 day if I thought that I would surrender to any type of pressure? The president added: I would have changed the whole composition of the court if I thought any kind of pressure was being imposed on it.

I frequently ask myself, the president continued, what will happen if this present course of events continues? What if the opposition continues to twist facts, taking advantage of any opportunity to incite and provoke? I often ask myself: How long can Egypt put up with this nonsense? How long can the regime bear this? I don't think Egypt can take it anymore, nor can the regime bear it any longer. Although I have borne a great deal, there are others who cannot tolerate it. The regime is not just the president. The regime is institutions, a state, a favorable atmosphere, and an agreement on national interests.

Replying to a question, the president stated: I am not fed up with democracy. I still have a profound belief that democracy and freedom are Egypt's safe haven. But I and others are fed up with practices which seek to bury democracy alive. Democracy and action are inseparable. Every citizen must ask himself what the situation would be if such practices continue to follow such a course. Everything has an end and a limit, even life itself has to end.

Responding to a question posed by *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, President Mubarak warned that it is democracy which is at stake. These people are striking at it, or rather killing it, with their activities which seek to create anarchy, to incite, and to provoke. If democracy brings nothing but anarchy, he said, then the people have the right not to believe in it. Our democratic option has been and continues to be aimed at making every citizen feel that he is freely participating in the ruling process and in the country's development. It also seeks to present opposing views so that citizens can see the facts and unite around national goals which we act together to achieve. Is this what we are doing now? One quick look at party papers shows us that we are merely exchanging abuses and curses.

Frankly, I see nothing in our present party life other than groups exchanging accusations and abuses on the pages of our newspapers. They have abandoned the problems of the people and devoted themselves to a vendatta. I see nothing but attempts to utilize every opportunity to incite and to provoke. Is this democracy?

President Mubarak added: If this is some people's concept of democracy, then God help democracy. They are wasting democracy; they are killing it. I will not deviate from democracy or from freedom. But I ask every Egyptian: What will happen if things continue along this course?

Democracy does not mean that parties can try to incite students by unreal motives and false issues. Democracy does not mean that some people can take the opportunity to say that Sulayman Khatir did not commit suicide, but was killed by institutions inside his cell or by the regime or parts of the regime. Is this permissible?

The president affirmed: I ask every Egyptian who might benefit from false incitement or from creating anarchy and trouble among the students, instigating them to damage the utilities of the people: Where can we get money to repair any damage caused by such student disturbances? Everyone knows the facts of the matter. Everyone knows that Egypt's income barely covers employees' salaries and debt payments.

Mubarak continued: There is another point I would like to raise with those who hasten to publish false statements about Egypt in certain Arab newspapers. He added: I dare any neighboring regime to be able to choose democracy and to bear its consequences. Despite the freedom and democracy we have in Egypt, we are acting as though we want to turn everything upside down; as though we are saying that freedom and democracy are no good for us. How can we prove to our citizens that freedom is in their best interest if the fruit of such freedom is an exchange of slander between groups? I am not warning anyone; however, I do want to draw attention to the grave alternative to democratic choice. We do not want to revert to such an alternative.

Asked if he is thinking of submitting a comprehensive evaluation of the democratic experience to the People's Assembly, Mubarak replied: When I submit this democratic evaluation within sight and hearing of the people, there must follow some concrete action or measure based on the reality of the situation. However, I am still watching events and telling myself that things may get better. Can we practice democracy at a sufficiently high level to be able to foster and promote further democracy? It is regrettable that each of the opposition party leaders only admires himself and wants to take the helm. Every one of these people seeks to exploit any opportunity to incite and instigate.

When asked about charges by an opposition group describing Egypt as subservient, Mubarak expressed doubts about any signs of subservience and its effects. Mubarak was also doubtful as to who would impose a view on Egypt contrary to its interests. Mubarak said: I sit on this chair because I am an elected president and I am here to serve the people and safeguard their Constitution and aspirations. If I find myself unable to serve the people, there is nothing to keep me here. I have worked hard for 6 years in difficult international circumstances which have affected Egypt's economy and increased its burdens. I believe that everyone knows the magnitude of the problems we are heir to.

Mubarak added: I would like to tell those who speak about subservience that if you are shamless enough to describe Egypt or its president as subservient, the least you can do now is to shut up. I will not accept any pressure or violation of the national will. Yes, we had some mishaps with the United States last year. The Americans took a long time to understand our position and to understand us. I think that mutual understanding is now based on frankness and a clear vision.

Asked whether there has been some let-up in pursuing corruption, Mubarak said: I repeat time and again that it must be clear to everyone that we will not cover up any corruption whatever the source. I absolutely believe that no case of corruption has been covered up. Any case of corruption will be referred to the public prosecution office or to the office of the socialist public prosecutor.

When asked if the government has been slow in confronting economic problems, Mubarak said that when the government takes economic measures, it takes into consideration the impact that these measures will have on the masses of the people, particularly the low-income people.

On amending the Constitution, Mubarak said: Frankly speaking, I tell everyone that I am not in a rush to amend the present Constitution, because tampering with the Constitution is a serious matter. The present Constitution accurately reflects the current stage. The Constitution itself does not restrict democratic choice nor obstruct its practice. Any amendment to the Constitution at present would pit factions against each other and would place some interests above others. We must be judicious and not embark on this now. We are now faced with the tasks of a transitional stage to promote democracy and renovate public facilities, utilities, and infrastructure, and to prepare the conditions for a productive society that can become more self-reliant. He said that this is one of the tasks of the transitional stage which must be achieved under the present Constitution and suits the interests of all parties. I want to ask those who are calling for the amendment of the Constitution to study and compare this Constitution with the prerevolution one. I do not want to go into criticism of the Constitution. I personally believe that the time is inopportune for this. We are experiencing changing circumstances. If I wanted to deceive the people, then I would engage their attention by talking about the Constitution for 1 or 2 years. But I will not do it. The present Constitution provides for freedoms; perhaps a different constitution will not give us the same things.

Answering a question on reports in the Israeli press that he and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres would meet, President Mubarak said: The meeting cannot take place until they decide on arbitration and set the date and make all the arrangements. If the Israeli Government makes its decision, nothing will prevent us from considering the matter and agreeing on a meeting anywhere to discuss all the issues.

Touching on the normalization of relations with Israel, the president commented: There is nothing new. We have to know that normalization depends on our interests. If the Israelis have better quality goods which we can buy at lower prices, what is there to prevent me from buying them? This is better than buying through a third party.

The president went on: Normalization and I say this for the thousandth time, does not mean that there is a special or a favored relation. We recently discussed the issue of Dayr al-Sultan [in Jerusalem] with the Israelis. I told them that if the monastery is returned to the Egyptian church, then the Copts of Egypt can make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. But this is up to them, because we neither prevent nor urge anyone to go or not to go. This is a personal choice and I never interfere.

Speaking about terrorism, the president reiterated that no terrorism against Egypt will be tolerated, and that Egypt will not yield to terrorism or extortion. The president described the hijacking of the Egyptian plane to the Malta airport as a unique incident.

Concerning reports that the Egyptian soldiers storming the plane had blown up its doors, President Mubarak said: When the operation to storm the plane began, some of the sharpshooters opened fire through the windows at the terrorists standing inside the plane. All the passengers were taking shelter under the seats. Meanwhile, the storming team was trying to open the plane's emergency door in order to get in and engage the terrorists. As soon as they opened the door, the explosives planted by the terrorists went off. As for the baggage door, which was said to be blown up, this door did not lead to where the passengers were. It was too small for a soldier to get in. If the baggage door had been blown up, the whole belly of the plane would have been destroyed. The real explosion resulted from the explosives planted by the terrorists near the emergency door on one side of the plane.

The president continued: Stranger still was that when the commandos started to storm the plane, the Maltese forces surrounded the Egyptian forces. I think that the Maltese authorities meant to arrest all the terrorists, in case the Egyptian commandos succeeded in catching them. The Maltese authorities wanted to bring them to trial in Malta and to prevent them from falling into our troops' hands. I believe that there is no other explanation for the behavior of the Maltese forces. When the Egyptians realized that they were surrounded by the Maltese forces, the men informed the group's commander, who instructed them to do nothing, and to allow the Maltese to stand behind if they so wished. The commander felt there was no call for an argument then.

The president was asked whether investigations in Malta involving the hijackers had uncovered any new evidence proving that Tripoli was involved in the operation. The president replied: I cannot talk about the investigations, but we asked early on to send observers to follow the investigations and check the plane. The Maltese authorities refused. We did not want to interfere or take part in the investigations. This was purely a matter of sovereignty. We merely wanted to follow the investigations, but the Maltese authorities refused. The investigations were completed and the Maltese did not allow Egypt to be there. What went on during the investigations was a mystery. The Egyptian ambassador was then allowed to attend the preliminary hearing, and it was a procedural one. We wanted to have officials and observers at the investigations and when they checked the plane, as is the practice the world over, but Malta refused.

Touching on the aims of terrorism in Egypt, President Mubarak said: Its purpose is to sabotage Egypt, shake its stability, and paralyze its effectiveness. Many parties do not want the Egyptian will to be independent. Fortunately, our brothers of the opposition parties know that, because we have laid all the facts before them. We assured them that the terrorist campaign against Egypt aims to bring us down and subjugate us. But we will not submit to anyone.

Asked if he still hopes that the Arabs will understand Egypt's real position and how vital solidarity is, President Mubarak said: I have made many efforts with the Arabs, more than can be imagined, but it appears that no one wants to fulfill his role.

Asked what he wants of the Arabs other than that they fulfill their role, the president said: We do not want anything. We have been telling them: Let us meet to solve the issue so that there will be agreement among us and so that no outside party can use the current Arab disagreement as an excuse to evade its responsibilities. It appears, however, that no one wants to resolve the issue. All interests are in conflict. We alone, and King Husayn with us, care about the issue. We have no private interests. We told the Arabs: Get together even without us. The important thing is for the outside world and all sides to ascertain that there are reasonable grounds for agreement. We do so because our national duty requires that we not abandon the issue.

The president went on the say: Regrettably, we have thus far only seen one-upmanship. It is as if we were filling a punctured waterskin or ploughing the sea. Do they benefit from the issue? Do these regimes have interests? They definitely do.

The president was told: Perhaps the Arabs think that Egypt wants something from them. He responded: What do we want? Financially speaking, they are giving to everybody. In the Iraq-Iran war, they are giving to both Iran and Iraq. As for Egypt, it does not take anything, nor does it want anything. We want them to meet to agree and reach a consensus. However, there are Arab states and outsiders that do not want this. These states support the principle of "divide and rule." This principle is the policy of some Arab states and of some outsiders. We are fully aware of all the details.

On what the Syrian-Jordanian meeting might have achieved, President Mubarak said: I believe that the Syrian-Jordanian summit was simply to set out the subjects for discussion. In this respect, I should add that the Jordanian-Syrian agreement has not harmed Egypt in any way because we are not against the Arab states coming together. We would be happy to see relations among them put right on the basis of pan-Arab interests.

Responding to another question on Egypt's commitment to the Palestinian cause, President Mubarak said: We were the first to support this cause right from the beginning. We are supporting it because it represents the just rights of an oppressed people. We have no interest of our own in this. We will not take Palestine under our banner. Our sole interest rests in the fact that we, as the biggest Arab country, believe that it is only just that the Palestinian people be given the right to self-determination, their cause won, and their land restored.

President Mubarak expressed the hope that it will be possible to convene an international conference on the Middle East and to reactivate the cause this year; otherwise Arab differences will get worse.

President Mubarak denied that he had told Yasir 'Arafat that he had to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338. He said: I asked 'Arafat to look for a formula that the Palestinians themselves could accept in order to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338 within 2 months at the latest, so that the issue would not die out. This is necessary because I feel that in 2 months time the world might try to abandon the issue completely. It will lose international and European support which is now diminishing because of increasing terrorist operations.

Asked whether all hope will be lost if Arab differences persist, President Mubarak said: How can we talk about hope when we do not all have such a hope? The problem is that all Arabs have differences. They even differ about Arab summits. How many leaders attended the Moroccan summit? Let us look at the Africans. Despite their huge differences, 99 percent of African leaders attended the recent summit conference in Addis Ababa. All differences were patched up and the air was cleared at these meetings through the mediation of certain leaders. But the Arabs are involved in disputes and their differences prevent them from holding a meeting to discuss these differences. When the Arabs meet, all they do is trade insults. What can we expect from Israel and Washington? What can we expect from any superpower when they see the state the Arabs are in? The superpowers will say: Let the Arabs first resolve their differences and then we will listen to them. The Arabs differ over the international conference. The Syrians say that they will not attend any international conference that is called by Egypt. But I must say that the international conference should be attended by the Syrians, the Jordanians, and all parties concerned. We are not against this. What counts is that the Arabs agree among themselves whether Egypt attends the conference or not.

### 'Abd al-Majid Comments

*PM151023 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Jan 86 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "'Abd al-Majid Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Khatir's Death is a Human tragedy and We Should Let Egyptian Judiciary Settle the Matter"]

[Text] Fes — In a Statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* before leaving Fes Friday, the Egyptian Foreign Minister expressed sorrow at the death of Sulayman Khatir but noted that all the evidence indicates that he committed suicide. 'Abd al-Majid hastened to add: "I do not have all the information on this case at this moment."

He expressed hope that the incident, which he described as a human tragedy, would not be exploited for propaganda purposes to promote inhuman objectives. He said the issue should be tackled wisely and with reason.

On the question of autopsy, the Egyptian official said that freedom of opinion and the sacrosanct nature of the judiciary are guaranteed by the Constitution, and since the court has approved the autopsy request the matter should be left to the judiciary to settle.

In reply to a question about the controversy during the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Fes about Egypt's membership, he said: We believe that the matter has been resolved despite the attempts by three delegations to cause problems. We regret that such attempts were made and we do not advise escalation. I believe that the matter has been conslusively resolved.

'Abd al-Majid declined to answer a question as to whether, in the wake of his meeting with King Hassan, a Moroccan envoy would be visiting Cairo soon. He just said: The meeting was cordial. I delivered a message from President Mubarak to the Moroccan monarch who in turn gave me a message for the Egyptian president.

### Demonstrators Demand 'Truth'

*NC151605 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, Jan 15 (AFP) — A ceremony today commemorating the 68th anniversary of the birth of former President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir was turned into a demonstration by protesters demanding the "truth" over the death of a policeman jailed for life killing seven Israelis.

About 1,000 people gathered in Manshiyat al-Bakri, near the Defense Ministry in the suburb of Heliopolis, outside the mausoleum of the former Egyptian leader, who died in 1970.

The crowd began chanting slogans, demanding "the truth about the death" of Sulayman Khatir, the Egyptian policeman who shot dead seven Israeli tourists in the Sinai peninsula in October.

Demonstrators praised as a "hero" Mr. Khatir, who authorities said hanged himself in his room of the prison infirmary where he was being held.

Among those in attendance were Nasir's son and daughter, Hoda and Khalid 'Abd al-Nasir, his widow Tahiyah Kazim and several of the ministers who served under him.

Farid 'Abd al-Karim, secretary general of the Nasirite Arab Socialist Party — tolerated but not recognized by the pro-Western government of President Husni Mubarak — told the gathering his movement would 'oppose any infringement of Libya's territorial integrity."

Mr. 'Abd al-Karim denounced the "aggressive projects of the United States" against Libya and expressed support for Iraq in its war against Iran.

### Mubarak Inaugurates Oil Projects in South Sinai

*NC160522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak inaugurated a new expansion to the Abu Rudays oil fields in the south Sinai Governorate this morning. He gave the signal for a water treatment plant to begin operation as part of a project to inject water into the bala'im inshore oil fields. The president also inaugurated the electric power plant which feeds these fields.

Upon his arrival, the president inaugurated a new addition to the Abu Rudays airport, which will now be able to accomodate larger planes. He then headed for the Bala'im Oil Company's training center where he listened to briefings on the achievements of this company during the last 10 years since these fields were returned to the Egyptians.

In a statement, Minister of Petrolium 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil said: Egypt has worked to develop these fields. They now produce 175,000 barrels. The total cost involved in renewal and purification operations has amounted to 617 million Egyptian pounds. The oil reserves produced by these fields are estimated to be 1.7 billion barrels.

### Defense Minister Interviewed on Current Events

*NC160545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1757 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazallah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has asserted that Egypt will spare no effort to achieve a minimum degree of Arab agreement that will help the Arab nation to face any external threat. He noted that the Arab nation is currently going through the most dangerous stage of its history, particularly in the east, as a result of the growing threats which it faces.

In an interview with the *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, to be published on Friday [17 January], Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that disputes within the Arab family will not prevent the formulation of a higher Arab strategy to protect this family against the threats posed by any power which seeks to interfere in the region, taking advantage of the absent Arab will and the current Arab divisiveness to carry out plots that will waste the tremendous economic, military, and human capabilities of the Arab nation.

In this regard, Abu Ghazalah pointed to the dangers posed by the continuing Iraq-Iran war. This war has intensified Arab division. Arab countries have been divided into groups: One supports Islamic Iran against Arab Muslim Iraq; another supports Iraq; and a third group just watches the war under the pretext of nonalignment while losses deplete the resources of both countries.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stated: The Iraq-Iran war has entered into a stage of battles of attrition [words indistinct]. Abu Ghazalah pointed out that this war might continue without a settlement being reached in the interests of either side [word indistinct] without victor or vanquished.

In the interview, Abu Ghazalah emphasized that stability in the Gulf region necessarily affects Egyptian security. Egypt, he added, has not given up its efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. He noted that sudden developments in this war pose a serious threat to the Gulf region.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that Egypt is part of the Arab nation. The safety and national security of this nation are of concern to Egypt for several reasons. The most obvious reason is that Egypt is still a major, leading power in the Arab nation. He noted that the past few years have proved Egypt's vital weight in the area and demonstrated the effect its absence has had on the stability of the region.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah asserted that Egypt both defends and calls for Arab solidarity. This solidarity is needed to guard our Arab nation against the serious danger of internal conflicts, events more hazardous than external conflicts. Abu Ghazalah added: The Egyptian-Israeli peace accord in no way constitutes restrictions on the Egyptian will. It does not have the slightest effect on establishing the desired formula for an Arab strategy or a higher Arab security strategy.

Abu Ghazalah warned: If we do not move now, then the situation will only develop into a more serious one within a few years. He pointed out that the decision to resolve the Palestinian issue peacefully was not an Egyptian decision, but an Arab one approved by the Arab majority at the Fes summit in 1982. We must begin with an examination of the current situation in order to calculate and to be prepared for what may happen in the future, in 1995 for example.

Concerning the Red Sea, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that this critical maritime passage requires a coordinated Arab strategy. He said that the only way to achieve Red Sea security, not just Egyptian security, is through the courage of Arab and African states bordering the Red Sea which must resolve to take unified action far from the dangers of international polarization.

He added: As Arabs, we must not neglect this artery which represents the link between the Gulf and Red Sea countries, and Europe and America. In this connection, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed astonishment that the West and East have realized the gravity of Red Sea security and the importance of their presence, yet the Arabs are finding it hard to join forces to ensure the security of the Red Sea and to assume their national and regional responsibilities.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed his firm belief that the Red Sea remaining Arab will depend on the national continuation of the Arab states along the shores of the Red Sea. This is particularly so in view of the fact that the oil producing countries plan to have one-third of the world's oil piped to the Red Sea, the southern entrance of which is controlled by Bab el Mandeb and the northern entrance by the Suez Canal.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed to the increased size of the maneuvers carried out by the Egyptian Armed Forces. He stressed: This is a natural outcome of what we believe in, the application of the strategy of deterrence which seeks to prevent aggression by keeping an up to date military force. These maneuvers are but a reassessment of the old lesson learned prior to 1967 and the new lessons of the October 1973 War, he said.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added: In the past, we would carry out one or two training exercises a year. Today, however, training number 80 times as many. They are all based on precise calculations and meet world standards, with emphasis on increased effectiveness. This is in addition to another program to deal with long-term requirements. We are now working on this quietly, without any fanfare.

In this connection, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed that the Arab nation, not just Egypt, should have its own deterrent force, though it is a fact that, of the Arab states, Egypt is the most qualified to have a deterrent force capable of achieving balance in the area.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah concluded by referring to a recent increase in arms purchases by some Arab states. He said: The ownership of arms should have clear justifications. There is no logic for the flow of arms into some of the countries of the region. However, it seems that the logic of arms controls the behavior of these countries. It is a faulty logic, because the decisive factor is not simply more weapons.

### 'Abd al-Majid Meets With PNC'S Kamal 15 Jan

*NC160542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PNC member Sa'id Kamal today. Following the meeting, Kamal said that they had discussed developments in the Palestinian issue and the future moves needed to give impetus to the peace process in light of the contacts currently being made by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee members.

### Japanese Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 15 Jan

*NC160609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — A Japanese delegation headed by Masabuko Fiju, the chairman of the Foreign Political Committee in the Japanese House of Representatives, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on an official 4-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, the speaker of the People's Assembly.

In an arrival statement, the head of the Japanese delegation said that this visit falls within the framework of efforts to develop and to promote bilateral cooperation in various fields, particularly in view of the strong relations already existing between the two countries. He also noted that he hopes to acquire further information on the complex developments currently taking place in the Middle East through his talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Dr Yusuf Wali, the deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security, and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister. This information will help to determine how Japan might contribute to solving the Middle East problem.

Responding to a question on Egyptian-Japanese parliamentary relations, the chairman of the Foreign Political Committee said: Our aim is to achieve closer and stronger relations between Egypt and Japan through an exchange of visits between the representatives of both people. I also invite the members of the Egyptian People's Assembly to visit Japan. The Japanese official noted that he had had the honor of meeting President Mubarak in the Sultanate of Oman during celebrations marking that country's national day.

Dr Muhammad Ahmad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the People's Assembly, received the Japanese guest at Cairo airport. He also stated that this visit by the Japanese delegation falls within the framework of the friendship and cooperation which tie the two countries together, relations which President Mubarak is eager to promote. Meetings between the representatives of our two peoples, he affirmed, will serve to consolidate and strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields. This is a confirmation of Egypt's open-door policy to all countries of the world.

It is worth noting that Masabuko Fiju presently occupies one of the three most important positions in the ruling Democratic Liberal Party.

### Communique No. 2,085 Reports Latest Oeprations

*JN151738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Communique No. 2,085 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compaassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing to deal crippling blows to the suspect Khomeyniite rascals, the warmongers, and Zionist allies.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our helicopter pilots launched daring attacks on enemy positions opposite our formations in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, scoring violent, accurate, and effective hits and inflicting massive losses on enemy remnants and positions. Our pilots returned with their helicopters safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. In order to further weaken enemy remnants and inflict the gravest losses on them, our brave fighters in the various operational sectors opened fire with artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons on enemy positions and concentrations opposite them. Massive losses were inflicted, the confirmed of which are the following:

a. In the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, five enemy infantry positions were destroyed and a number of personnel were killed. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. One excavator was destroyed and seen smoking. One boat was destroyed and sunk and two ammunition dumps were destroyed and seen smoking.

b. In the Central operational sector, 10 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, 1 vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded, and 2 machinegun emplacements and 1 infantry position were destroyed.

c. In the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, five enemy personnel were either killed or wounded, two ammunition dumps were destroyed, and one raft and one personnel shelter were destroyed.

d. In the East Maysan oeprational sector under the IV Army Corps, a number of enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. They were seen being evacuated by the enemy.

e. In the VII Army Corps sector, four infantry positions were destroyed.

f. In the Northern oeprational sector under the I Army Corps, one infantry postiion was destroyed.

3. One of our heroic patrols in the Northern operational sector under the V Army Corps, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, found a GC-rifle and returned safely to base.

4. The charlatan clique's forces shelled Al-Faw with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 January 1986

### Saddam Hails War Gains, Kurdish Effort

*JN151948 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn during a ceremony decorating civil servants for their efforts helping the Iraqi Armed Forces against the "racist Iranian aggression" in Baghdad on 15 January — recorded]

[Excerpts] Over the past 6 years, we have experienced so many battles of various types. Sometimes we retreated, sometimes we attacked and occupied, and sometimes we wanted to be better than what we had been. Sometimes we were much better than we had expected. All our experiences, both humanitarian and technical, were intermixed and we experienced all of them. We are proud but are not arrogant because of these results. We hope that every Arab benefits from our experiment. I mean every Arab, even Arabs — we may speak like this — in Syria and Libya. At least they will be able to defend the honor of their territory and fight back, so that they may realize good results which would honor them as well as the Arabs. What we have realized is on the level of legends. Had we not been part of these achievements, we would have said that they are legends.

I am not surprised by the examples mentioned by the Al-Basra roads authority president concerning our Kurdish people. Our Kurdish people are known for their sincerity and honesty. Regrettably, some of these people were corrupted by the late [Kurdish leader] Barzani. We have to say the late -- may God have mercy on his soul and on the souls of otehrs. Barzani himself was corrupted by evildoers. He was known for his zeal, nationalism, and other traits. The Kurdish people are not represented by those who stab Iraq in the back and stand by the enemy. They do not represent our Kurdish people. Our Kurdish people represent themselves. Similarly, those who stabbed Iraq in the back with a Persian dagger cannot represent the Arabs.

### Maltese Industry Minister Departs Baghdad

*JN151406 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Maltese Industry Minister Karemnu Vela and his delegation left Baghdad for home this morning following a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the meeting, Karmenu Vela held talks with a number of officials on promoting cooperation between the two friendly countries in the trade, economic, and industrial fields.

## Prime Minister Leaves for London 15 Jan

*JN151405 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for London at noon today on a visit of several days to the United Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali and a number of ministers.

## Al-Lawzi Reaffirms Commitment to Agreement with PLO

*PM151100 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed report: "Al-Lawzi Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Jordan Is Committed to Its Agreement With the PLO and Awaits Its Decision on Resolution 242"]

[Text] Cairo — Jordanian Senate Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi has emphasized that Jordanian-Palestinian consultations are continuing with the aim of resolving the question of the PLO's attitude toward UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 so that the peace process aimed at settling the Palestinian question could begin.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* the Jordanian Senate speaker said that the 11 February agreement with the PLO still stands and is continuing. He added: We are committed to it and it has not been affected by any rapprochement bewteen Jordan and any other Arab state. In fact, Jordan is endeavoring to strengthen that agreement at Arab level and promote collective support for it.

Al-Lawzi pointed out that the Egyptian-Jordanian joint approach to the Palestinian question is continuing and gaining momentum and that the aim is to crystallize it into a wider Arab move in support of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and also eliminate the negative aspects and obstacles resulting from the events of the last 4 months of 1985. He added that Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO are trying to prevent another deadlock and prevent a return to the no war, no peace situation which only serves Israel.

Referring to the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, Al-Lawzi said that any Jordanian step toward any Arab country falls within the context of Arab unity and could never be at the expense of any Arab side. Jordan, he added, moves in broad daylight, and the results of Jordan's rapprochement with Syria will appear within days.

Speaking about the role Jordan plays in support of steadfastness in the occupied territory, Al-Lawzi pointed out that the West Bank is a part of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan under the constitution and that Jordan is honoring all its commitments to its people, including the payment of salaries and support for the department administering the holy places in Jerusalem and for other popular societies.

The Jordanian senate speaker said that much has been achieved since the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt 13 months ago and the Jordanian citizen can sense these achievements. Furthermore, he added, 130,000 Egyptians are now living in Jordan, and the dialogue between democratic and parliamentary institutions is continuing candidly in the interest of the Palestinian cause.

It is worth mentioning that Al-Lawzi visited Egypt last week at the head of a Senate delegation and met with President Mubarak as well as the prime minister, the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council speaker, the Imam of al-Azhar, and a number of ministers and other officials.

### Al-Jumayyil Talks to Leaders, Appeals for Calm

*NC151927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting at the Bikfayya presidential palace this evening. The meeting was attended by his security and political advisers. The president also held a series of talks with leaders in the eastern part of Beirut. He called on them to calm the situation and to prevent any further complications.

### Phalangist Source Says Fighting 'Internal Affair'

*NC151530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1423 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] According to a report which we have just received, a responsible source in the Phalangist Party has said that the events that have taken place in the eastern areas over the past 24 hours are an internal affair and do not reflect any change in the Phalangist Party's position on the tripartite agreement. This position supports ending the war and achieving accord on political reforms. These events also do not reflect any change in the party's position concerning relations with Syria. The source said that the party is continuing the consultations it began some time ago to reach a Christian accord and, consequently, a Lebanese accord, on the amendments which must be made to the tripartite agreement to ensure a speedy end to the war and to bring peace and stability to Lebanon.

### Dany Sham'un Appeals for End to Fighting

*NC151824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Dany Sham'un [leader of the National Liberal Party] has appealed to the warring political and military leaders in the eastern area to heed their humanitarian conscience, abandon their attempt to achieve victory, and stop fighting immediately.

### 'Nationalist Forces' Advance on East Beirut

*NC151754 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1734 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Proceeding from their faith in rescuing the homeland, the nationalist forces began to advance toward Bikfayya at approximately 1800. The Al-Maradah Forces [militia of former President Franjiyah] are advancing across the Al-Madfun bridge. Reports say that the nationalist forces have managed to control the Al-Duwwar triangle and the main Al-Duwwar-B'abda line. 'Ayn al-Haj Ilyas, the town of 'Ayrun, and Tal'at Nassar on the way to Bikfayya are also under the control of the army headquarters in Tallat Tamra.

### 'Nationalists,' Army Clash

*NC151834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1818 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] According to the latest security report, the Al-'Ayrun-al-Duwwar area is now the scene of clashes involving the use of light weapons. The nationalists [qawmiyin] sustained 30 casualties — dead or wounded — when they launched an attack on Al-Duwwar this afternoon. Six vehicles were also destroyed. Security sources have totally dismissed certain radio and television reports on this incident. These security sources assert that the Lebanese Army is returning fire with [word indistinct] and has not and will not retreat an inch.

### SSNP-Nationalist Forces Advance

*NC151935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The situation in the eastern area of the capital remains vague. Sources within the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and the nationalist forces have said that their joint forces advanced on the Al-Duwwar-al-'Ayrun-'Ayn al-Hajj Ilyas triangle this evening, following violent battles involving the use of heavy-caliber artillery and rockets. According to these sources, the joint forces are continuing to move in the direction of Bikfayya.

### Bikfayya-Al-Duwaar Road Won

*NC152024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] According to the latest security report, the nationalist forces are advancing toward Bikfayya under artillery and rocket cover. These forces have tightened their control of the townships of Al-'Ayrun and Al-Duwwar. The Army headquarters has fallen to the nationalist forces, which have gained control of the Bikfayya-Al-Duwwar road. The nationalist forces are advancing along the northern and southern lines to lay siege to Bikfayya.

Meanwhile, heavy clashes are taking place between the nationalist forces and the militias of Somoza [Amin al-Jumayyil] and Ja'ja' along three combat lines: Bsharri, Al-Batrun, and the coastal line of [word indistinct] through Jisr al-Madfun.

Nationalist forces sources indicated that the advance is swift and that the Army has withdrawn from the Al-Madfun roadblock. The Al-Kurah area is coming under shellfire from Ja'ja' positions in Jubayl. We have just been informed that the nationalist forces are advancing along the Al-Wata line in the Al-Batrun area.

### Hubayqah Leaves Office

*NC152042 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] According to unconfirmed security reports, Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has left the besieged national security center in Al-Karamtinah for Al-Ashrafiyah. He has been meeting with Fu'ad Abu Nadir and

Antoine Bridi at the Phalangist headquarters there for some time now.

Meanwhile, contacts are currently under way for the withdrawal of Hubayqah's personnel, who are still defending the security center in Al-Karantinah.

### Army Transfers Hubayqah

*NC152125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2118 GMT 15 Jan 85*

[Text] A Lebanese Army convoy has transferred Elie Hubayqah and about 250 of his men to the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi this evening. This operation constitutes the last chapter of today's events and an end to the clashes which have taken place in the eastern areas [of Beirut].

### Hubayqah at Defense Ministry

*NC152235 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2220 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Elie Hubayqah and his top aides have arrived at the Defense Ministry, where they were received by General Michel 'Awn, Army commander; Minister Joseph al-Hashim; Michel al-Murr; and Colonel Simon Qassis, chief of Army intelligence. It has been learned that a number of his fighters have been distributed among certain barracks.

### Hubayqah Reportedly Resigns

*NC160620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Presidential palace sources reported at 0200 today that President al-Jumayyil was surprised by what happened in the eastern area and held consultations to calm the situation.

The sources said that a meeting was held in Al-Yarzi attended by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, Michel al-Murr, Karim Paqraduni, some Phalangist Party senior officials, and Elie Hubayqah. According to the sources, Hubayqah informed the meeting of his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee and of his intention to leave Lebanon today with some of his aides in implementation of what was agreed upon. The sources quoted Hubayqah as saying that a chapter has ended and he hopes a new chapter will begin which will benefit all Lebanon and the Christians, in particular.

The sources added that Hubayqah and his aides spent the night at the Defense Ministry, while his supporters, numbering about 150, were moved to Army barracks. Their situation will be considered today.

### Hubayqah Goes to Cyprus

*NC160951 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] At around 1100 today, two helicopters left Beirut for Cyprus. One of them was carrying Mr Elie Hubayqah and his family.

### RFL Denies Reports of Advances

*NC152116 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The well-known suspect information media have been spreading fabricated and false reports about alleged attacks and advances in the direction of certain eastern areas, especially Al-Matn and Jisr al-Madfun, by [word indistinct] leftist organizations.

Security reports confirm that these rumors, which are meant to mislead the public, are false. The simple facts are that some artillery shells have been fired at Al-Duwwar, Al-'Ayrun, Bikfayya, [word indistinct], Brummana, and Bayt Shabab. Three shells have also fallen on Army positions in [words indistinct] Al-Barbarah.

### Forces To Besiege Ja'Ja' Troops

*NC152209 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2146 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] We have just received the following report: Clashes in Al-Batrun and Jurud Jubayl are continuing. The nationalist forces and the Al-Maradah forces [militia of former President Franjiyah] are advancing along the coastal line toward the Al-Barbarah roadblock. Sources in the nationalist forces have asserted that this roadblock has fallen into their hands.

A military source has confirmed that the objective of an attack on this line is to reach Jubayl in order to besiege the forces of Ja'ja'.

Reports note that troop concentrations have been moving from Jurud Bsharri toward Duma. Sources from Al-Maradah have said that an advance has been made toward Jubayl.

Nationalist parties report that fierce fighting involving the use of artillery and rockets is raging between central Al-Batrun and Jurud Jubayl. The Lebanese Army has been taking part in this fighting on the side of the Ja'ja' forces and against the combined nationalist and Al-Maradah forces.

### Fighting in Al-Matn Area

*NC161022 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] According to the latest security reports, fighting is continuing between the nationalist forces and the Somozan Phalangists on the Bikfayya lines in Northern al-Matn. Clashes are also still going on in the north between the nationalist and Al-Maradah forces on the one side and Ja'ja's gunmen and the factional Army on the other side.

The nationalist forces this morning took control of Kafr Hatta and Zan in the Al-Batrun and Jubayl districts. They took over the Al-Barbarah roadblock yesterday.

### Advances 'Repulsed'

*NC161111 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] According to reports from Al-Batrun, Al-'Ayrun, and Al-Duwwar, clashes involving the use of medium-caliber machineguns are currently taking place there. Earlier, all attempts to advance toward the liberated Christian areas were repulsed.

### Attack on Bikfayya Fails

*NC161141 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The area between Al-Fanar and Al-Judaydah is being shelled from artillery emplacements in Tarshish, Al-Mughaysil, 'Uyun al-Ruhban, and Kafr Silwan.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting is taking place on the Al-Duwwar-al-'Ayrun front [near Bikfayya], where the Lebanese Army has so far repulsed four armored attacks in which T-54 tanks, mortars, and flat trajectory guns were used. The Lebanese Army has inflicted heavy losses on the attackers.

## 200 Killed, 600 Wounded in East Beirut Fighting

*NC160817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The outcome of the events in the eastern area yesterday was that the Phalangist Party-Ja'ja' alliance took control of most of Hubayqah's centers. Fierce fighting took place, and there were conflicting reports about the number of casualties. It has been said that there were 200 dead and 600 wounded.

## AL-'AMAL Newspaper To Reappear 17 January

*NC152150 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2125 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] We have received the following statement from the management of the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper: *AL-'AMAL*, the mouthpiece of the Phalangist Party, which was forced to suspend its publication today [words indistinct], will reappear on Friday, 17 January.

## Resistance Fighters Repulse Lahd Advance

*NC160515 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] National resistance fighters were able to repulse an agent Lahd group at 1430 today as it attempted to advance toward the town of Kafra with the intent of blowing up houses after evicting the families who lived inside. The resistance fighters destroyed one Lahd militia vehicle. The Lahd group retreated, leaving a number of dead behind.

Israeli enemy forces opened fire at a civilian car travelling on the road from Yatar to Kafra at midnight last night. UNIFIL sources said that three passengers in the car were wounded.

According to people coming from the town of Al-Khiyam, an extensive exchange of gunfire was heard in the town last night. The exchange continued until this morning. No further details or reasons for this incident could be determined in light of a siege imposed on the town by enemy forces.

National resistance front fighters also launched an attack on a position held by Lahd's army at the entrance to the town of Rshaf. According to security reports, the position was hit. The Zionist occupation forces immediately opened fire at Haddathah and other neighboring areas.

The martyr 'Ammar Qawsan group of the Lebanese national resistance infiltrated a national guard position held by the agent Lahd militia near 'Aynata at 0300 today. The group planted an explosive device consisting of 10 kg of TNT near the position. The device exploded 15 minutes later and part of the position was destroyed. The group had earlier planted a 20-kg explosive device along the supply route linking the headquarters of the agent Lahd forces in Saff al-Hawa' with the national guard position in 'Aynata. When two trucks carrying soldiers approached, the resistance men detonated the device. One of the two trucks was burned and destroyed, while the other was damaged. The number of casualties could not be determined.

## AL-BA'TH Cited on Confrontation of U.S. Threats

*JN160851 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Our Masses Are Requested To Reply to U.S. Pigheadedness" *AL-BA'TH* says: With the intensification of its military concentrations in the Mediterranean, the United States has sent several military and political envoys to the Middle East to supervise a stage which, according to observers, is one of the most serious stages in terms of tension and threats not only to the region's security and stability but also to world security and peace. The explicit U.S. military threat to Libya has been accompanied by an indirect threat to Syria. The U.S. threat was substantiated by practical measures, chief among which were economic sanctions and the increased U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean.

*AL-BA'TH* adds: We realize from all this that U.S. moves at this stage have not been confined to threats of aggression but have gone beyond this to a political aspect through which the United States hopes to revive efforts for generalizing the Camp David accords and to proceed with separate deals which serve Israel.

*AL-BA'TH* explains: This policy, based on complete U.S. support for the Zionist enemy, has reached a dead end from which there is no outlet, because all of Washington's diplomatic efforts have failed.That's why the military option looms on the horizon, an option the United States has threatened to use since it began the escalation of its provocations campaign against the Arab nation.

*AL-BA'TH* concludes: This option, declared more than once by the United States to be on reserve for the appropriate time, has entered a state of practical implementation with yesterday's arrival of new warships to the Mediterranean and taking up of positions off the Libyan coasts. Will Washington carry out a military adventure? This question must be answered in the midst of the state of national resurgence our nation is experiencing, a state which would inevitably lead to a confrontation with U.S. pigheadeness through effective measures, the most important of which would be to strike at Washington's interests in the Arab region.

## Arab-African Cooperation Meeting Convenes

### Libyan, Other Delegations Arrive

*JN152151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, foreign liaison secretaryof the Libyan General People's Committee, arrived in Damascus this evening to participate in the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation.

Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, also arrived in Damascus to lead his country's delegation to the conference. The Sierra Leonean delegation also arrived this afternoon to participate in the conference.

### Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives

*JN151314 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jan (SANA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived here this morning to participate in the eighth session of the ministrial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', senior Foreign Ministry officials, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent at the airport, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his hope that the conference would providebases for implementing the principles approved by the Arab-African summits. He asserted that the Arab side is seeking all means to bolster relations of fruitful cooperation with the African peoples in order to confront the continuous challenges of the Zionist enemy and racial discrimination.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal referred to the faithful, cultural, and historical ties between the Arab and African peoples, stressing the importance of deepening them in order to reinforce the joint struggle against the forces of colonization and racism.

### Al-Kasm Addresses Conference

*JN151856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jan (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has affirmed the necessity of bolstering and entrenching Arab-African cooperation in all political, economic, and developmental fields, as well as the necessity for making Africa and the Arab homeland a region of political and national security and a region of integrated food production security.

In a speech delivered here today at the inauguration of the eighth session of the ministrial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation, Dr al-Kasm said that the planned policies of imperialism, Zionism, and racism attempt to penetrate Arab-African ranks. He said that this requires closing the loopholes through which these hostile policies infiltrate and not allowing such policies to emerge so they will not become a pretext for the enemies to use against the unity and inseparability of the Arab-African cause and against the one -Arab-African interest.

Dr al-Kasm added: What links Arabs and Africans is more than geography and history. What really links them is an ultimate common destiny toward a necessary, joint salvation. He said the Arab and African struggles meet at a point which includes all political and economic trends and developmental aspirations, especially with regard to the struggle against the regimes of South Africa and the Zionist entity.

Dr al-Kasm expressed his appreciation for the African peoples' stands on Arab causes, saying: We highly value the support of the African states and peoples for Arab causes and the Palestine question, as well as their honorable stands. He stressed that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, supports the struggle of the African peoples and stands alongside ready to achieve their goals of freedom, independence, and self-determination.

The prime minister affirmed that Syria, which is confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes, more than others is interested in a useful Arab-African strategy making Arab-African cooperation a factor in favor of a joint struggle against imperialism, racism, and the Zionist enemy, who is continuously waging wars, expelling and displacing Arabs, and settling in occupied territories. Referring to Zionist practices in the occupied Arab territories, he said that the Zionist enemy is not only trying to confiscate land, but is also trying to confiscate the national, pan-Arab, and religious character and cultural identity.

He added: The Israeli-U.S. threats against Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, as well as announced pretexts and causes, are the precise, true form of U.S.-Zionist political and military terrorism. Had they not known that any direct aggression would be very costly, they would not have hesitated or paid attention to public opinion and international charters and norms.

Dr al-Kasm stressed the need for bolstering Arab-African cooperation, particularly at this time, saying that this cooperation cannot remove obstacles and confront the two regimes of South Africa and Israel unless it becomes more comprehensive and experienced in confronting political plots aimed against itand unless it becomes capable of employing human, economic, and financial resources in integrated plans within the framework of mutually beneficial agreements.

Dr al-Kasm called for an effective, unified Arab-African stand. He said that the end of imperialism, racism, and Zionism depends on Arab-African strides in words and deeds — strides which achieve the maximum level of true joint action.

Concluding his speech, the prime minister expressed his hope for the eighth session of the Arab-African cooperation committee toemerge with results which would strengthen and promote effective cooperation between the Arab and African peoples and to serve the joint interests of Arabs and Africans.

## Khaddam Delivers Message to King Fahd, Returns

*JN151937 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*
*1830 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus this evening following a brief visit to Riyadh where he conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. During the meeting, which was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, talks revolved around the latest Arab developments and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Khaddam arrived in Riyadh this morning. He was received by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and a number of Saudi ministers and senior officials.

## Information Minister Receives Lebanese Counterpart

*JN160752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2115 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Yasin Rajjuh, minister of information, received Joseph Skaf, Lebanese information minister and acting interior minister, this evening. Talks dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region, and issues of mutual interest between fraternal Lebanon and Syria. They also discussed joint information matters and ways of promoting them to serve the two countries interests.

## Rabin: Soviet Navy Presence in Mediterranean Increases

*TA151530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has disclosed that the Soviet Navy has increased its activities in the Mediterranean Sea over this last week in order to forewarn Libya in the event of an Israeli attack. Minister Rabin termed this phenomenon as a remote-controlled early-warning screen. He was speaking at a convention of Jewish journalists in Jerusalem.

## Peres on PLO, Syrian-Soviet Positions

*TA151625 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Report by Knesset affairs correspondent Gil Ronen — recorded]

[Text][Ronen] Amnon Linn of the Alignment and Mati Peled of the Progressive List for Peace today submitted opposing proposals to the Knesset agenda. The former claimed that the PLO cannot be a partner to negotiations, while the latter said that no peace negotiations are possible without the PLO. The prime minister rose to reply, and amid angry interjections by Tawfiq Tubi [HADASH], presented the facts.

[Begin Peres recording] The Palestinian people have as much of a right as you want, except for the right to kill other people. This right will not be given to them. Now, I would like to say that despite repeated promises by the PLO to cease terrorism, it has again started firing katyusha rockets from Lebanon. As if Lebanon is lacking in problems, once again the PLO has come onto the scene. For your information, Knesset Member Mati Peled, some of the katyusha rockets that have recently been fired on the Galilee settlements were fired by the PLO.[end recording]

[Ronen] Me'ir Wilner of HADASH stood up to defend Peled's proposal, and claimed that Syria and the Soviet Union agree to the estabishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel. The prime minister revealed that the Soviet Union and Syria have differing opinions on two matters: Syria does not support the establishment of a separate Palestinian state, and the second disagreement concerns the person heading the PLO.

[Begin Peres recording] The Syrians want to replace 'Arafat. I do not know how you can settle this, but it is a very serious problem. While the Soviet Union perhaps supports 'Arafat, Al-Asad wants to replace him. I just want to bring to your attention the fact that you have a problem. [end recording]

### Criticizes European Support

*TA152110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has strongly attacked the PLO, and has said that if European countries continue to support the terrorist organization this will harm peace.

Mr Peres made these remarks to European correspondents in Jerusalem. He is getting ready for a 9-day visit to Europe, including stops in The Netherlands, Britain, and Germany. The prime minister will leave for Europe next week.

Mr Peres stressed that the PLO is an evasive organization that makes promises but never fulfills them. He reminded the correspondents that the PLO did not respond to King Husayn's call to accept the UN Security Council resolutions concerning Israel, and also sabotaged a British plan to promote the peace initiative.

## Prime Minister on Tabah, Relations With Egypt

*TA151255 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jan 86*
*pp 1, 2*

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Dan Margalit]

[Excerpts] In a verbal message which Prime Minister Peres transmitted to President Mubarak, he suggested taking advantage of the momentum in bilateral relations in order to speed up the process of improving them.

Peres proposed that the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and the convening of the summit meeting be moved up and not await the signing of the arbitration bill. In a television interview yesterday, Peres said he intends to try to progress beyond the Inner Cabinet's decisions and to take advantage of "the potential now created in our new relations with Egypt." Peres intends to propose to President Mubarak Israeli-Egyptian economic and technological cooperation as well as joint projects.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Alignment faction yesterday that he received two messages from President Mubarak on the issue of conciliation and arbitration on Tabah. One of the messages is final while the other one has not yet been finalized. If the second one is also finalized, "things will be easier, and I will then follow through to the very end on the Tabah issue."

Peres said that Egypt promised to honor all the agreements it signed with Israel in the past. It was agreed between the representatives of the two countries that all problems will be solved simultaneously. He expressed the hope that the preparations for conciliation and arbitration will end within 2 or 3 weeks.

Peres also told the Alignment faction that he knows why King Husayn turned to Hafiz al-Asad, but is not prepared to speculate on the results of the contacts between the two.

On the issue of relations with the religious sector in Israel, the prime minister said that affairs involving these relations are national rather than local in nature, saying that this sector is necessary for the promotion of peace.

He promised that Israel maintains a policy of encouraging self-administration in the occupied territories and equality with the Israeli Arabs, although this is not an easy task. He also expressed concern about the size of the defense budget cut, as was expressed by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

### Shamir: No Arbitration If Normalization Not Met

*TA160640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Jan 86 p 3*

[Report by Robert Rosenberg]

[Text] Ma'ale Adummim — Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir and Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i yesterday warned that Israel would back out of its agreement on arbitration of the Tabah issue should Egypt not comply with demands for "full normalization."

Speaking to about 25 Herut politicians from development towns and West Bank settlements at a conference on settlement, both Shamir and Moda'i claimed that the Likud deserved all the credit for this week's inner cabinet decision on arbitration.

"We didn't fold under Alignment pressure, they folded under our pressure," Moda'i said.

Shamir argued that there was an "ironclad link" between Egyptian fulfilment "of the whole peace treaty, of reaching full peace," and Jerusalem's agreement to arbitration.

According to Shamir, had the Egyptians earlier accepted the idea of "conciliation first and arbitration second," this "whole small and not very significant matter of Tabah" would have "been over months ago."

Moda'i warned that no matter which arbitrators were to be appointed, they were likely to be prejudiced against Israel. "No matter how allied they are with us, the Western world obviously has more economic interests inhthe Arab world than it does in Israel."

So, Moda'i said, "what the Likud inserted in the inner cabinet decision — including the element that if any point in that decision is not met by the Egyptians, the whole Tabah issue falls — guarantees Israel's security and economic interests in Tabah after the arbitration."

Reacting to reports that sources close to Premier Peres had said that the decision on Tabeh would bring negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians closer, Moda'i said the unity government was based on there being no change in foreign relations or the military situation.

He described the settlement effort as a means of preventing "negotiations for a Palestinian state."

Shamir, while reiterating his approval of direct negotiations, slammed any talk of an international conference as a possible starting point for direct negotiations. "An international conference is merely a codeword for an imposed solution, and we'll never stand for that," Shamir said.

Shamir lashed out at those "who would equate peace with surrender. Surrender is extinction."

David Levi, who spoke earlier in the day, scoffed at "the illusions of those who believe in the Jordanian option. Reality has proven it's all an illusion just as reality has proven wrong all those who scoffed at us when we said that there would be many settlements, when we said that we would change the way housing is made available when we laid the cornerstone of Ma'ale Adummim."

Levi added: "We've burst the balloon of 'Here's Husayn, there's Husayn; he won't go with 'Arafat, he will only go with 'Arafat.' "

### Interviewed on Egypt, Jordan

*TA151645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ilan Ben-Dor; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] I think that we should maintain the law concerning Israel's control over the Temple Mount, in accordance with the customs and procedures which will be and have been determined by the appropriate institutions.

[Ben-Dor] In your opinion, was the status quo disrupted yesterday by Knesset Member Eli'ezer Waldman, who prayed there?

[Shamir] I do not know all the details. I have said here that our control in Jerusalem, including the Temple Mount, is an undisputed fact which should not be changed. We do not need special demonstrations in order to reaffirm our control of the Temple Mount.

[Ben-Dor] Do you believe there is a basis to the fear that the Egyptians will postpone the negotiations at the end of the conciliation process because of their proximity to the rotation?

[Shamir] This is illogical. According to the government's guidelines, the government will conduct the same policy after the rotation as it did before the rotation.

[Ben-Dor] In your opinion, can the Jordanian issue again be raised on the agenda now, as Peres said yesterday, or is it too early?

[Shamir] This is not a question of what is too early or late. One is not conditional upon the other. If the Jordanian Government responds positively to the Israeli Government's resolution and decides on direct negotiations, it can do so at any time.

[Ben-Dor] Has a date already been set for continuing negotiations with the Egyptians?

[Shamir] No date has been set yet, but negotiations will resume shortly.

## YAR President Reports Contact With PDRY Leader

*LD161543 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] JANA has learned that brother officials in North Yemen have had contact today with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Aden. This contact was reported in a telephone call between the brother leader of the revolution and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerning the halting of the tragic fighting between the brothers in South Yemen and the Jamahiriyah's readiness to work to end the fratricide. JANA has also learned that Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad told the brothers in North Yemen of his appreciation and the appreciation of the South Yemeni people for the efforts being made by the brother leader of the revolution, his personal concern about what has been taking place in Aden, his call to end the fratricide, and the readiness of the Libyan Arab people to do anything that might put an end to the fighting and safeguard the revolution in South Yemen. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly praised the efforts of the brother leader of the revolution in this respect and stressed that the ordeal experienced by the Yemeni people in the south will end today, and an end will be put to the fighting. He also reaffirmed that the situation in South Yemen is stabilizing.

## Al-Qadhdhafi Says War With U.S. 'Less Likely'

*JN151825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1748 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced that confrontation with the United States is less likely than it was a few days ago when battle was about to begin, but the possibility of confrontation still exists. The Libyan colonel, who was speaking to a basic people's committee, said that the masses are unfortunate because they will not be able to participate in the battle if it begins now, because the battle might be fought at sea, dozens and perhaps hundreds of miles from dry land. However, we should not neglect mobilization as the battle might spread to dry land, he said.

Al-Qadhdhafi asked military and civilan cadres to be prepared to help those who will be defending the land for many days and perhaps for many weeks.

Al-Qadhdhafi asked the Libyans to mobilize themselves economically and referred to the need to adopt revolutionary countermeasures against President Reagan's anti-Libyan economic sanctions.

## Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Basic People's Congress

*LD151913 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at student rally marking the 22d anniversary of the 1964 student uprising and the 68th anniversary of the birth of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, in the People's Hall in Tripoli — live]

[Text] [Loud chants and indistinct slogans] Brothers: Today we are commemorating two pan-Arab and national events of this nation, of this Arab people, of this greater Arab homeland — the anniversary of the students' uprising on 14 January 1964. [chants and applause] On a day like yesterday in 1964, our student martyrs fell under the bullets of the reactionary and monarchist dictatorship that handed this homeland over to U.S. and British imperialism and to British colonialism.

They told lies then just as reaction tells lies today, saying this homeland was free and independent. But this occasion — 14 January when our students fell — was not a national event, it was not for the sake of Libya. Let us realize that it was for the sake of the Palestinian cause, for the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation. On January 13-14 student demonstrations were staged throughout Libya for the sake of the Palestinian cause, for the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation. At that time they chanted for liberation and unity but reactionary police dictatorship confronted them and martyrs fell among them. At that time they paved the way for Arab nationalism. [indistinct slogans] They paved the way for the reality of a single Arab homeland, a single people, a single cause. They paved this way with their blood and with their lives.

We are proud that we are against dictatorial reactionary monarchy and that in 1964 we offered martyrs to show that the pan-Arab Palestine question was a pan-Arab cause for the Arab nation and that it is the cause of the Arab nation. For the sake of this cause martyrs fell on Libyan territory. In fact, they were not killed by the bullets of invading Zionists but by the bullets of the guards and agents of Israel — the rulers of this country prior to the revolution.

On this day we commemorate a pan-Arab anniversary; it is dear to our hearts and we feel greatly moved by our commemoration of it — the birth of the pan-Arab hero and historical leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. [applause and chants]

Today we are commemorating the birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. This proves that the people are one and this nation is one. The best proof of this is that the Arab nation today commemorates the birthday of its pan-Arab hero and historic leader who raised high the banners of pan-Arabism, who defined in its name the tripartite aggression — the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and their ally the reactionary forces. By this commemoration we affirm that this nation is one nation and its hero is not a hero who belongs to this people or the land which is called Egypt, but he is the hero, the leader, and the teacher of this nation.

We, the free unionist officers, are the guardians of the pledge of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir; we are his successors and his apostles. [applause and chants]

Those who have ruled Egypt since 'Abd al-Nasir are not his successors; they are his opposites. Instead of removing the consequences of the aggression, for which 'Abd al-Nasir provided all the capabilities and placed them at their disposal,they have removed his legacy — his pan-Arab legacy, socialist progressive legacy, and his revolutionary and unionist legacy.

Therefore, those who have rule Egypt since 'Abd al-Nasir are absolutely not his successors but his opposites. They are the obliterators of 'Abd al-Nasir's good legacies. Although they wiped the pictures of 'Abd al-Nasir off the streets of Egypt and destroyed them inside Egypt's buildings, dumping the formal features of 'Abd al-Nasir in Egypt, they could not and will not be able to wipe out the legacies and the picture of 'Abd al-Nasir from the hearts of 150 million Arabs.

We have to differentiate between those who have ruled Egypt since Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and the Arab people of Egypt. It is known that those who ruled Egypt after the time of the pharaohs were striken by the sin of ingratitude. Even Ramses II unjustly claimed for himself all the victories of Ramses I. The science of history and archaeology, after thousands of years, have revealed the truth. Even after thousands of years, this lie was exposed to the history of mankind. We also know now that Ramses II was a falsifier and a liar who claimed the victories of Ramses I. Cleopatra, who was defeated in Europe, returned to Egypt claiming to have scored victory, when she returned defeated. We should not be surprised that those who rule Egypt at any time, from the traitor Al-Sadat to anyone else, if they forged the history of 'Abd al-Nasir or ignored his qualities or removed his legacies, are always pharaohs.

'Abd al-Nasir, if he was a pharaoh, was a pharaoh against the enemies of the Arab nation. He was a pharaoh confronting imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. Those who rule Egypt always want the Egyptians to follow them. The first step they take is to falsify the history of those before them. This is what is happening now after the death of 'Abd al-Nasir.

We are not, however, a nation afflicted by ingratitude. We, the Arab nation, are a glorious nation, a great nation. Whatever falsification and mean apostasy happens to 'Abd al -Nasir's revolution, the Arab nation can never forget its national hero and can never erase the era of 'Abd al-Nasir from its history. Otherwise we would be harming ourselves, our heritage, and our great struggle among the nations of the world. This is because the era of 'Abd al-Nasir is the era of dignity, challenge, and pride and is the era that placed the Arab nation among those which really deserve to live. As for this setback and apostasy, it is not worth anything in the life of the great nation. We will turn this black page, and the Arab nation, with its renewing and growing abilities and with its escalating and increasing struggle will surpass the stage of humiliation in which it is living today — the stage of abuse and insults by the enemies of the Arab nation.

This festival today proves that this nation is not afflicted by the vice of ingratitude, and on that this nation has not forgotten its leader and teacher Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. These youth who are cheering for Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir did not see him and were not born during his era.

These youth were born after 'Abd al-Nasir. This is proof that 'Abd al-Nasir is in the conscience of the nation, that he is one of the values in the struggle of the Arab nation, which this nation cannot ignore without self-betrayal.

We very much regret what is going on in Egypt these days, despite the titillations and the manifestation of fraternal feelings in the columns of some Egyptian newspapers, and despite the few fraternal good words on the part of Egyptian officials. But there is something else which is grave and which cannot be hidden in the columns of the Egyptian newspapers. These papers have written goods words, words relatively worthy of thanks, in favor of the recent stand of the Libyan people to confront imperialism and Zionism.

Sulayman Khatir was deliberately executed in response to orders from the Zionists. This is now an open truth, and there is no doubt that the Israelis had asked that Sulayman Khatir be executed; he has indeed been executed. They asked for this after the court's sentence was returned. The Israelis believed that the court would sentence him to death like Al-Istambouli [Al-Sadat's assassin], and that he would be executed immediately. But Egyptian jurists, despite all the pressure on them — pressure that led to his being sentenced to life imprisonment, not for legal considerations but due to pressure — have not sentenced him to death. Afterward, the Israelis asked that Sulayman Khatir be executed, and a solution was found [words indistinct] for the physical liquidation of Sulayman Khatir.

The Arab nation must know that Sulayman Khatir was executed after he had been sentenced to jail, on orders from the Zionists.

The other thing that is happening these days is the very humiliating bargaining which does not befit the Egyptian people or their glorious struggle against Zionism and does not befit the Arab nation. By this I mean the bargaining over the so-called Tabah strip — indeed, the tourist Tabah Hotel.

This is a small matter that does not go beyond a tourist hotel that, of course, the Israelis built. Yet it brought about bargaining over the pan-Arab cause and the attitude of Egypt toward the stable David, and a telephone contact between the Egyptian and Israeli presidents, during which words of cordiality and rapprochement were exchanged.

It was also declared that the road is now open for the return of the Egyptian ambassador. All that for what? In return for Israel's agreement to raise the Tabah issue to arbitration, and a new accord? According to the information I received today, this would be a second stable David.

It is a new accord in which the Israelis wish to consolidate anything they did not approve of in Egypt's actions. They want to fetter Egypt with a new accord akin to that of the stable David in return for the Tabah strip.

Furthermore, on the same day confrontation was taking place between us and the U.S. and Israeli fleet in the Mediterranean, a joint maneuver took place, not in western Egypt, as usually is the case, but in eastern Egypt, with Egyptian and U.S. forces. Training took place on fueling bombers in the air.

While the Egyptian papers were writing comparatively nicely, saying that the Egyptian officials affirmed in several ways that they oppose the U.S. aggression against sister Libya and that they will not allow the Americans to use Egypt against Libya, Sulayman Khatir was liquidated.

Telephone calls take place with the Israeli president. They welcome new stable David agreements. They hint at the return of the Egyptian ambassador, and that it will be soon. The joint maneuvres between the Egyptian and U.S. Air Forces take place. A fact we would like to mention is that no one will be able to deceive us as they deceived 'Abd al-Nasir in 1967 when the Arabs hinted at help and support, but this was a [word indistinct] against pan-Arabism and against the issue of the Arab unity and the issue of liberation. Because the price of this was abandoning the revolutionary call, abandoning the voice of the Arabs. You know, even the famous broadcaster at that time, whose name was Ahmad Sa'id ... [changes thought] The Arab rulers stipulated to 'Abd al-Nasir that, in order for them to support him, he must relieve Ahmad Sa'id from commentating on the voice of the Arabs. This is exactly what happened. There were certain patriotic songs I personally asked for from Egypt radio, and 'Abd al-Nasir was to broadcast them. However, they replied saying that these patriotic songs are banned, songs such as "O Volcano of Anger, You Unite the Arabs." They demanded that these revolutionary patriotic songs not be broadcasted. At that time Egypt was in need. In addition to the humiliation that was imposed by the enemy by force, reaction imposed another humiliation on 'Abd al-Nasir. Now we [words indistinct] of this setback.

We are now in a political and economic confrontation, and there is a threat of military confrontation.

We must not forget ever, while addressing the entire Arab masses today at this pan-Arab occasion — the anniversary of 'Abd al-Nasir's birthday, the hero of this nation — we must not forget that those who brought us to this point were the Arab forces which are linked with imperialism and colonialism, and which intend to continue ruling dependening on the colonial bases, as Idris al-Sanusi and the monarchy in Libya did. They ensured their existance and their possession of the Libyan people and the Arab Libyan land and entertained the ambition of continuing it [words indistinct] by depending on the U.S. bases which existed in Libya and the English bases. Suffice it to say that the area where Al-Sanusi lived and where [words indistinct] was in the shadow of the English base in Tubruq; the base [name indistinct] at that time, which has now been renamed the 'Abd al-Nasir base.

Al-Sanusi thought that depending on those bases would enable him tocontinue his rule and to bequeath it to his sons and grandsons for generations. Naturally, the revolution, the revolutionary forces, the masses, and what these people want [words indistinct] were not taken into consideration. This is where the enemy miscalculated; they do not take this nation into account. The United States is not considering this (?youth) now; they are not considering that we are (?suicidal officials). They did not account for the Arab nation in their calculation. They also did not consider even another force fighting for freedom [word indistinct] fighting by our side all over the world. They always make superficial calcualtions by analogy with the rulers who deal with them.

If Al-Sadat had done what the Egyptian people wanted, then why did the Egyptian people demonstrate when [word indistinct] tried the soldier Sulayman Khatir? What had Sulayman Khatir done? He killed seven Israelis. The Egyptian people took to the streets in demonstrations supporting Sulayman Khatir. You have heard it as everyone has, they were shouting: We sacrifice our life, our blood to redeem you [Khatir]. What does this mean? It means that a number of the Egyptian people support the killing of [word indistinct]. In the U.S. logic the Egyptian people are terrorists and must be eliminated, because any group that supports the killing of Israelis, any group that supports revenge on the enemy is considered a terrorist. Therefore, the Egyptian people [words indistinct due to cheering and chanting].

Al-Sadat said, and those after him have depended on this, that the Egyptian people agreed to the stable David accords. He put it before the so-called People's Assembly and the assembly approved it. What does this mean? It means that Al-Sadat was a liar and that the Egyptian people did not agree to the Camp David agreement. The proof of this is that they demonstrated in support of Sulayman Khatir, who opened fire on the Israelis. This means that the Egyptian people support opening fire on the Israelis. As long as those Israelis were civilians, as was claimed, then the United States views the killing of the civilians as a terrorist act. Thus, the Egyptian people are a terrorist people and the United States must exterminate them completely according to its daily repeated motto that to eliminate terrorism it is essential to attack and liquidate all of its camps and hideouts. Well, Egypt is now a hideout for terrorism and a terrorist camp, and the terrorists are the Egyptians who support the killing of the Israelis. So, if the Egyptian people support those who opened fire on the Israelis, the agreement is with whom?

Just as Ramses II plotted against Ramses I 5,000 years ago, now, and over the past few years we have uncovered the lies and falsifications that have tarnished the Egyptian people — tarnished them and compelled them to accept capitulation and stable David. Now you can see the Egyptian people in the streets demonstrating their support for the soldier — only one soldier — who opened fire on the Israelis; he is supported by the whole Egyptian people, and even though he did not open fire on soldiers but on some Israeli civilians he is still supported by the Egyptian people who demonstrated their support for him. This means, therefore, that the Egyptian people support opening fire on the Israelis [words indistinct].

Today, the Zionist camp is an aggressive camp as a whole. Any Israeli who is inside Palestine should be considered an aggressive and colonialist soldier who is occupying the land of the Arabs. [chanting] He who says that this soldier who opened fire on the Israelis is a madman or merely condemns him to life imprisonment, which the soldier suffered from the judiciary because of his deeds, he is a liar. Another lie has just been uncovered: When they said that Khatir was a madman they meant that only a madman would open fire on the Israelis. When they condemned him to life imprisonment did they mean that he was responsible for such an act and that he was in possession of his mental faculties, and he therefore should be held responsible for his own acts? Are there no more lawyers and judges in Egypt who can reveal this (?illogical thought) and this shamful falsification? This continuous falsification is one of which the Arab people are aware. The toppled lackey Numayri, like in Egypt, used to falsify the will of 20 million Sudanese. He claimed that the Sudanese people want to be the foe of the Libyan people and thus was ready to wage a war against Al-Qadhdhafi. He made them to go out demonstrate their support for that. The United States thought that what the toppled lackey Numayri was saying was the truth and it made calculations upon such bases. Well, all these calculations have collapsed.

It, the United States, also had made all of its calculations according to what Al-Sadat used to say. The Egyptian people, however, rose up and killed Al-Sadat. It is currently making its calculations upon the bases of what its agents say. The free unionist officers will not be in the United States' calculations after having (?lost) its five bases and the British base. The Libyan people, its revolution, and those who have carried this revolution will not be part of these calculations. Therefore, it (?was not a surprise to the picture of Sulayan Khatir among us). The Arab people is a whole Arab people. [Words indistinct] the picture of Sulayman Khatir, Sulayman Khatir the soldier. Let the Arab youth take his picture and hang it everywhere. This is the Arab youth, this is the Arab people, and these are the youths of the Arab nation. [chanting]

This is the Arab nation and this is its reply: The Arab nation will take revenge for Sulayman Khatir.

Thus, the terrorist is not Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, not Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], not Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], nor Abu Ahmad, nor Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. Then the entire Arab nation is a terrorist nation. Every Arab citizen is a terrorist. All the Arab people support and feel proud of soldier Sulayman Khatir for opening fire on the Israelis and killing them.

For the United States to be consistent with what it declared and to have credibility, it should annihilate the Arab people and destroy the Arab homeland on the pretext that it is a big den for terrorism, extending from the ocean to the Gulf. However, if it continues chasing Al-Qadhdhafi, Abu Nidal, Abu Musa, Abu Ahmad, and Abu Jihad, this means that it has no credibility, for it only seeks specific people, and not terrorism or the so-called terrorism. According to the U.S. definition, whoever kills the Israelis is terrorist and should be killed. Therefore, the United States has to kill all the Arab people.

By our bold stand in the face of the Israeli fleets and threats of the U.S. and Zionist danger, we, in fact, do not rely on the Libyan Air Force alone, the Libyan naval forces alone, or the bases of air defense alone, but on the Arab people from the Gulf to the ocean. We also rely on the African youth, who I have seen during my recent tour and who are ready to fight beside us. We also rely on the people in Latin America and in the world. We rely on the loyal friends in the socialist camp who constitute half of the earth.

Where did the Libyan defiance against the recent open blustering by U.S. imperialism and Zionism derive its strength? [chants and applause] It comes from our reliance on the revolution burning in the hearts of the sons of the Arab nation and on the ability of the Arab nation at the time of unity, rather to unite, and its acceptance of death.

No veto can negate this right. The United States can use the veto against the UN Security Council resolutions. It can stop UN resolutions by the veto. But, whatever power of veto it might muster, and whatever military terrorist power it may adopt or economic power it may take, it cannot cancel the decision to die. When an Arab girl called Sana' decided to die in the face of the evil called Israel, the whole world could not stop it or sway her from this decision. When a fedayeen boy, not more than 12 years old planted mines on his body and in the truck he drove and decided to die killing 300 U.S. soldiers, the United States could not abrogate or annul his decision. This was a decision that was valid in spite of the United States. It was thus forced to flee in disgrace and humiliation from Lebanon. If it had wanted to stay, it would have had to bear the consequences: 1 fedayeen for 300 U.S. soldiers. Another fedayeen had made the same decision. He decided to kill 300 French soldiers and be martyred. Neither France nor the United States nor the *New Jersey* nor Zionism could veto this decision.

We, by our bold confrontation and defiance of the United States and Zionism, did not rely on the military means only — on how many tanks and how many planes. These calculations cannot be relied on. The United States may calculate how many planes, how many bullets, and how many tanks Libya has and try to calculate how many fighting days it can last. These are false calculations.

The thing that cannot be defeated is the spirit of the nation. It is the masses. It is the readiness to offer sacrifice. Even if we did not have planes or ships and decided to die, we could swim in the sea with mines planted on our bodies. Riding in fibreglass boats or rubber boats, which are not difficult to obtain — we could obtain thousands of boats — with mines planted on our bodies we could turn into explosive charges in the Mediterranean. Even if we had no missiles or planes, we could decide today, and the United States could not annihilate the thousands of boats [words indistinct]. [applause and chants]

What happened is that Libya appeared to the whole world as a victim of unjustified flagrant aggression. The whole world faced the U.S. President and asked him by what right he threatens Libya with invasion, by what justification. He said that Libya supports the Palestinians, and the Palestinians carried out fedayeen operations in Rome and Vienna.

Now the whole worlds asks in their hearts: Is this the only incident that has taken place? If the matter concerns the question of Palestine, this is a serious matter with deep roots. Thousands and hundreds of thousands and millions would die for its sake. If every operation which has a connection [chants interrupt Al-Qadhdhafi, sentence left incomplete].

What happened is that all the world stood on the side of Libya. Why? They told Reagan: If after every operation and counter operation you declare a state of national emergency in the United States, then it means that you must be prepared to enter, every month, dozens of wars with your fleets at any spot in the world. Naturally this is a form of madness. U.S. citizens are now laughing at the President. They told him that this violence concerns the problem of Palestine and that he must expect more of it.

I have effectively stressed and I stress again: The world must expect more acts of violence so long as the Palestinian people are outside their land. Also, we welcome that the Israelis enter this series of action and counteraction, revenge and counterrevenge with us. We do want the Israelis to be dragged into this series with the Palestinians. [words indistinct — Al-Qadhdhafi seems to be addressing the camera crew] [slogans chanted]

What we want the Israelis to be dragged into is this series. We want the Israelis to enter into this [word indistinct] competition with the Palestinians, the competition of action and counteraction. If we succeed in dragging the Israelis into this series, it would mean the end of the Zionist entity. Yes, we want the Palestinians to take revenge when the Israelis commit an act against them. The Israelis would then say: We are going to take counterrevenge. We want this to happen. Then they would have to react, and we on our part undertake counteraction. It is such a series that will lead to the end of the Israelis.

They cannot enter into a dangerous competition of this kind with the Arab nation, because the Arab nation [words indistinct]. The Arab nation is striving to take revenge on imperialism and Zionism. Therefore, every hour there will be a fedayeen who will carry out a reaction, carry out revenge, and carry out an act of vengence. The Israelis, or the Americans, will react in this series through specific known means which can never be changed, and which are the force of the military destructive instrument. We, the Arabs, the means with which we enter this battle are not those traditional means.

We enter with the human, the fedayeen — the human being who will come out of anywhere — any place which they think as impregnable; these places have now been proven as not so. The fedayeen comes out of the land, but the aircraft can only come out of a base. The aircraft can only come out of a base, and the tank can only come out of a camp, and the [word indistinct] can only come out of a base and needs fuel and needs fuel supplied in the air, [words indistinct], and needs spare parts, and needs [word indistinct] hostile operations. Also an aircraft or ship could be detected by radar and could be destroyed in an attack. But, the Arab fedayeen cannot be detected by the radar, and the missiles that are used against military installations could not be used against him. He does not need an aircraft carrier to carry him in order to carry out his mission. We decided to (?parade), as the United States parades its fleets in the sea before us [words indistinct], or the Israelis parade their Air Force, the only military means on which they rely for vengeance against the Palestinians. I also parade our real force now — I parade our huge force which will really terrorize them when we will use it. In fact when they say terrorist, it is a meaningful word. It means the one who terrorizes the enemy and terrifies the enemy. In fact, now Reagan is trembling. He is terrified and shaking. The muscles between his chest and shoulder are shaking.

Now the U.S. White House is under very strict electronic security. The spokesman for the U.S. State Department admitted that all U.S. State Department buildings and installations are now under strict security. The Pentagon, this 5-cornered building, is under strict security. The U.S. borders, they announced it — its northern and southern borders, the eastern and southern borders — are now supplied with electronic security and guards for fear that Libya or Arab terrorists might infiltrate them from Canada. There are thousands of Libyan students in Canada and they are afraid that they might infiltrate the borders.

You know the story of The Fifth Knight. This indicates fear. If they terrorize us with their fleets, we terrorize them with the Palestinians. The Fifth Knight, this novel is about [words indistinct]. A group of Palestinians, their sons are there, they go into the United States [words indistinct]; they go inside the United States [cheers]. This is the story of The Fifth Knight. It reflects terror and fear, not from the Arab aircraft carriers, not from the Arab strategic bombers, not from Arab nuclear submarines, not from Arab intercontinental missiles, but terror from the Arab man. Imagine that in the United States a Palestinian group — Palestinian young men and women — and we commission them to carry an atomic bomb and to hide it in New York City. Then they say either the Israelis get out of Palestine or we detonate the atomic bomb that we stored in the middle of New York under the control of Palestinian youths. The story of The Fifth Knight is about this subject.

This is a symbolic atomic bomb, because the real atomic bomb cannot be carried by personnel. It would be carried by an aircraft or other means. However, it is an expression of the fact that the atomic bomb, as far as the writer is concerned, is the Palestinian fedayeen to whom I can give an order and say blow up America from inside, go into America. This is exactly [words indistinct]. This means that the atomic bomb is not a real atomic bomb, but the atomic bomb is the Palestinian fedayeen. This is true. We can plant our atomic bombs and we can plant our bases everywhere in the world, and they do not need aircraft or military bases. They are fedayeen. One booby traps himself, and another dies. [Sentence indistinct]. Nobody can stop them by adopting resolutions. The whole world, the United States, and the Israelis witnessed the fedayeen who blew up the U.S., French, and Israeli forces headquarters.

Now let us talk about the military confrontation. Yesterday orders were given to move a new U.S. aircraft carrier from the Indian Ocean, and it is now crossing the Suez Canal on its way to the Mediterranean region so that there will be three U.S. aircraft carriers there.

The arrival of a new U.S. aircraft carrier accompanied by a support group in the Mediterranean basin in fact constitutes a dangerous attitude in the U.S. policy and an escalation of the military action in a very sensitive region of the world.

The Mediterranean basin does not belong to the United States. This sea was once called the Roman Sea when the Roman state was in control of the other side and in the 8th century AD it was called the Sea of the Arabs [Bahr al-Arab]. The United States used to pay tolls to enter this sea, and when it had refused to pay the toll the ship *Philadephia* was destroyed. When it attacked us in Derna with seven warships it was defeated and expelled, and Derna was evacuated on 11 June 1805.

The United States was always defeated in the Mediterranean Sea then; it was always an alien in the Mediterranean Sea. It used to pay tolls to enter the Mediterranean. The U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean therefore constitutes a genuine danger in an extremely sensitive region of the world. This is because the United States, which is present in this sensitive region, wants to play with fire here.

As far as we are concerned, when the United States plays with fire we will not give any consideration whatsoever to communications in the Mediterranean, nor to trade in the Mediterranean, nor tourism in the Mediterranean, nor any navigation lines of any state whether maritime or air lines. We will completely destroy them.

If the United States commits an aggression against us using the Mediterranean, its bases or aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, then the Mediterranean will become a zone of operations — it becomes a zone of operations. The sea will then become a zone of an all-out war and acts of violence will be undertaken in the Mediterranean in accordance with war conventions based on international law. Acts of war would then be practiced relentlessly.

If somebody opens fire on us it means that he has resorted to war, and any clause of the war conventions say that if war begins then acts of violence become permissible between the two sides. Even more it would be said that he who uses more violence will be more humane because he is seeking a quick end to the war.

If the United States opens fire on us, it means that acts of violence are permissible, and therefore, we will then use violence. The first region to be destroyed will be the Mediterranean region because it contains bases, fleets, maritime and air lines, no matter who they belong to. A siege would then be imposed on the Mediterranean, and nothing will reach the Israelis, neither ships nor aircraft if they are within our reach.

Afterwards we [word indistinct] the consequences of this because it will be self-defense in accordance with Clause 51 of the UN Charter which authorizes self-defense and the use of all means of violence [words indistinct], in self-defense becomes legitimate. The United States must take this into account. It is now moving seven new naval units — an aircraft carrier escorted by six other units — to escalate military action in the Mediterranean.

This presence is considered as an aggressive policy which the United States does not want to abandon. The United States wants to drag the war into a third world war. The U.S. President is a second Hitler. Why is all the world now condemning Nazism and considering Hitler to be a war criminal, and all Hitler's men are now wanted for trial as war criminals? Likewise, mankind is now trying Reagan as a war criminal. There is no difference at all between Nazism and imperialism.

Imperialism wants to divide the world on religious and racist lines. We, from a philosophical point of view, reject what is called the State of Israel because it is founded on a racist and confessional basis. We do not accept, and all the Arab peoples do not accept that the world be divided on religious lines, otherwise all Muslims would have to go to Saudi Arabia which they would then turn into a religious state, and they would make Mecca their capital, just as the Israelis are now turning Jerusalem into their capital — a religious capital. [Words indistinct] Mecca would then be a religious capital for people of the Muslim faith. All Muslims, from the United States, from Indonesia, and from the USSR would then have to go to Saudi Arabia and found a religious state with Mecca as capital.

Therefore, it is impossible, illogical, ridiculous, and [word indistinct] that Jews from all parts of the world should converge on Palestine and take Jerusalem as their capital. This is ridiculous and should be rejected; it is reactionary and absolutely unacceptable logic. We, the Arabs, now [words indistinct]. The Jews should go back to the countries from where they came; we are against any country that persecutes the Jews. We are against the Jews who came to Palestine from abroad and not the Jews in any part of the world. But the fact that the Jews are coming from all parts of the world to Palestine shows that states persecute their citizens for religious reasons. The country that persecutes a Jew because he is Jew is responsible. We the Arabs are not responsible. The Arabs are not responsible for Hitler's crimes. If Hitler annihilated the Jews or practiced violence against them [word indistinct] in Germany, they must create a state for them in Germany. West Germany now sympathizes with the Israelis. If so, let Germany and United States create for them a state in Germany. It was Germany that persecuted the Jews; it is the one that [words indistinct]. It is not the Arab countries' or the Palestinian people's fault.

If the United States and the world sympathize with the Jews because of the genocide against them, why do they not sympathize with the Palestinians who are being killed en masse. Therefore, it is not a question of sympathizing with [words indistinct]; this is a racist issue. This is a new racism; This is malice against the Arab nation. This is hated for Islam and for [word indistinct]. On the other hand this is against people seeking liberation. This is war between freedom and no freedom. We are people who want liberation while imperialism wants to colonize us. [Word indistinct] the persecuted and dispersed Palestinian people.

The United States declares that the Palestinian people are now divided; it pledges to the Jews to divide the Palestinians. The Palestinian people (?were not) divided; they have divided it now [words indistinct]. The American people [words indistinct] now understand the story. There is no longer [word indistinct], no understanding. The truth is clear; it is as clear as the sun. We say let it be. Let them use their fleet; we resort to violence.

But people reject this, but what it does against us also might be done against Nicaragua. Panama, Grenada, North Korea, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Iran. America is taking a stand which is not against us only. It is against all people aspiring for liberation. In other words, the United States wants people to submit and itself to dominate. As a matter of fact, this is the nature of imperialism.

On the other hand, concerning the position of the Soviet Union on our side, the Soviet Union does not accept, like us, the partition of the world on a religious basis. This state called Israel is a state based on religious foundations, and on racist foundations. We cannot accept that the world be partitioned once again on a confessional, racist basis. This is rejected. This is a matter that must be removed because it is dangerous and upsets all the world regulations. Because, from this point of view, the Magi would look for one another to form a state, the Zoroastrians would look for one another to form a state, Muslims would form a state, [words indistinct], every sect would form a state. Likewise, the Catholics would form a state, orthodox would form a state in the world, the Protestants would have a state. Well, now that the Jews have formed a state on this basis, well then, all religions would have to look for a place for themselves, partitioned from the world on a religious basis.

Our state would then extend to Indonesia, to the United States where there is the black nation of Islam, and our capital would be Mecca. We would then form a single state, and the rest of the world would then be partitioned on this basis.

Thus, the truth is that the Soviet Union has been supporting the Palestinian people, and standing on our side because our cause is a just one. Furthermore, the state is founded on a capitalist basis, that is the Israelis are now — what is called Israel — relying on Jewish capital in the world — the Zionist banks in the world. Obviously this is the opposite of socialism to the toiling classes. This is a base for capitalism and an advanced base for imperialism.

The proof that the United States is using the Israelis as an advanced base is the clear alliance with it. This alliance is unfair. The United States forbids any contact with the chairman of the PLO. Imagine! He has a just cause though. It does not matter whether he is Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], or somebody else, anyone, yesterday, today, or tomorrow. The United States officially forbids any contact with anyone chairing the PLO or any member of the PLO, considering them pests and criminal.

Abu 'Ammar has a just cause! Now everyone recognizes the PLO, recognizes the cause of the Palestinian people. What I mean is that there is no use in talking with the United States unless it moderates its stand and recovers its senses. True, there is no use in talking with it, because it is a tyrannical and striking force. Just as there used to be no possibility of talking with Hitler or of making him abandon his decision to invade the whole world, or dissuading Alexander of Macedonia from invading the world.

Likewise, there is no use in discussing anything with the U.S. President now just as there was no use in discussing anything with Hitler — because he is not attacking the USSR, or Europe, or the British Isles.

What is happening now in the world is exactly like what happened with Hitler. Everything is by force. He was a war criminal. Reagan should be confronted with force and should be considered a war criminal. He should be confronted by all people. In fact, we are serious in creating a wide front of the people who are liberated and who are exposed to invasion and persecution from the United States. We, the Libyan people specifically, cannot put up with U.S. terrorism; we cannot live every day and every month with the aircraft carriers coming nearer — oh no, they are going away — the United States [words indistinct] in the Gulf of Sidra -- no, they stopped. This means that we would live under continuous terrorism. We will blow ourselves up. We tell the United States before the world [words indistinct] at any moment. We would rather end than live under this official terrorism — official terrorism imposed on us.

The Palestinian people was exposed to it in Palestine, and they kicked them out of Palestine by force. The Palestinians went to Syria. They hit them in Syria. They went to Lebanon. They hit them in Lebanon. They went to Tunisia. They hit them in Tunisia. [Words indistinct] and said to them we will chase you from one country to another, but you are forbidden from attacking us in [words indistinct]. The Palestinian has the right to attack Zionism even in the United States itself. [Sentence indistinct]. The U.S. military masses and the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah will only increase our (?firmness) and defiance [words indistinct]. We are ready for confrontation, (?the military) confrontation. [Passage indistinct]. We would like to conclude with the following points:

First: As far as the world was concerned, the stance of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc had great effect in deterring the U.S. madness. Therefore the friendship between the Arabs and the Soviet Union was tested. We are not satellites of the Soviet Union. At least we are not Marxists. [Passage indistinct]. We have the third international theory. We have the *Green Book*. They have Marxism. They have the *Red Book*.

But it was proved that nations which differ in their social ideologies could establish friendship between themselves that is based on mutual respect; on the basis of actual support for the right of each of them to live peacefully; on the fact that there are joint aims which unite them; and the fact that there are immortal human values, including peace and progress, freedom and equality, and lifting injustice and combatting hegemony, expansion, and colonialism. These aims now are proved to be immortal, and that they actually unite us with the socialist bloc. We and the socialist bloc are now fighting for peace; fighting for progress, prosperity, and freedom; fighting for equality; fighting against hegemony, expansion, and imperialist intelligence; fighting against the foreign bases on others' land, against the threats with nuclear fleets, and against solving world problems by force. These aims were tested during this stage as far as Libya is concerned, Libya, which now represents the Arab nation. These values and principles and joint aims have succeeded in the test. They were tested in the past when Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir was exposed to the tripartite aggression, when he was exposed to the Zionist invasion in '67 and also when Egypt went on the offensive in 1973. The socialist community, at the fore of which is the Soviet Union, always stands at the side of the Arabs because the Arabs are defending the right to live on their territory and are not invaders. We want peace, so the Soviet Union supports us; we, the Soviet Union, and the socialist community share these objectives.

It has been proved that it is possible to establish true friendship between nations of different social systems. We and the Soviet Union differ socially yet friendship exists between us. It has been proved that this friendship is a true friendship. It means that the Arab Libyan people and the Arab nation have to appreciate the stance of the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S.-Zionist madness.

A world superpower truly says that the Palestinian people are oppressed. The Arab nation is an oppressed nation. Libya is subjected to official terrorism. This is tyrany. This is imperialism. On the other hand the Arab nation stands by us. The Arab nation, however, will be put to the test on 22 January when the Arab foreign ministers meet supplied with instructions from their heads of states. I contacted these leaders by telephone one by one and they promised to stand by Libya. This will be put to the test on 22 January when the foreign ministers meet in Tunis for an emergency meeting of the Arab League to answer the economic war declaration by the United States.

If the United States has postponed the military war, it has declared an economic one.

Libya is engaged now in a battle with the United States, namely an economic war. We will see the Arab nation on 22 January and what its reply will be to the U.S. nation. The U.S. nation has waged war against the Libyan people only because they are part of the Arab nation and because they represent the Arab nation. For the sake of Palestine, for the sake of Arab nationalism, for the sake of the Arab unity, the United States has imposed this war on them. Thus, what is termed as sanctions against Libya are in fact sanctions against the Arab nation. It is a challenge to the Arab nation to brow beat it, bow its head, and to deter it from demanding its right to live and its place under the sun. This is the U.S. logic. Hence, it is a challenge to the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf, including its rulers, parties, popular institutions, peasants, workers, students, soldiers, kings, princes, and presidents — all of them. It is a challenge to them, and the test will be on the 22 January.

Western Europe will meet on 21 January at the request of the United States to enter the economic war against Libya. We will see what Western Europe will do on 21 January and what their stand will be toward this battle imposed on us by the United States. We have stressed that there are common interests between West Europe and the Arab nation and that there is a very prosperous future for these interests and great hope of developing them. The Mediterranean is a bridge between the Arab nation, Africa, and Europe and therefore it should be transformed into a region of peace, communications, trade, tourism, common interest, civilization, and culture. The U.S. fleets, which are desecrating it [word indistinct] and shaking its peacefulness, should be removed.

West Europe [words indistinct] as there are, in fact, no common interests between Libya and the United States, but there are, however, some great, unlimited, and undeveloped common interests between Libya and West Europe and between the Arab nation and West Europe. On 21 January all of Europe is to meet to discuss Reagan's call for a war against Libya. The Arab nation is to meet on 22 January to formulate its answer (?to the world) and (?I hope) that the leaders of the Arab nation are listening to what I am saying. [Words indistinct]

Another point: The strong basic people's congresses are being held on Libyan soil. They are composed of Arab citizens as well as Libyan citizens. The congresses have been held in all parts of the Jamahiriyah. First I would like to point out that these congresses should be established on a permanent basis so that the people's congresses may spread together with the phenomenon of the people's authority. For the first time the Arabs have found a political framework — the people's congresses — that he himself can establish and through which he can exist and express what ever he wants. [chanting] In fact, I have followed the pan-Arab resolutions of the people's congresses. I have listened to what the brother Arabs have said in this respect. I felt that the Arab nation was born anew. I recalled 1952, 1958, the years after 1954 when the Algerian revolution was declared, the tripartite aggression on Egypt, the unity between Egypt and Syria in 1958, and when the Palestine revolution started. I feel that the Arab nation has these days regained that spirit, the spirit of confrontation, the spirit of defiance, and the spirit of revolution. Even Pakistan, today thousands of youth in Rawalpindi in Pakistan came out to demonstrate in support of you against the United States. This happened today. [applause] In the Ivory Coast, thousands of students demonstrated in your support and scores of them were arrested. This happened in the Ivory Coast. [words indistinct] the Zionist enemy. [applause and chants]

Today I received a message from the Reds Movement, the new alternative in Europe, declaring their stand by us against U.S. imperialism. [applause] They said they are ready to fight desperately for the toppling of U.S. bases in Europe and the destruction of NATO, which place Europe in the mouth of the atomic gun if there were a third world war, so that Western Europe would be sacrificed for the United States. The new Reds Movement, the alternative movement, could destroy this [words indistinct] in Western Europe. [Heavy applause drowns Al-Qadhdhafi's voice]

Then the pan-Arab congress in Libya must become a state. The best decision made by these congresses is that the Arabs who are in Libya would be trained for suicide missions and fedayeen and economic work. [applause] Trainers will be allocated to begin training all members of the Arab people's congresses in the Arab territory for suicide operations. We will provide them with the required weapons to carry such missions when the need arises. [applause]

I shall (?accept) as much as we can, all those who volunteer to join the Green Revolutionary Guards from the sons of the Arab nation [applause] headed by battalions of Palestinians [word indistinct] the birth of the [word indistinct] and the Revolutionary Green Guards, because Libya is the base from which the march for the liberation of Palestine could begin.

We will accept volunteers from all over the Arab homeland and the Islamic world, in the Air Force, the Naval Force, and the Air Defense Force. [applause]

We accept their volunteering to join the Libyan Arab Force, the Libyan Naval Forces, the Libyan Air Defense Forces. [applause] We invite all the youth of the Arab nation, men or women, to join the Libyan Arab Forces, the Libyan Naval Forces, and the Libyan Air Defense Forces. [applause]

Also the sons of the members of the basic people's congresses, the Arab and pan-Arab, which have been set up on Libyan territory have the right from now on to join the Arab Libyan Armed Forces or the military colleges of various corps which I mentioned. [applause]

I also extend an invitation to the Arabs present on Libyan territory and also all the Arabs who see that Libya is approaching a dangerous confrontation with imperialism and Zionism, that it is the base of challenge and the struggle, the springboard for liberation, and is the one who expressing the Arab pride and dignity. [applause]

We would like to say to all those Arabs who are present on Libyan territory or outside it that they must take the initiative to acquire Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah nationality [applause drowns al-Qadhdhafi's words] and Libya becomes the country of the masses. [applause] Libya is the country of the masses. Libya is the country of all Arabs. Thus I invite them to acquire Arab Jamahiriyah nationality on a permanent basis so that all differences between one Arab and another will vanish on Libyan soil.

The danger which faces Libya is in fact the same danger that faces Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, Yemen, Palestine, or any other state. Palestine was the first victim. Imperialism and Zionism plans for the rest of the Arab countries to be the next victims so that they will replace us. This is a theory and a foregone conclusion. There is no room for argument. They will impose it by force as time passes. This danger has awakened us to the need for Arab unity. The Arabs must reject the utterances of good-neighborliness, brotherhood, solidarity, and tolerance and replace them by Arab unity, immediate unity, merger unity, economic unity, military and political unity. [applause] A unity for liberation, for the sake of liberation, for the sake of return, and for the sake of building power — both economic and military; unity that benefits from the abundant spiritual power of this nation and uses the enormous material capabilities of this nation in this dangerous confrontation between the U.S. nation and the Arab nation, that is between imperialism and Zionism and the Arab nation.

Therefore, I am in constant contact and have a date with my brothers in Syria and Algeria, and the first item on our agenda is Arab unity. [applause] Also the invitation for Arab unity is not addressed to Syria and Algeria alone but we address it today to the free people of Sudan, the maker of [name indistinct] popular revolution. [applause and chanting]

Perhaps something harmful is quite useful. Whenever imperialism challenges us and thinks that it is making us retreat and whenever Zionism denies us our right to return to our homeland, the revolution explodes in the Arab homeland. [Words indistinct] between Libya and the United States, the Arab map will change. The Arab armies will decide to participate in this war or topple the regimes which do not participate in it. The masses of the Arab nation, the youth of the Arab nation — men and women — unless they are allowed to participate in this war, will stage the popular revolution. [applause]

What is regrettable at these glorious hours while we challenge the biggest power on earth, and witness the (?Arab) popular mobilization with us, and see the Arab nation standing as one with us, are two negative points we ought to mention with pain and regret: One is the attitude of Iraq and the other is what is now taking place in Aden. We regret the events in Aden and consider them a loss and a tragedy in actual fact. This is because the fighting did not take place between the forces of the Arab nation and its real enemies but between comrades. The fact remains that those who were killed were our friends and comrades and dear to us. This is in addition to the destruction which was inflicted on Aden and on the forces of Aden. We now declare, however, that we are prepared to do everything to stop the fighting in Aden, to restore peace there, and to protect the revolution in Aden. [applause] Yesterday I contacted by telephone — was it yesterday or the day before? — President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Sanaa and asked his permission for me to land in Sanaa [applause] accompanied by a force and then to march from the north to the south to go to Aden to stop the fighting and to protect the revolution.

But Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, despite his appreciation of this attitude, replied by saying that there are some sensitive matters in relations between Aden and Sanaa, and in circumstances such as these before the motive becomes known, it may be interpreted as a march on Aden or interference from the north in the affairs of the south. But if the brothers in Aden can be contacted and agree to such an action then he will inform me. Today he [words indistinct]. Naturally, the communications between us and them have been totally cut off. We have addressed a message to them via the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland Radio and asked them to stop fighting and told them that we are prepared to participate in stopping the fighting and in protecting the revolution in South Yemen. Today the Aden radio began to transmit again and we are trying — some of the brothers are trying — to contact them to find out what the situation is. Really this is a negative and regrettable factor in the present circumstances when we need every bullet and every Arab to confront the enemy.

The second point is Iraq's attitude. Regrettably at a time when the United States was marching with its fleet toward Libya and Israeli aircraft were being moved onboard U.S. aircraft carriers, and on 5 and 6 January war was about to break out between imperialist Zionism and Libya — this small revolutionary country — Iraq opened six radio stations hostile to the Libyan people. We want the Arab nation, the Iraqi people, and the Iraqi Army to hear this. Why has the Iraqi Government opened six [word indistinct] stations hostile to the Libyan people at a time when there is a confrontation between Libya and the United States and the Israelis?

When the Israelis hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor, relations between Libya and Iraq had already been severed. I contacted Saddam Husayn by telephone, however, and told him that we should retaliate against that strike; we should destroy the reactor at Demona, because, if we do not retaliate against this strike, the Israelis will go on and he would see what they would do to him. I told him that Libya was prepared to do everything he wanted it to do. He was not prepared. You saw what the Israelis did after that in Beirut. You saw what they did in Tunis. You saw what they did in Egypt. They are still doing it. Unless they get frightened they will go on. The imperialists and the Zionists — either you frighten them or they inflict distruction on you. There is no other alternative but to frighten them. One should be prepared to die not once but one hundred times in operations against them. [words indistinct because of loud applause]

We want the Libyan people, all the Arab people, the Iraqi people, and the Iraqi Army [word indistinct] their government at a time when Libya [words indistinct] and the Israelis, [word indistinct] six hostile radio stations. Who is administering these stations? They are all being administered by the agents of U.S. intelligence. That is to say the people have been trained by U.S. intelligence and have been given an officer on temporary duty from U.S. intelligence to train them and get them to [word indistinct]. Iraq opens these stations — naturally U.S. stations

— for them on Iraqi land and under the protection of the Iraqi Government. This means that they are agents of U.S. intelligence — imagine, trained by U.S. intelligence — and are the ones who are broadcasting from Iraq against the Libyan people. Iraq protests: Why has Libya sided with Iran? Libya has sided with Iran? This is a revolution and we stand with it, it is because Iran is against America and against Zionism and we stand with it. You [Iraq] are with America. Now these are American stations and agents of American intelligence are broadcasting from them. Why do you blame us for siding with the Iranian revolution if you are with America, the radio stations are American, and the agents of American intelligence are broadcasting against the Libyan people at this critical stage? Instead of siding with us, Iraq has opened six radio stations against us. Iraq supports the American 6th fleet. It asks us: Why do you side with the Iranian revolution? Because in Iran there is a revolution. We do not oppose a revolution and we do not betray it. We advocate revolution in Iran. The revolution was staged in Iran [words indistinct] when I used to incite them to revolution, they used to record my speeches. In Iraq there is no revolution. Then a confrontation takes place between Iraq and Iran. Today Iraq is bringing back the spirit of 14 July revolution of 1958, when there was no link between us and Iraq

Therefore, the economic battle has begun and yesterday I spoke to the Libyans about this. From today we should start applying the methods of the new economic counterbattle which has been imposed on us. As far as the Arab nation is concerned, we are waiting to see what it will do on 22 January; we are waiting to see what Western Europe will do on 21 January. We are very greateful to the USSR and the socialist countries. Their stance has become clear. Friendship between us and them has been tested and has passed the test. We are expecting Hitler No 2 not to retreat unless he is defeated and arrested and tried as a war criminal. Nazism which thought it would go on for ever, ended. It bulldozed the small nations in a matter of hours and reached the farthest part of the globe, but in a short time Nazism disappeared. The earth swallowed up millions of Hitler's soldiers. Hitler himself committed suicide and became a war criminal. Now Reagan believes that he can play on the international theater as he used to act on the stage in Hollywood. He believes that he can transform the globe into an U.S. empire. We say to him: To hell with you! [applause] We say to him: You will never be mightier than Hitler was [words indistinct]. Small people have triumphed. The first victim was Poland which he thought would rebel; he just [words indistinct]. He announced that Poland was no 15 in the world from the point of view of military and economic strength. Where is Hitler and where is Nazism? Mussolini used to believe that he owned the Middle East and North Africa — he made an empire from Abyssinia to Tunisia. Abyssinia is an independent state and Libya is an independent state and there is Tunisia and Somalia; but where is Mussolini? Where is fascism? But this was not possible by understanding; nor could Mussolini do it by understanding; it was only possible by an alliance between people against these invading empires and by destroying them. It is inevitable for people now to form an alliance against Reagan — the second Hitler — against this new Nazism; against this new fascism in order to destroy it. The struggle continues and forward!

### Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Terror, Sanctions

*DW161029 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the "Tagesthemen" program by moderator Hanns Joachim Friedrichs via TV cable link with Tripoli — questions in English translated into Arabic, answers in Arabic, all with superimposed German translation — live]

[Text] [Friedrichs] Good evening, sir. Incidentally, how do I address you?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Untranslated answer]

[Friedrichs] Alright, let us forget the protocol question. Let me ask you the first question. You have said that you had nothing to do with the airport massacres in Vienna and Rome. Are you sorry about what happened?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] If we have to be sorry, we must be sorry about the incidents in Dayr Yassin and about the other bloodbaths that have taken place elsewhere, namely, the bloodbath in Grenada and in South Africa by the U.S. Armed Forces, and also about the bloodbath in Shatila that was caused by Sharon and the Israeli ministers.

[Friedrichs] I would like to know, though, whether you regret the incidents in Rome and Vienna.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] 99 children, women, and men whom the Israeli planes bombarded in Sinai. We should be sorry about the incidents in southern Lebanon, and we should also be sorry about the incidents in Rome and Vienna.

[Friedrichs] But I would like to know what your stance is on the occurrences at the Rome and Vienna airports. Can you describe your attitude?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] I regret the period of mourning which this crazy world is undergoing as a result of official terrorism practiced by the U.S. Government against the Palestinian people and against the people of Granada, or the people in South Africa. I am sorry about the causes of terrorism, meaning the causes of the developments, the causes of violence — the imperialist and Zionist attacks now occuring in the world. The world reacts to them.

[Friedrichs] Obviously you have no regrets about what happened in Vienna and Rome. Would you refuse to support — by supplying weapons, funds, training courses, or shelter — anyone who has planned acts of violence against innocent people if you were aware of those plans?
[Al-Qadhdhafi's translator] I could not hear a word. Could you just point out the question, please?

[Friedrichs] It is my second question. Question no 2.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Consults written text] We do not extend any support, unless it involves individuals, no matter whether they have committed operations such as those in Rome and Vienna. [as heard] But we do extend support to the Palestinian resistance, which enjoys international recognition and which defends a just cause. We must blame the United States if an Israeli plane that had been built in the United States causes a bloodbath or bombs civilian places. In that case we must ask the United States: How can you give weapons to Israel, and how can you cause such

bloodbaths? In general, we support the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance, and the world recognizes that organization. We are not responsible for individual operations by persons. We have nothing to do with the way they obtain their weapons nor with the execution of their operations.

[Friedrichs] There are reports in this country and in other countries that Libya maintains at least 20 training camps for Palestinian commandos. Is that right or wrong?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In any case, the training camps are not in Libya at this time. But should the liberation of Palestine make it necessary to set up such training camps in Libya, then it is our national duty to do that. It is a different matter if an attempt is made to attack Libya. If Libya is attacked, then it will not be launched against these training camps but against Libya and the economic and military power of the Libyan people would be given for its defense.

[Friedrichs] But did you not say that there are no training camps for Palestinian commandos in Libya?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, there are no training camps. If we are asked to prove it, we will.

[Friedrichs] Another question. Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], who publicly claims responsibility for the massacres in Vienna and Rome, says that he admires you greatly. Are you a great admirer of Abu Nidal?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We will desist from admiring each other now, or from similar things in this respect. We are not in a theater play.

[Friedrichs] Do you know Abu Nidal well?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] I know all the leaders of the Palestinian resistance.

[Friedrichs] When did you last see him?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] That was announced at the time.

[Friedrichs] Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, assuming the Europeans join the U.S. economic sanctions, what would be your reaction?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] If they did that they would punish themselves, because they have great interests in Libya. It is mutual punishment, including punishment of Europe, because the mad U.S. policy victimizes the interests of other countries. It has targeted nuclear missiles, intermediate-range missiles on Europe [as heard] so that the first great strike against Russia will first be against Europe, so that the United States remains safe. Europe will be the victim. U.S. interests have made it necessary to have missiles against Western Europe. Besides, the United States will join the sanctions [as heard] so that the imperialist policy can be continued, especially during the term of the incumbent President Reagan.

[Friedrichs] There are a number of Germans who currently work in Libya. I believe they number several thousand. Would they have the liberty to return home?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course, if they wish to do that. We will not hinder them. But the German interests will be harmed. The German people appreciate the relations between Libya and Germany. Germany will not share the U.S. position because it is a mad policy.

[Friedrichs] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, you talked about war. If an armed conflict occured, where would you be looking for friends?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] As you can see, all the world has taken the side of Libya. The whole world opposes the irresponsible position of the United States; it has opposed Reagan because Reagan is a hazard to world peace. He is playing in scenes that harm the United States. He plays games in the Mediterranean where the Arabs and Africans are living. That sea links the Arabs with the Africans in peaceful commerce. It is a sea of trade with economic communications and relations, and transport routes. Yet, Reagan would like to play with it. Moreover, all the countries in the world have taken our side. There is no reason why Reagan should militarily and economically attack Libya. Besides, it has been found that Libya is now a victim of the imperialist U.S. policy, so that countries and states exercise solidarity with Libya. We cooperate with half the world, that is the socialist camp. We are also a member of African organizations and are affiliated with Arab countries and states. Besides, we are fighting jointly with the peoples of Latin America against imperialism and fascism. All the [word indistinct] and the peace movements are with us in Europe and elsewhere, and they consider us their friends. We will try in the future to serve world peace. Just as the Nazi fascism in the Hitlerite era vanished, the current fascism will also disappear in the future.

[Friedrichs] Col al-Qadhdhafi, reportedly you have said that in the event of war there would be terror in American streets. What does that mean?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It goes without saying that if the United States attacks us and bombards our children and our people in their homes, we will defend ourselves and do the same, attacking them in their country. We are a small country and we cannot reach the United States, so we will send people who will sacrifice themselves carrying out operations that will be exactly the same as those applied to attack the Americans, French, and Israelis in Lebanon. One fedayeen killed hundreds of Americans, and a Lebanese or a female fedayeen killed several Israelis. So in that case we will be forced to defend ourselves and do the same. It is our international right to defend ourselves and to carry out operations in the world as fedayeen. We will destroy the United States from within. There are people in the world like the Indians in America who will unite with us and carry out operations in the United States.

[Friedrichs] Thank you very much, Col al-Qadhdhafi, for this highly informative interview.

## Al-Qadhdhafi, YAR President Discuss Events in PDRY

*LD151432 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A telephone contact took place between the leader of the revolution and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of Yemen Arab Republic regarding the bloody and unfortunate incidents witnessed in South Yemen.

JANA was informed that the leader of the revolution asked President Salih whether Arab Libyan peace-keeping force would get to North Yemen to head later on for Aden to stop the hostilities among brothers in South Yemen. JANA [words indistinct] that this Arab Libyan proposal is now under consideration and consultation.

## End to Fighting in PDRY Urged; Intervention Offered

*LD151300 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1245 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees; unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Appeal, appeal, appeal to our brothers in the PDRY: Stop the bloodshed immediately and put an end to the fighting among brothers.

We in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, out of our care for the revolution in Yemen and for the sake of sparing the blood of the brothers, wish to intervene to stop the regrettable bloody events which are continuing.

In view of this, we are addressing you through the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, because of our inability to communicate with you by other means. Should you be listening to us, you should immediately send cars carrying green flags to the YAR, where we are ready to help stop the shedding of Arab blood in the PDRY.

## Al-Turayki on U.S. 'Campaign,' Arab Support

*LD151530 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1246 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Telephone interview with Foreign Liaison Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by unidentified reporter; on "Voice of The Revolutionary Committees" — live or recorded]

[Text][Reporter] Hello; what in your opinion are the true motives behind the present imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Jamahiriyah, and how do you assess the Arab and the international stance towards this onslaught?

[Al-Turayki] I believe that the American and the Zionist onslaught against the Great 1 September Revolution and against the achievements of the Jamahiriyah people is not new; it started years ago as a result of the principled and firm stance of the Jamahiriyah towards the Zionist entity and the American imperialist policy which backs the Zionist entity in the Arab region. Moreover, it is also due to the principled and firm stances of backing the liberation movements and resisting imperialist monopolies in the Arab homeland and in Africa and Latin America and also the presence of imperialism in the Arab homeland.

These measures began many years ago with a large-scale propaganda campaign, in addition to provocations which reached the degree of military provocations and the adoption of economic measures against the people of the Jamahiriyah and their achievements to hamper the development movement in our country. During the past years we have also clearly felt the total boycott, (?and the urging of others) for this boycott. This is represented recently by the illegitimate measures adopted by the American Administration to freeze the funds of the Libyan Arab people and by the measures against even the institutions that enjoy diplomatic immunity in accordance with international conventions and are in the United States. Indeed, they also included certain financial institutions in which the Jamahiriyah has shares for the developmnt of the African Continent as has occurred to certain joint banks in Nouakchott, Niamey, and other areas.

This state of affairs is contrary to all the international laws and all the international commitments of the United States, whether through the international bank or as a result of contracts between one state and another. I believe that it must be clear to the Arab brethern that Libya is not the only target. Libya is a sacrificial lamb in this action as a result of its stances. What happened to Iran and Libya will happen to any other Arab state that tries to pursue an anti-Zionist and anti-American policy in the Arab region. The huge Arab investments in the United States are considered dangerous and they will be used for the Zionist entity in the future since in this illegitimate and unlawful way the American Administration is capable of using these funds, freezing them, and using them for the Zionist entity to combat Arab stances.

As to the Arab and the Islamic stance, the Arab stance emerged clearly in the Tunis resolution which has condemned the American policy and has asserted its support for the people of the Jamahiriyah. The same applies to the Islamic resolution, which is also clear, has condemned American policy, considers the American decisions as unlawful, and considers the American-Zionist aggression on Libya as directed against the Islamic states as well as the Arabs. The Arab foreign ministers met in Fes twice to examine the possibility of taking practical measures. In this connection they agreed to get in touch with Europe so that it would not follow the line of the American Administration or the American pressures, and also to hold a meeting to adopt practical measures. Moreover, the support was clear in the telephone contacts which the brother leader of the revolution had made with Arab kings and presidents. During these conversations, these leaders asserted the solidarity of the Arab nation.

We believe that this comprehensive Arab, Islamic, and international solidarity will affirm the failure of the American policy. The Americans themselves have admitted that they found that the Jamahiriyah has achieved a big political victory and that they found themselves isolated. Even their allies did not respond to this barbaric and savage method in exercising economic pressures against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

## Further on Basic People's Congresses' Meetings

### Withdrawal of U.S. Assets Urged

*LD151505 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1733 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Statement read by unidentified speaker at the Al-Tajammu' al-Arabi Basic People's Congress in Zlitan — live]

[Excerpt] If we call for the immediate withdrawal of Arab assets from the United States we would be unrealistic; we will make ourselves custodians of them. We should ask them to withdraw these assets gradually so that the United States will feel the Arab nation has something to say and what it says has weight within the international arena. Naturally, we know that the U.S. dollar, as soon as the crisis between the Jamahiriyah and the United States began, fell a great deal; it fell a great deal just because they said the Arab nation would withdraw its assets from the United States. Therefore, the decision must be that the Arab nation will withdraw its assets gradually. As for my second draft resolution, training should be carried out on weapons, and combat squads should be formed if need be [word indistinct].

### Oil, Technology Boycott Urged

*LD151456 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1722 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Statement read by unidentified speaker at the Shari' al-Zawiyah Basic People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Text] With regard to this clause [not further identified], I beleive we should retaliate against the freezing of Libyan assets in the U.S. by freezing the assets of the U.S. companies in Libya. I also believe that Libya should take control of the shares of the U.S. oil companies here until the freezing of Libyan assets in the U.S. is lifted. As for the economic boycott, I beleive the Arab countries standing on Libya's side must be asked to boycott U.S. goods and to halt oil exports to that country. This particularly should be applied to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Kuwait who supply the United States with huge quantities of Arab oil. This has a prominent effect upon the U.S. economy as it depends upon Middle East, oil, especially because the North Sea and U.S. oilfields could not compensate for the loss of oil from Arab countries.

You all witnessed how effective the 1973 Arab boycott was when oil deliveries were halted to the EEC and the United States. You saw that boycott's consequential economic effects.

I also would like to stress that we should (?depend) on oil to provide our own needs. As for dependency upon U.S. technology, I beleive Libya should not depend upon that technology with regard to importing or purchasing equipment, particularly equipment used in the oil fields. We see that all equipment in oil fields is U.S.-made. Therefore, I believe we should diversify so as not to be at the mercy of any specific side, such as the United States for example. Thank you.

### Role of Arab States Viewed

*LD151532 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1818 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Statement by unidentified speaker at the Shari' al-Zawiyah Basic People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With regard to the point [not further identified] currently under discussion, my view is based upon several factors. The first is the U.S.-Israeli challenge, as we do not recognize anything called Israel. The U.S.-Zionist challenge, which was manifested in the latest wave of hostility against the Arab people now represented in the popular revolution in the Jamahiriyah, and their latest action — the economic blockade — is due to the fact that the U.S. regime was originally made up as the Zionist regime, was later. That is a group of merchants who made a whole nation homeless — the red Indian nation — and which inevitably has one motto in life, specifically, to reaffirm the role of gangs and terrorism in the world which is now represented by Zionism. U.S. hostility against the people of the Jamahiriyah is not a hostility directed at the people of the Jamahiriyah or the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution alone; rather, it is primarily hostility at the Arab people and to the Arab presence as a whole. Because the people of the Jamahiriyah, with their leader, were able to revive pan-Arabism and Arab unity, and following the Egyptian regime's defeat and the treason of the entombed Al-Sadat, U.S. hostility was directed at the Libyan people. [chanting]

Zionism now occupies the land of Arab Palestine or the Zionism now ruling in the American black house and views the Libyan Arab people and the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution as advocates of Arab unity, and the Arab nation's hope. Following the Arab betrayals which engulfed the area — by Egypt or by some other Arab regimes — Zionism and America saw that the impregnable fortification is the people of the Jamahiriyah and their leader. Therefore, the entire onslaught was directed by Zionist and U.S. media against the people of the Jamahiriyah. This point was proposed to be included in the agenda of the basic people's congresses. What is our attitude, as the people of the Jamahiriyah, vis-a-vis the proposal? As a member of the basic people's congress, I would like to propose several resolutions on the domestic level and, as one of my colleagues proposed, we must build a strong economy, not by slogans alone, but by work and seriousness in all fields; we should move on to produciton.

I also would like to propose a resolution at the pan-Arab level: We should ask the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Laison to work seriously with all Arab regimes in all Arab states to take a stronger stance to confront the Zionist-U.S. arrogance by adopting an economic stance at the level of the Arab homeland against Zionism and the United States so that we will be able to resist this ferocious onslaught. There were many decisions implemented by that fool Reagan; he issued a decision banning dealings by any company trading with the Soviet Union; there were many economic decisions from which he retreated in view of the attitudes taken by some companies and some European states against him. Reagan then retreated. The Arab nation or the Arab people have sufficient assets to constitute a very high percentage of the American states. We ask the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to incite all Arab regimes and to tell them that the aim behind the U.S. decisions is not only to fight the Jamahiriyah economically but to overturn the entire Arab nation; therefore, all Arab states must play their roles and discharge their duties.

I also have a resolution at the international level: I ask the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to coordinate efforts with fraternal and friendly states to stand with the Arabs and the people of the Jamahiriyah so that we can triumph over this Zionist arrogance and liberate Palestine. The fatih forever and forward.

## TUNISIA

### Message Sent to UN on Israeli Membership

*LD152037 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunisia believes that Israel's rejection of Resolution 577, which was adopted by the UN Security Council on 7 October following the Israeli raid on Tunisia, should be the subject of great concern for the council. Tunisia noted in a message sent yesterday to the UN headquarters, which is to be circulated as an official document of the UN Security Council, that the failure of a member-state to implement and recognize a resolution adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council calls into question the membership of such a state in the organization.

The message also stated that Israel, by rejecting the UN Security Council resolution and by its failure to comply with it, has dismissed itself from the UN. The message also contained categorical denials of Israeli allegations that Tunisia had failed in its commitment to maintain peace. Tunisia's message stated that such allegations should be considered as a serious misrepresentation of the facts with the intent to harm Tunisia and to tarnish its reputation as a peace-loving and forgiving country which adheres to international law and norms.

After recalling the Security Council's condemnation of the Israeli raid, the message pointed out that the authors of the Israeli memorandum cited in the 13 December 1985 reports of the UN secretary general, [words indistinct] and that the Israeli memorandum, which (?alleged) that the PLO headquarters was a center for international terrorism, was no more than mere allegation. Its authors did not rule out that they would challenge the UN Security Council resolution and would give themselves the right to unilaterally carry out a new attack against Tunisia on the basis of the same futile excuses.

The Tunisian message also stated that it is not possible for the Security Council to ignore that the aggressor against Tunisia refuses to accept the resolution of the international community, rejects its various resolutions, and places itself above international law. Tunisia cannot ignore the heavy threat to its security and reserves the right to undertake at the appropriate time any step that might be required by the situation.

## DJIBOUTI

### Bomb Explodes in RPP Building; Minor Damage

*AB151652 Paris AFP in French 1519 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Djibouti, 15 Jan (AFP) — A bomb exploded causing only minor material damage in the early hours of Wednesday morning in a ward building of the People's Rally for Progress (RPP-sole party), it was learned in Djibouti on Wednesday. This attack is the first to occur in the country since that of [words indistinct] in 1979 at Khor-Anghar (northern Djibouti), which left many victims.

The bombing occured on the eve of the first summit of the six heads of the member-states of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought Control and Development in East Africa (IGADD), which opens in Djibouti on Wednesday. Informed circles in the Djiboutian capital believe that this attack may have been committed by a Somalian opposition movement, which has not been, however, named.

It is believed that this act could be aimed at showing the opposition of the Somalian opposition to the secret mediation attempts currently under way in Djibouti between Addis Ababa and Mogadishu authorities.

### Leaders Arrive for Conference on Drought

#### Kenyan President Addresses Dinner

*EA151607 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, currently on a state visit to Djibouti, last night denounced the racist Government of South Africa and said that the days of the Pretoria regime are numbered.

Delivering a speech during a dinner party hosted in his honor by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti, President Moi said that the racist regime should accept the truth about its imminent collapse. He said that there was no place in the world where the power of the gun has succeeded in silencing people who are determined to be free. President Moi gave examples of Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique, saying that their struggle for freedom demonstrated that domination does not last forever.

President Moi termed the situation in South Africa as explosive and awful, noting that the southern part of the continent was passing through a critical period. He especially condemned the racist regime for continuously oppressing its citizens in defiance of international opinion.

On regional cooperation, President Moi praised the Djibouti leader for upholding friendly and brotherly relations with his neighbors. He said that he fully supported President Aptidon in his efforts to foster harmony in the region.

Speaking on relations between Kenya and Djibouti, President Moi said that the two countries shared common views on various bilateral and international issues. He said that the two countries concurred on issues such as condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa, the decolonization of Namibia, human justice and the policy of nonalignment. President Moi further noted that Kenya and Djibouti were strong supporters of the principles enshrined in the OAU Charter and also the implementation of the Lagos plan of action.

On bilateral relations, President Moi observed that he was fully satisfied with the warm relations existing between Kenya and Djibouti. He said that he was particularly impressed by the speed with which businessmen between the two countries were conducting their legitimate trade. In addition to trade links, President Moi said that the two countries had scope for more cooperation in other fields, such as tourism, transport and communications, and cultural exchanges. He said the two countries should encourage interactions not only at top government level but also between professionals, businessmen, and also at the individual level. In that way, he said, citizens of Kenya and Djibouti would promote personal relations necessary in building a stronger base for friendship and cooperation. President Moi expressed his gratitude to the Djibouti leader for the warm and brotherly welcome extended to him and his delegation since their arrival in Djibouti yesterday.

Before the dinner the two leaders held talks which culminated in the signing of a protocol covering several areas of bilateral cooperation. In the protocol the two countries decided to work for the total elimination of racism, all forms of racial discrimination and all foreign intervention in the continent of Africa. The two leaders reaffirmed their adherence to the UN and the OAU Charters. They also undertook to observe the principles of sovereignty of their respective countries and of noninterference in the internal affairs of either state. The two countries agreed to deny entry into their respective countries of any individual or organization that would damage the integrity and existence of their respective countries. President Moi and President Aptidon decided to strengthen the economic, scientific, cultural, and commercial relations as well as their relations in the fields of information, transport, and communications for the mutual benefit of the two countries. They agreed to hold consultations from time to time in both capitals and to embark upon exchange of views on their relations and on international issues.

President Aptidon highly praised President Moi for his exemplary statesmanship and commitment to peace, which is evidence in his successful consultations leading to the peace accord in Uganda.

#### Somalian, Sudanese Leaders Meet

*EA151835 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad, the president of Somalia, last night received 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, at his place of residence in Djibouti. Challe Siad and Siwar al-Dhahab discussed strengthening relations between the two fraternal states, combating drought, and tackling environmental problems.

Present during the meeting were members of the delegations of the two sides.

SUNA and Radio Mogadishu reporters accompanying the presidential delegation, Challe abd al-Rahman Shebbe and Ahmad Hasan Awkey, respectively say the meeting on combating drought in East Africa is expected to convene in Djibouti this afternoon. So far the presidents of Somalia, Kenya, and Sudan and the Senegalese president, who is the current chairman of the OAU, have arrived in the Djibouti capital.

## UGANDA

### Otunnu Blames Guerrilla Group for Accord Failure

*AU141906 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Paris, Jan 14 (AFP) — Uganda Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu today laid full blame on the guerrilla National Resistance Army [NRA] for failure to implement the peace agreement it signed with the Kampala military government on December 17.

On a 24-hour visit to Paris, Mr. Otunnu told a press conference that his government still desired peace, and would adhere to the peace accord, which provided for a ceasefire between the two sides monitored by international observers and NRA participation in the government.

"Everything the NRA asked for was granted", he said, but the guerrilla movement, headed by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, continued to "equivocate."

Mr. Otunnu said the NRA had still not told the Kampala authorities who would represent it on a committee to prepare the first meeting of a new expanded ruling military council, which will include seven NRA members with Mr. Museveni as vice-chairman.

The western part of Uganda controlled by the NRA "remains cut off", although the agreement said all roads would be opened immediately, he charged, adding that although the ceasefire had been generally respected, there had been some incidents of the NRA "launching a few offensives."

Asked about reported atrocities by government troops against civilians, Mr. Otunnu said, "Measures have been taken against undisciplined elements in the Army."

There has been "a definite improvement in the security situation" in Kampala, he said, blaming the "few incidents since December 17" on "criminals" wearing Army uniforms or "politically motivated" individuals.

He said the number of armed groups in the country was "a disturbing feature of Uganda today," and admitted he did not know how many there were, adding, "I can only guess, but there are too many."

The authorities had an "ambitious programme of reconstruction, rehabilitation and relief" for people displaced by the civil war, exiles returning from abroad and soldiers and guerrillas who would be demobilised," Mr. Otunnu said.

"A national conference will bring together ordinary Ugandans in a representative forum to discuss the key political questions and the question of general elections" as soon as the security situation permits, he added.

He denied that there was press censorship in Uganda, saying measures introduced on January 2 were to end the "many rumours" in the country which were contributing to insecurity. The "press security committee" set up by the authorities was only to help journalists check their information, Mr. Otunnu said.

## BENIN

### Kerekou Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Letter on Anniversary

*AB152130 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the 16 January 1977 invasion, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, has just sent the following message of congratulations to President Mathieu Kerekou:

Your excellency brother president, on the occasion of the Feast of Martyrs [16 January 1977 invasion] of your brotherly and friendly country, I am pleased, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to address to you my warmest congratulations, we pray that Allah the Almighty gives your excellency health and well-being and to the brotherly people of Benin progress and prosperity. I also pray that Allah will unite the voice of the Islamic nation for the liberation of the Holy Land from Zionist desecration and the liberation of our African Continent from the yoke of apartheid.

Highest regards

Signed: Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution

### Sankara Message Received on Mali-Burkina Conflict

*AB152150 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] President Kerekou this morning received in audience a special envoy of the Burkinabe head of state, Thomas Sankara, Comrade Henri Zongo, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotions who delivered a personal message from President Sankara to the head of state, spoke to our reporter, Jean Houlako, on the situation currently prevailing in the Agacher region after the cease-fire between Mali and Burkina.

[Begin recording] [Zongo] We brought a message from the comrade president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, to his brother and friend, His Excellency Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou. As you know, there have always been fraternal relations between Burkina Faso and the People's Republic of Benin and it is the same revolutionary process which unites the two countries and the two militant peoples. That is why, there is a permanent consultation at the highest level of the two revolutions. Therefore, we came to brief his excellency on the developments in the situation in Burkina Faso.

[Houlako] Comrade minister, could you please assess the situation currently prevailing between Mali and Burkina Faso after the cease-fire?

[Zongo] Concerning the current situation, I would simply like to say that since the cease-fire, Burkina Faso continues to seek — and in accordance with its revolutionary ideals — a return to peace between Mali and Burkina Faso, and in the subregion as a whole. It is within this context that there has already been an exchange of prisoners, and better still, since last Monday we in Burkina Faso have decided to withdraw our forces to their barracks because, as far as we are concerned, it is no use keeping these forces at the border.

In fact, we have said — and we continue to proclaim it everywhere — that our weapons should help both the Malian and Burkinabe people to fight against their real and only enemies....

[Houlako] Comrade minister, can one express the hope that out of this cease-fire there will be a final settlement to this armed conflict?

[Zongo] Well, this is our hope. We believe that the presidents of the various states made strenous efforts, first of all, to bring the two sides to the point of agreement on a cease-fire and then help them find solutions to settle this problem through dialogue.

I believe these heads of state, among whom is the Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou and who will soon meet in Yamoussoukro under the auspices of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement, will continue to help the two countries within the framework of African solidarity and also solidarity within the subregion to listen to the voice of reason and the voice of wisdom, helping them understand that war between Mali and Burkina Faso does not benefit anybody, but rather further aggravates their misery, because civilians were affected by this conflict, which does not benefit anybody in Mali, Burkina Faso, or Africa as a whole.

In fact, these two countries, confronted with economic problems, may be tempted to engage in an arms race, yet with our meager means, we will never attain our basic needs under these circumstances. [end recording]

## BURKINA FASO

### Cabinet Calls for Reinstatement of 251 Teachers

*AB152121 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met on Wednesday, 15 January 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso. It examined various items on its agenda.

Before the meeting ended, the Cabinet called for the reinstatement of 251 dismissed teachers. This action is the concretization of the appeal launched on 2 October 1985 by the comrade president of Burkina Faso. These 251 dismissed teachers, who have been reinstated, are thus benefiting from the clear-sightedness and magnanimity of the people who noted their association with the masses in spite of the revolutionary sanctions imposed on them.

Their reinstatement, and others to follow, show once again that the democratic and popular revolution will always punish mistakes, fight the enemies of the people, and welcome those who have regained awareness after wandering off and allowing themselves to be misled.

### AFP: Cease-Fire Agreement 'Effectively Respected'

*AB151538 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Abidjan, 15 Jan (AFP) — The cease-fire between Mali and Burkina Faso has been "effectively respected" since the two belligerents accepted it on 30 December 1985, announces on Wednesday a release from the General Secretariat of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Accord — ANAD — signed between the states of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) and Togo.

The communique specifies that General Jean Gomis (Senegal), secretary general of the ANAD, whose headquarters in in Abidjan, went on Wednesday morning to the border zone between the two countries, "for a familiarization mission" with the monitoring commission of the ANAD member-states and Benin, charged with checking the implementation of the cease-fire. Gen Gomis is accompanied by an officer of the General Secretariat of the ANAD, which comprises seven countries (Mauritania, Senegal, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Togo), and Benin which has an observer status. Gen Gomis' mission is sent to the border zone, observers point out, 3 days after the Alouette III helicopter accident which occured in Mali Sunday night, and in which four Ivorian soldiers were killed — an officer and three noncommissioned officers of the Airborne Transport and Liaison Group (GATL) [Ivorian Air Force]

This accident and the death of these four soldiers while "on a peace mission" was officially announced on Tuesday in Abidjan through a personal release of the president of the Republic, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, supreme commander of the Armed Forces. [words indistinct] told AFP that [words indistinct] military and the other one from the Aerospatiale — were to investigate the true causes of the accident where it occured.

President Houphouet-Boigny has received messages of condolence from heads of state and government of the ANAD member-countries who are expected to meet at an extraordinary summit convened on the initiative of the Ivorian head of state on Friday in Yamoussoukro, the administrative capital of Ivory Coast. They will try to peacefully settle the difference which, for many years now, has been opposing Ouagadougou to Bamako over the Agacher border zone.

The Senegalese head of state and current OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf is expected on Thursday in Ivory Coast, where he will attend the summit, it was announced from an official source.

## GHANA

### Rawlings Leaves for 1-Day Visit to Burkina Faso

*AB161340 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Abidjan, 16 Jan (AFP) — Ghanaian head of state Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, left Accra this morning for Ouagadougou for a 1-day working visit, it was learned from an informed source in the Ghanaian capital.

During the visit, Mr Rawlings and his Burkinabe counterpart, Captain Thomas Sankara, are expected to examine the situation in the region and the bilateral cooperation between their two countries.

Ghana and Burkina Faso have close relations, observers in Accra noted. Late in December 1985, the Ghanaian head of state dispatched emissaries to Ouagadougou and Bamako during the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso.

### Foreign Ministry on Fishing in Liberian Waters

*AB152137 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Ghanaian fishermen resident in the Republic of Liberia and those traveling by sea from Ghana to Liberia have been reminded that fishing in Liberian waters should be done between the hours of 0600 and 1800. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra also quotes the Liberian government as saying that no fishing should be carried out behind the Executive Mansion, the residence of the Liberian head of state, or the areas adjoining it.

### Nigerian Air Passengers Refused Entry

*AB150910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] (?Fifteen) Nigerian Air passengers who failed to show on demand any visible means of financial support to cover their period of stay in the country have been refused entry by the emigration authorities at the Kotoka International Airport. The assistant principal emigration officer, Mr Korle Marteh, explained to newsmen that international emigration regulations require every traveler to show at the point of entry visible proof that he can sustain himself financially during his period of stay in the foreign country.

Mr Marteh said most of the people refused entry have either had nothing to show or carried the Nigerian currency which is not convertible and which is usually deposited with the Bank of Ghana before entry. He stressed that the exercise had nothing to do with reports that Ghanaian travelers are being refused entry by the Nigerian emigration authorities.

## GUINEA BISSAU

### SFRY-Assisted Radio Network Inaugurated

*AB151939 Dakar PANA in English 1655 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (POOL-NA/PANA) — The Yugoslav Radio-Television (JRT) has assisted Guinea-Bissau in opening a national radio broadcasting network. The assistance was given under an action programme adopted at the first conference of

Radio and television networks of non-aligned countries in 1977 in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

A JRT team mounted and inaugurated a 10-kw medium-wave transmitter at Nyakra, a studio complex in Pinjigiti and an ultra-short-wave transmitter in Bafata. The equipment, built in Yugoslav factories, totals 140,000 dollars in value. Representatives of the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) in Belgrade and Guinea-Bissau have greatly contributed to the realization of this cooperation.

## IVORY COAST

### Houphouet-Boigny Receives IAEA Director

*AB151130 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Jan 86 p 6*

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny yesterday granted an audience to Dr Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] who explained to the head of state that apart from the fabrication of bombs, the IAEA can contribute to the development of agriculture and preserve products [preserver les productions] from all calamities. This was why Dr Hans Blix made it a point to pay courtesy visits to the ministers of rural development and agriculture. He also visited the university laboratory of nuclear sciences at Cocody and the laboratory of animal nutrition.

### Paper Carries Communique on Helicopter Crash Victims

*AB150952 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Following the helicopter accident which occurred on 12 January and which resulted in the death of four Ivorian soldiers, we have received the following communique from the president of the Republic:

"The president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces regrets to announce the accidental death of the following soldiers of the Airborne Transport and Liaison Group (GATL) [Air Force] which occured on 12 January 1986 during a peace mission on the Burkina-Mali border:

"Major Aka Angoran Eugene, helicopter pilot;
"Chief Warrant Officer Siaka N'guessan Bertin, helicopter pilot;
"Warrant Officer Koutouan Nandjui, helicopter pilot;
"Sergeant N'guessan Kouassi Marcel, helicopter pilot.

"the date and the venue of the funerals will be announced later."

## LIBERIA

### Additional Cabinet Appointments Announced

*AB151802 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] With the advice and consent of the honorable Liberian Senate, President Samuel K. Doe has made the additional appointments in the Cabinet. Lieutenant General Henry S. Durbar is the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia. John G. (Bestman) is director of the budget. Major General (Gbankpa) Y. Kona, deputy chief of staff, Armed Forces of Liberia. Major Gayflor Y. Johnson, commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia. Gbai M. Gbala, adviser to the president on national and international affairs. Steven Craton, managing director, National Social Security and Welfare Corporation. Sam Watkins, managing director, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation, and D. Maxwell Kaba, deputy minister of commerce for administration.

Others named were Thomas Brima, deputy minister, internal affairs for urban affairs. George Wallace, deputy minister for administation for foreign affairs. (Mianter) Sherman, deputy minister for administration, ministry of labor. Samuel D. Brownell, deputy minister, Ministry of Rural Development among others.

### AFP: Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf Charged With Treason

*AB151018 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Jan 15 (AFP) — Samuel Doe, who became Liberia's civilian president earlier this month after five years at the head of a military regime, has announced the creation of a new government which includes all but five of his former ministers.

He was also quoted by state television as ordering yesterday the re-opening of Liberia's borders with Guinea and Ivory Coast, which were sealed following a November coup attempt against him.

Meawhile Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, who retained the post he held under the military regime, announced that opposition leader and former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf had been charged with treason for her alleged involvement in the November coup plot. Mr Scott was quoted in the government's *NEW LIBERIA* newspaper today as saying Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, who was elected to the Senate for the main opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), was currently being held by authorities and indictment proceeding against her had been filed with a grand jury. He added that the presidential candidate for the LAP, which Mr Doe accused of complicity in the failed coup, Jackson Doe (no relation), was still being investigated along with an unspecified number of civilians suspected of involvement in the coup plot.

The new government replaced Foreign Minister Ernest Eastmen as well as the ministers of public works, planning and economic affairs, youth and sports, and lands, mines and energy. Edward Sackor, the interior minister, kept his post.

The newly appointed ministers included Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman, named education minister, who was among the figures arrested after the November coup attempt. She was later freed without charges. Mrs Brown-Sherman was formerly president of the State University of Liberia, but was sacked on orders of Gen Doe following student protests in August 1984.

In addition to the ministers, President Doe also appointed James L. Magbah as the country's chief justice, replacing Emmanuel Gbalazeh. He also named four associated supreme court justices.

State television said the new appointments had been approved by the legislature elected last October and sworn in along with Gen Doe early this month.

## NIGER

### President Kountche Receives Egypt's Butrus Ghali

*AB151352 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, General Seyni Kountche, held talks this morning with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who has been in our country since Sunday. The Egyptian minister said after the audience that he was bearer of a message from President Husni Mubarak to the head of state.

He further said that the message was one of friendship and solidarity and touched on the close ties of cooperation existing between our two countries. Mr Ghali said that in addition to the matters of cooperation, he conferred with President Kountche on the problems afflicting the African Continent. The audience took place in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mahamane Sani Bako.

### Canadian External Relations Minister Arrives

*AB152043 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The Canadian minister of external relations is visiting our country. Mrs Monique Vezina was met on arrival this afternoon by Mr Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The Canadian minister of external affairs will tomorrow hold talks with several members of government. She will also participate in bilateral consultations between the two countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### AFP: ICO Spokesman Says Nigeria Full Member

*AB141359 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Jeddah, Jan 14 (AFP) — Nigeria was admitted as a full member of the Islamic Conference Organisation at that body's ministerial conference last week in Morocco, an ICO spokesman said here today. His statement was in response to reports from Lagos of confusion as to whether Nigeria's request for admission to the ICO had been granted, and some protest from Christian leaders there.

The ICO spokesman said Nigeria would be able to participate as a full member in next year's ministerial conference in Kuwait. Previously it had observer status.

## NIGERIA

### Gambia's President Jawara Arrives on Official Visit

*AB151240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The Gambian leader, Sir Dawda Jawara, arrived in Lagos last night for an official visit to Nigeria. Accompanied by his wife, Lady (Ndjemeni) Jawara, the Gambian leader was met on arrival at Murtala Muhammed Airport by the chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, and other top government officials.

Sir Dawda leaves Lagos later this morning for Kaduna where he will attend the launching of a book on the late premier of the defunct northern Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello.

He is also expected to hold talks with President Ibrahim Babangida before leaving for home tomorrow.

## SENEGAL

### Financial Assistance Agreements Signed With France

*AB151934 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Mamadou Toure, minister of economy and finance, and Jean-Francois (Cordet), representative of the French cooperation mission in Senegal, this afternoon signed three agreements totalling Fr 18.5 million, that is 925 million CFA francs, for the financing of certain projects. The signing of the agreements took place at the Ministry of Economy and Finance and falls within the framework of a strengthened friendship and a continuous cooperation between France and Senegal. This financial assistance to our country will cover three areas of activity: rehabilitation of the Thies area which will cost 925 million CFA francs; rehabilitation of Senegal's railroad system; and the promotion of important training programs for the staff and supporting the higher national technical and professional training school.

## LESOTHO

### Conflicting Reports on Alleged Coup Continue

#### Umtata: Coup Seems To Have Succeeded

*MB151523 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1500 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] There have been no official reports on the situation in Maseru, but a coup is understood to have succeeded. Capital correspondent John Mamaseko described what has been taking place in the Lesotho capital.

[Mamaseko] An hour ago the army, which had encircled the prime ministers offices, returned to its barracks and the prime minister has been taken to the king's residence, and Mr Charles D. Molapo, one of the five leaders who went to South Africa and was detained on his return, his car was seen driving into the prime ministers office and people have started speculating that he might be favored by the army to be the man who is going to form the new government if a coup d'etat has succeeded.

A UPI reprot says Prime Minister Jonathan has been holding discussions with King Moshoeshoe and a cabinet meeting was due to start 1 hour ago. Yesterday, the Lesotho Government accused the five opposition leaders it detained of speaking with the South African Government with the intention of asking it to tighten its blockade of Lesotho. The opposition leaders had earlier however called on South Africa to lift the blockade that has cut Lesotho off from essential supplies. The British Government has called on South Africa and Lesotho to end their differences through dialogue. South Africa accuses the government of Prime Minister Jonathan of harboring ANC guerrillas.

#### Government Urged To Release Opposition

*MB151539 Johannesbrug Doemstic Service in English*
*1500 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The leader of one of the opposition parties in Lesotho, Mr A.C. Manyeli, has appealed to that country's government to release the five opposition leaders who are being detained. Mr Manyeli, leader of the National Independence Party, said in Maseru that it was time the Lesotho Government negotiated with the leaders of opposition parties on the future of Lesotho. The five opposition leaders were arrested shortly after returning to Lesotho from Pretoria, where they had held talks with the South African Government on the border dispute.

#### Info Minister Says Everything Normal

*MB151610 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says that the security situation in the country is normal and everything is going on as usual. Mr Sixishe said this today in reply to questions posed to him by foreign journalists at a press conference about alleged abnormal security force activities in Maseru.

In regard to the economic blockade on Lesotho by South Africa, Mr Sixishe reiterated that there were no ANC bases in Lesotho and also denied that members of the ANC were given crash courses in insurgency in Maseru, as was claimed by Mr Botha.

In reply to a question about the state of affairs in the subregion, Mr Sixishe said that peace in the subregion can only be achieved if South Africa dismantled its apartheid policy and treated all people as equals.

#### Says No Coup Attempt Has Taken Place

*MB151617 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1600 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The Lesotho Government has denied that any coup attempt has taken place in the capital of Maseru. Information Minister Desmond Sixishe has told a news conference Lesotho troops were carrying out military exercises and the government remains unchanged.

#### BBC on Military Activity

*MB151622 London BBC World Service in English*
*1515 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been strange goings-on in the Lesotho capital Maseru today. Unusually large movements of troops and armored vehicles were apparently seen around the offices of the prime minister, Leabua Jonathan. At one time, there was even speculation that a coup was going on. That has since been discounted. Well the flurry of military activity was around midday. Graham Leach is in Maseru. Robin White asked him what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Leach] At midmorning, units of Lesotho's paramilitary forces surrounded the prime ministers office and also other government departments here in the center of the Lesotho capital, Maseru. Office workers were ordered from their bureaus. They surrounded the building, they took up their positions, and anyone who approached did so at their risk. They made it quite clear that they did not want people approaching the area and this situation continued throughout most of the day.

[White] What lay behind this, do you know?

[leach] It has been a very confusing picture indeed. The government has denied that there was any attempted coup d'etat here today. A news conference was given by the minister of information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, who said that the events constituted no more than a military exercise. He was asked why, if that was the case, people were so scared in the area and why people had been ordered from their offices. But he said: Well, any kind of military activity is scary and he said that constant attacks by the South Africans obviously caused fear among people. The general view of those at the news conference was that this didnt really clear up things completely.

[White] Are the whereabouts of Chief Leabua Jonathan known at present?

[Leach] It is realiably understood that the prime minister went to the King's palace at lunchtime, accompanied by the commander of the Lesotho paramilitary forces as well as the number two and the commissioner of police. We dont know what transpired during those talks. We understood that lunch was had there, but the result has been that this afternoon, units of the paramilitary forces have been stood down. There are still some on duty in the area but the bulk of them has gone. So, the assumption is that something transpired during the talks which has led to the scaling down of the security operation.

Now, obviously, one has to look at all this against the background of the increased tension involving South Africa. South Africa, according to the government here has enforced an effective total blockade of the country. Opposition leaders here have been accused of being in cahoots with them. They have been arrested. It is impossible to say which way the army was going: Were they more sympathetic to the opposition leaders or were they more sympathetic to the government, did they simply want a showdown to enforce their own authority and to express their own views about developments here? [end recording]

### Fuel Conservation Measures Announced

*MB151657 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The minister of water, energy, and mining, the Honorable Matette Majara, has announced that in order to conserve the stocks of fuel presently available in Lesotho, fuel shall be supplied only to public service vehicles, properly licensed for the carrying of passengers and essential goods, and other essential service vehicles, as determined by the government and the security forces.

The honorable minister made this announcement in Legal Notice No. 12 of 1986, which adds that the stocks of fuel currently available in depots controlled by the BP, Caltex, Mobil, Shell, and Total oil companies, or any otehr stocks which may be available, shall come under the direct control of the Ministry of Water, Energy, and Mining, and must not be used without a permit issued by this ministry.

This move has been effective since yesterday, 14 January. Meanwhile, the Lesotho Government has announced certain contingency measures to conserve available fuel reserves in the country, in view of the current complete economic blockade against Lesotho by South Africa. As a result of the diminishing fuel supplies, petrol is being rationed, and all government vehicles must be grounded, except those involved in carrying out essential services.

Private individuals are also urged to ground their vehicles as a fuel conservation measure, and only use them in cases of extreme emergency. Because of the suspension by South Africa of the regular train service between Lesotho and South Africa, all surface mail traffic to the outside world is being stopped. To avoid a greater backlog of mail, the Ministry of Transport and Communications advises all people in Lesotho not send any mail destined for any place outside Lesotho until the service has been restored.

Reports indicate that the border closure by South Africa has affected the regular flow of food aid coming into Lesotho. Food assistance reaching border posts is being prevented from crossing into Lesotho, and numerous truckloads are being returned.

The Government of Lesotho will announce further contingency measures as the need arises.

### Sixishe Remarks on Miliary Exercises

*MB152011 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*2000 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] South Africas state-run radio has told all South Africans with business interests in Lesotho that they should leave the country. It is not known who gave the order. However, the report comes in the wake of speculation about a coup in Maseru. Lesotho's minister of Information Desmond Sixishe has catagorically denied the rumors:

[Begin recording] [Sixishe] Of course the situation in Maseru is stable as usual. It is stable and there is nothing to comment about as far as that is concerned.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you explain the presence of the military in town then?

[Sixishe] They are always in town. The military people do exercises all over town as and when they find it necessary and doing security checks on the prime minister's offices and ministers' offices is a (?common) procedural exercise of the Lesotho military and the police. So there is nothing really that is astonishing about (?the thing) today. [end recording]

### General: Troops Loyal to Government

*MB160528 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Statement issued yesterday by the Major General M.J. Lekhanya of the Lesotho paramilitary Force]

[Text] I, Major General Lekhanya, commander of Lesotho paramilitary force, wish to inform the nation that the presence of some of the armed soldiers at the offices of the Right Honorable the Prime Minister this morning was in response to reports which required investigation. I hereby request the public to remain calm and ignore false reports disseminated by foreign media. The countrys security forces remain loyal to his majesty's government and the Basotho nation. Thank you.

### Restrictions on Flights

*MB160640 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Lesotho Airways Corporation has announced that due to the shortage of aviation fuel in the country, all domestic flight will operate from the Leabua Jonathan Airport as from yesterday, 15 January 1986. The corporation has further announced that for the same reason, there is a possibility of reduction in the number of flights to certain domestic destinations. All international flights, however, will continue to operate from Moshoeshoe I International Airport.

### AFP on 'Power Struggle'

*HK160720 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[By John Mckay]

[Text] Maseru, Jan 16 (AFP) — A power-struggle within the Lesotho Government over how to threat exile South African guerrillas led to the invasion of the Prime minister's office by an armed group here on Wednesday, reliable sources and eyewitnesses said.

Supporters of the African national Congress (ANC) had earlier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they feared being expelled from Lesotho as a result of South African pressure — notably Pretoria's two-week economic blockade that has forced Lesotho into promising joint security talks with South Africa.

After the invasion, the building was quickly surrounded by paramilitary Lesothan troops. For five hours a succession of government and military officials visited the office of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

Amid rife speculation that a military coup was in progress, they persuaded the dissidents — understood to be members of the youth wing of the ruling Basotho National Party and sympathetic to the ANC — to leave peacefully, reliable sources said. The youths had apparently counted on barging into a cabinet meeting due to discuss a list of essential supplies which the Lesothan Government wants airlifted into Maseru by the United States and Britain to counter shortages caused by the South African border blockade imposed on January 1.

But they were thwarted by a last-minute change of venue to thepalace of the country's monarch, King Moshoeshoe. A Lesotho government source told AFP that the initial breaking into the office was an attempted coup. But at a later press conference, Information Minister Desmond Sixishe denied that the prime minister's office had even been surrounded.

He said a security operation had been in progress throughout maseru Wednesday. When pressed on what reporters had seen at the prime minister's office, he would only say: "I was not there."

A small group of newsmen who arrived on the spot minutes after the invasion were confronted by nearly a hundred employees of the prime minister's office and adjoining buildings running panic-stricken from the area. Several of the employees, some of them in tears, said the "army" had burst into the prime minister's office and forced everyone to leave at gunpoint. None of them could say at the time whether or not Prime Minister Jonathan was in the office.

Newsmen fled to nearby vantage points after this reporter was grabbed and assaulted by plain-clothes Lesothan security police and held in the street for several minutes with a pistol pointed to his head. He was eventuallly released after Lesothan paramilitary forces arriving on the scene intervened on his behalf.

Within minutes of the invasion, a group of at least 30 men who identified themselves as ANC sympathisers, both South Africans and Lesothans, had gathered in a nearby street. They reacted with open hostility when Lesothan paramilitary units began arriving.

Telephones at government offices and the state-run Radio Lesotho remained unanswered. But a government source contacted at home in Maseru said an attempted coup was in progress.

He said the armed men in the building were members of the youth wing of the Basotho National Party and that things had been "heavy" between that faction and the party's military wing. But he would not elaborate.

### Minister on Harboring ANC

*MB160719 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 16 Jan 86*

[Text] In Maseru Lesotho Information Minister Desmond Sixishe has denied that his country harbors ANC guerrillas, saying such an action, would be suicidal. He has reiterated his governments view that it is in no position to confront the South African security forces.

[Begin Sixishe recording] I want to repeat that it is not in the interests of this country to have it used a a base for violence against South Africa. We militarily cannot justify this. Our size of a country cannot justify this. If we did, it would be committing suicide. It would expose us to great vulnerability. We would never be able to justify it to our own people. We dont have the means of whatever nature to create a war base in the country against any other country, including South Africa. So that is out. [end recording]

### ANC Members Said Being Airlifted Out

*MB160648 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Members of the ANC are reportedly being airlifted from Lesotho to Lusaka. A report reaching Johannesburg from its informed sources in Maseru has said that ANC members have bee leaving the Lesotho capital on flights for Lusaka and Maputo every day since last Thursday. This follows a demand by Pretoria that ANC members in Lesotho be handed over to South Africa. The sources quote Lesotho Government officials as saying that handing over ANC activists to Pretoria would contravene the Geneva Convention and that Lesotho was sending them to Lusaka because it regards them as refugees.

Yesterday, Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan rejected an offer by Pretoria to exchange ANC members in Lesotho for members of the Lesotho Liberation Army in South Africa.

### Minister: Army Deployed Over Bomb Scare

*MB160914 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*0900 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Lesotho has blamed South Africa for spreading rumors that a coup attempt was mounted in Lesotho yesterday. Lesotho's Information and Broadcasting Minister Desmond Sixishe has described the stories as an invention of the SABC. Speaking to reporters in Maseru this morning, Mr Sixishe said the army was deployed around the prime ministers office and workers were turned away in response to a bomb scare, but no bomb was found.

Turning to negotiations with South Africa, the minister said his government is prepared to accede to demands it consideres reasonable but it would in no way agree to hand over to Pretoria ANC refugees in Lesotho.

He has expressed optimism that the diferences between the two countries will be resolved through negotiation. He said, however, that Lesotho firmly believes that signing an Nkomati-type non-aggression pact with South Africa won't solve the problems of the region.

### Further on Info Minister's Remarks

*MB160945 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0940 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 16, SAPA — Lesotho was ready to talk to SA about the border "blockade" and an "amicable solution" was possible in "direct talks," Lesotho's minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said today.

Asked at a news conference in Maseru how long Lesotho could go on before the nation suffered the effects of the blockade, he said the country was already suffering because "there is no fuel and we are running out of medical supplies and foodstuffs."

He expressed the hope that Lesotho would not reach the stage of seeking an international airlift because "that would be unpleasant."

The Lesotho Governemnt, however, was preparing a list of essential commodities needed to tide her over the period of the blockade.

The United Kingdom and America had already been warned that relief would be sought and certain countries, which he would not name, had already asked how they could help, Mr Sixishe said.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Algeria's Ibrahimi Meets With Foreign Minister

*LD151350 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0600 GMT 15 Jan*

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and foreign minister began an official visit to Mozambique yesterday. He was received upon arrival in Maputo by FRELIMO Politburo member and Mozambique foreign minister Joaqium Albeto Schissano, and the Algerian ambassador in Maputo.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi will hold talks with Mozambique officials during this visit and will convey a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Samora Machel. It is noteworthy that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi is currently visiting a number of African countries as President Chadli Bendjedid's special envoy to those countries' leaders.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Senior Officials Urge Talks With Lesotho Soon

*MB160752 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0749 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 16, SAPA — Senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Defence Force, police and the Department of Home Affairs are to meet Lesotho Government officials on South Africa's proposal that a special subcommittee on security be set up as part of the existing bilateral liaison committee.

"In view of the urgency of the matter it is suggested that a meeting be held as soon as possible, either tomorrow or Monday at 10 am at union buildings in Pretoria," a Foreign Affairs spokesman said today. The Lesotho Government had earlier this week sent a message to the South African government indicating that talks on security could begin.

The South African Government decided to restrict border traffic from January 1 after Maseru failed to respond to requests for security talks.

### U.S. Reaction to Lesotho Border Situation Reported

*MB160637 Joahnnesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The Government of the United States has reacted to the South African restriction of traffic across its border with Lesotho by saying that it is trying to pursuade the two countries to hold talks aimed at resolving the problem.

A spokesman for the American State Department, Mr Charles Redman, said that the United States was concerned about the intensified restrictions and the adverse effects they were having on Lesotho. He said that the United States was in contact with both governments to encourage them to discuss their differences. Mr Redman confirmed that President Reagan had received a letter from the prime minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, asking for American intervention.

Yesterday, the British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberly, conveyed the concern of his government about the situation at the border between the two countries to the South African Government.

## Unrest, Detentions Reported 15, 16 January

### Seven Kagiso Activists Detained

*MB151243 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1232 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 15, SAPA — Seven Kagiso community activists have been detained under security legislation, according to their legal representative, Mrs Priscilla Jana. A spokesman for KRA told SAPA those detained were picked up "because of the effectiveness" of the consumer boycott and Greyhound Bus boycott on the West Rand.

"This is not the way to solve problems in this area. He believe people have to talk to leaders not detain them.

"We were not approached about the bus boycott, nor did businessmen see us about the consumer boycott. The detentions will only intensify the boycotts," the spokesman said.

Police could not immediately confirm the detentions.

### Disruptions at Funeral

*MB151439 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1438 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Schools were disrupted and administrative offices and several shops were closed today in Mabopane, Pretoria, during the funeral of an unrest victim, SAPAS correspondent reports. Mr Solly Baloyi, of 867 Block A Mabopane, was shot and killed — allegedly by a local businessman in an unrest confrontation — on New Years Eve.

The situation was tense this morning as burning tyres barricaded the main roads in the township. About 200 taxis, several buses and private vehicles were hijacked to carry the freedom-song-chanting mourners to the graveyard. Mourners returning from the cemetery were forced out the vehicles by a police and defence force road block set up near the cemetery.

### Police Report 15 Jan

*MB151714 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1709 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7pm unrest report:

At Batshabelo near Bloemfontein, one classroom of a black primary school was damaged by arsonists. In Guguletu near Cape Town, a bus was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. At Babello black residential area near Upinton, a private home was set alight and extensively damaged.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a truck, a delivery vehicle and four private cars were set on fire and extensively damaged. In New Brighton a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists. In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a municipal vehicle was burnt out.

At Kabokweni, near Graskop in the eastern Transvaal, the development board offices and police vehicles were stoned and petrol-bombed. These mobs were dispersed with birdshot. Two men were injured and are in hospital under guard. At Khayelitsha in the western province a private vehicle was stoned. Police arrested a youth in connection with this incident.

### Damage in White Residential Area

*MB152005 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2004 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] East London, Jan 15, SAPA — A group of about 100 black people moved into the white residential area of Stutterheim during last night, stoned a building and set alight a vehicle, causing extensive damage. The East Cape agricultural cooperative in Stutterheim suffered an estimated R7750 loss when the people attacked its premises in Station Street just after midnight. The building was pelted with stones and a delivery vehicle was set alight. The spokesman said no arrests were made and no injuries were reported.

### Four Hospitalized in Kasigo Incident

*MB160551 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2113 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Krugersdorp, Jan 15, SAPA — Four people were admitted to the Leratong hospital this evening after allegedly being shot at by the South African Police, a member of the Krugersdorp Residents Organisation [KRO] said. Mr Sam Nengudza said many more — including children and elderly people — were injured as they first fled "in the chaos that ensued" after teargas was first fired at a gathering of about 400 people who were meeting at a Kagiso township school to discuss the present education crisis.

The meeting had been arranged by KRO with the former Kagiso mayor, A Mr Mabasa, and for which permission had been obtained from an unidentified source to hold the meeting at the school.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that teargas and three gunshots were fired — but after stones were thrown at a police vehicle, "extensively damaging the vehicle." He said the incident took place at 7:30 pm and that no arrests were made or injuries reported. He conceded that there could have been injuries since these were seldom reported to the police.

According to Mr Nengudza, two police vehicles arrived at the start of the meeting and the gathering was informed by the police, using a loudhailer, that they were holding an illegal meeting and had three minutes to disperse.

"Mr Mabaso went out to speak to the police where he was allegedly informed the meeting was illegal unless they had the permission of the present mayor of Kagiso. He returned to the hall where he was explaining the situation to the meeting when the teargas was fired, causing chaos as people tried to escape," Mr Nengudza said.

"This was followed by the shooting of buckshot. More police vehicles also arrived later.

"Those hospitalised suffered from wounds inflicted by the gun shots. Many others are believed to have been injured but will not go to hospital for fear of being arrested or handed over to the police," he said.

Mr Nendgudza said the KRO "abhors the unprovoked action by the SAP and also we believe tha the detention of the community's leaders and this type of shootings won't solve the problem of the present bus and consumer boycott in Kagiso nor the education problem."

"We believe that the only way to solve these problems is to meet the demands of the communities," he said.

### Police Report 16 Jan

*MB160819 Joahnnesburg SAPA in English*
*0816 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 16, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

In Soweto [WWR] [Witwatersrand] a delivery motorcycle was sent on fire causing extensive damage. A mob stoned the Mxolisi school and slight damage was caused. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Kagiso near Krugersdorp, the senior secondary school and SAP vehicles were stoned. Skight damage was caused. Police dispersed the crowd with tear smoke and shotgun fire. A resident in a schoolmasters home was slightly hurt when the dwelling was petrol-bombed. No arrests were made.

In Phomolong near Kroonstad, police used tear smoke to disperse a crowd of arsonists when they destroyed a delivery vehicle. No injuries or arrests were reported. Arsonist also destroyed a second vehicle in Seisoville near Kroonstad.

In Middelburg (TVL) [Transvaal], members of the development board used shotgun and pistol fire when a mob of blacks stoned their offices causing slight damage. No inuries or arrest were reprotted.

In another incident, a beer hall and three vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists. Police used tear smoke and gun fire to disperse the crowd. No injuries or arrests were reported. Three private vehicles were set alight, causing extensive damage.

In Mannenberg near Cape Town, a mob of coloureds stoned a private vehicle. The driver defended himself by using a revolver, injuring and arresting one youth.

In the township Selanane near Worcester, 11 men were arrested by police when members of the public were stoned.

In the Ludin Trust in KaNgwane near Nelspruit, arsonists set a bus alight and stoned a private vehicle, causing extensive damage. Police used shotgun fire and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Liyabuswa in KaNgwane, a mob set light to a classroom. One black male was wounded when police used fire arms.

In the black residential area near Witbank, several incidents of unrest occurred. Several buses and private vehicles were petrol-bombed and stoned. Police used tear smoke and shotgun fire to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported. Three black males were arrested while setting buses on fire.

### CAPE TIMES Reporter Arrested

*MB151244 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1237 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — A *CAPE TIMES* reporter was arrested outside a school in athlone, Cape Town, today and police asked Visnews television Representatives, Mr Jimi Mathews and Mr Rashid Lombaard, to "leave the area." CAPE TIMES news editor, Mis Jane Arbous, said local police and the newspapers attorneys had confirmed the reporter was being detained under emergency regulations and that his alleged offence was "being on school property."

### Commentary Defends Border Measures Against Lesotho

*MB160537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] It remains to be seen whether the security dispute between South Africa and Lesotho has now been settled by the agreement of the Jonathan government to take part in a joint group to control the activities of ANC terrorists. Given the background to the agreement, it should be treated with caution.

Certainly the joint security committee is going to have to play a highly active role if it is to be effective. Its purpose is straightforward: To see that ANC terrorists are removed from Lesotho, thus putting an end to the forays across the border to kill and maim civilians in South Africa. Unfortunately, however, it was only under duress — not in any spirit of good neighbourliness — that the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan finally agreed to honour its obligations under international law.

The onus for ensuring that the agreement is carried out is on Prime Minister Jonathan himself. It is on his actions that the consequences for Lesotho and its people, whether good or bad, will depend. As for the South African Government, it has demonstrated repeatedly that its goal is peaceful cooperation with its neighbours — cooperation of which Lesotho has been and could continue to be by far the biggest beneficiary.

The British and other governments have requested South Africa to try to resolve the dispute by negotiation rather than through pressrue of some kind. They should know, and certainly the Jonathan government does know, that that is precisely what Pretoria had been trying to do for at least the past six months. It has provided Lesotho with detailed evidence of Maseru being used as a launching point for terrorists brought in from elsewhere in southern Africa as well as of ANC members being trained in techniques of terrorism inside the country.

In one communication even the addresses of people undergoing such training were furnished. It has been proposed repeatedly that a joint committee, similar to the one now to be established, should monitor allegations of any such activities. The initiatives were ignored and the Jonathan government, blithely disregarding the evidence, continued to insist that there was no anti-South African activity from Lesotho.

South Africa was left with no option but to take steps to protect its citizens. One approach was to strike at properly identified terrorist bases in neighbouring states, and that has been done in spite of the hypocritical outcry from abroad. An alternative was to intensify security measures on the South African side of the border to try to prevent the entry of terrorists groups.

That was done at the border posts between South Africa and Lesotho last week. Inevitably the delays caused by tighter security slowed down the transport of goods into Lesotho, raising the prospect of severe shortages and hardship among the people. It is incredible that the Jonathan government, knowing the extent of its countrys economic dependence on South Africa, would not have foreseen this.

It has behaved all along as if it really believed that no matter what it did to harm South Africa, no defensive action would be taken. That illusion no longer exists. As a result, Prime Minister Jonathan has had to face up to the fact that the countries of southern Africa are interdependent, and that a country that engages in hostilities against another will not escape the disruptive consequences of its actions.

Now, having been forced to acknowledge regional realities, he has agreed to end ANC terrorism from his country. The people of Lesotho, knowing that their welfare depends on the honest purpose with which he tackles his assignment, will be watching his performance.

## Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

### 15 January Press Review

*MB150619* [Editorial Report] **Petition to Protect Schools**

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 13 January reports on page 5 that two women, Mrs M.C. Opperman and Mrs C.M. Schoonraad, have launched a petition calling on the SADF to protect schools following the latest threat by ANC leaders to intensify the armed struggle. Mrs Opperman says schools are soft targets and she expects the ANC to direct its terorist campaign against these institutions. "Tambo himself said there are undisciplined elements in the ANC. It is necessary that schools be protected. Our children are already living with terrorism and we do not want them to go to school in fear," she said.

#### BEELD Warning on ANC Threats

In an editorial on page 4 *BEELD* says that while the ANC's hands are still dripping with blood, it is already planning more Amanzimtotis, claiming that reform is not taking place fast enough. The editorial asks what the ANC's friends in the West are going to do now, particularly Britain, which recently called on Pretoria not to act against Botswana in retalliation for the landmine deaths. "It makes one wonder whether the British have ever considered trying to persuade the ANC to stop it murderous campaign. It ought to be very easy for them. There is an ANC official in London." The ANC, says the editorial, should warn its host countries in the region of the misery they are going to suffer if Tambos threats are carried out, because if those countries think South Africa will not hit back with all the power at its disposal, they are gravely mistaken. "The hot pursuit operations carried out so far will then seem like childs play."

#### Visiting U.S. Congressmen

A second editorial on the same page says the expression, "none so deaf as those who will not hear and none so blind as those who will not see," is particularly applicable to the visiting American congressmen. Referring to the warning given them by Chief Buthelezi on the effects sanctions would have, the editorial says despite this warning one of the visitors later stated he would call for greater disinvestment. "One can only hope that Chief Buthelezis appeal that they should not support anything in our society which they would not tolerate in their own, got through to them in some degree."

#### Botha hailed on Birthday

A third editorial on the same page hails President Botha on his 70th birthday, saying: "Particularly in the last few years he has played an historical role in getting the country moving towards power sharing and concilliation. But the demands of the time are so great that South Africa is looking forward to new initiatives which can bring peace. Central to these expectations is President P.W. Botha."

#### Fence, SADF to Protect Farmers

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans reports on its front page on 12 January that a deadly and almost impenetrable electrified fence with a shock power of up to 20,000 volts may be constructed along the countrys northern border. The paper says that the SADF is to put up the fence along the border with Zimbabwe. At present a 20-km electrified fence is already in place north of Messina. "The fence will, it is understood, be gradually extended to protect the total border between South Africa and Zimbabwe." In the meantime, the paper says, large numbers of Zimbabwean soldiers are operating along the border to prevent ANC infiltration into the republic. It adds that in the border area of the northern Transvaal, each farmer has been assigned two SADF soldiers to guard the farms day and night. Defense Minister Mugnus Malan told the paper that the protection of the border farmers is vital; the defense force and the farmers have now become one family.

#### Foreign Visitors Important

In a report on page 2, the paper says Foreign Minister Pik Botha told *RAPPORT* that he feels it is very important that foreign government representatives such as the visiting American congressmen visit South Africa and that exchanges take place between governments. "I told the Americans that we realize they are not our friends, but that they are very welcome," Mr Botha said. Mr Botha said he told the delegation that the delay in instituting civil rights in South Africa resulted from efforts to protect minorities.

### Foreign Stake in ANC

In an editorial on page 14 *RAPPORT* says Oliver Tambo has tried to gloss over terrorist actions against civilians as part of the so-called war situation, and has made no mention of negotiation. The paper wonders why Western countries still accept the ANC, while they refuse to tolerate other terrorist organizations. It is clear "they are reasoning opportunistically that if the ANC gains a say in South Africa, they will have some stake in it." The editorial concludes by saying that the way to defeat the ANC is not through military campaigns but by them losing support among blacks and this, it says, is what makes reform so urgent.

### Beware False Freedom in Africa

In the column titled "From the Black Community" on page 14, Fanie Olivier refers to a letter written by a Zambian Working in South Africa that appeared in the *SOWETAN*, and which warns against the false freedom found in Africa. The letter states that a paper such as the *SOWETAN* would not be tolerated elsewhere in Africa. Olivier quotes the letter as saying: "I would just like to add that people like Bishop Desmond Tutu should examine Africa in order to find out the real meaning of misery. Millions of people on this continent would give up their treasured right to vote just to be able to secure a home, a school, food, and employment in South Africa."

### Scrutiny of ANC Encouraged

In the column titled "In Brief" on page 14, Anne-Marie Mischke writes: "There is no reason to believe that the ANC will not be thought about, talked about, written about, argued about any less this year than last year." It would be simplistic, she writes, to deny that the ANC has become much more of a factor in South African politics, both black and white. Among whites, she says, there is often strong polarization over the ANC issue, many seeing it as the personification of the total onslaught; but there also is a growing group of whites, not only from the far left or radical wing, to whom the ANC is becoming of greater political importance. The writer concludes: "For this reason the present ferment, the arguments, the differences of opinion, even the curiosity, ought to be encouraged, not smothered. Much more clarity, information, and less one-sideness in all sectors is needed before the public debate on the ANC can really become meaningful. Ostrich politics where the ANC is concerned will not work."

### Three Forces in RSA Politics

In a special article on page 15 in the same paper, "Rapport Actual", Willem de Klerk writes South African politics is nothing less than a power struggle. He identifies three forces at work in South African Politics. First, the retention of power. This leads a strong element in the national party (NP), he says, to see reform as a softened form of white domination, and even though it may be a very watered-down apartheid, the accent remains on group areas, population registration according to racial groups, and a political machine built on four groups, namely whites, blacks, coloreds, and Indians. The second force he identifies is the taking of power which, in South Africa, ranges from attempts at revolution in a black state to a more covert negotiation proposal. "Taking over power is naive politics in South Africa. Forget it. The revolution will destroy, but not succeed. The government and its policies will not simply crumble away. The white group will not let themselves be intimidated into forming a mere apendage of a black majority government." The third force he identifies is power sharing and this, he says, has wide support in the the country. It is becoming stronger in the NP, he says, and Inkatha, factions of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the parliamentary caucuses of the colored and Indian parties, and the leaders of the national states, as well as an unorganized black majority support this option. "Power sharing means full mutual say in all levels of government on all matters, because there is commonality in all matters. If power sharing, in this sense, with all its consequences, is not carried through, then eventually it will fail."

### Antilandmine Vehicles for Sale

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 14 January reports on page 2 that antilandmine vehicles are now being offered for sale to people in the northern Transvaal where recent landmine explosions have claimed several lives. The report, by Riaan Lauw, also cites advertisements in two northern Transvaal papers in which the South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation is offering two Ribbok antilandmine vehicles for sale. The vehicles, Louw reports, were used by the corporations personnel at Oshakati in Ovambo, but are no longer needed due to the effectiveness of the security forces operation there. Meanwhile, farmers in the Weipe area, where the first landmines exploded on South African roads, are experiencing problems in obtaining permits to import Zimbabwean antilandmine vehicles. These vehicles, which were used in the bush war in the Rhodesia, can initially be purchased for as little as 4,000 rands."

### NP Officials Gather

A report on page 4 says over 300 representatives and officials of the NP in the Tranvaal attended a seminar on Saturday in Johannesburg with the aim of getting the party ready at constituency level for the new year. The report adds that the Transvaal leader of the NP, Mr F.W. de Klerk, told the paper that the gathering was very sucessful, and concentrated on the role of party officials, organizations, planning, control and implementation.

### Musician Boycott Criticised

In an editorial on page 8, *BEELD* notes a group of South African musicians have come forward in the past week with a manifesto condemning apartheid and making all kinds of demands and announcing a boycott of the Johannesburg centenary celebrations. While stating the right for every South African to make a stand on issues, the paper adds: "Yet it seems for this protest — very popular these days — that they show a considerable lack of political understanding and insight. As though no changes have taken place in this country, and are continuing to take place. And that while even a man like South Africas debt negotiator, Fritz Leutwiler, has observed significant changes."

### Lesotho Appeal on Blockade

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 14 January reports on page 1 that "Representatives of several Lesotho opposition groups" met with Foreign Minister Pik Botha last week in an effort to break the deadlock over the RSA blockade of the two countries border. "They asked that President P.W. Botha at least meet the Lesotho king in an effort to start a dialogue," it says.

### Centenary Boycott Reaction

Shirley Woodgate reports on page 3 that David Lewis, chairman of the Johannesburg Centenary Festival Association, has warned that centenary boycotts such as that announced by 50 top rock musicians "would hurt mainly black people." He said that numerous projects which would rely on funds from private enterprise and which would directly benefit the black community could be jeopardized because "private sponsors could withdraw their money because of boycott action.

### UDF Denies Issuing School Pamphlets

A report on page 3 of the same issue says thousands of pamphlets bearing United Democratic Front (UDF) slogans and urging pupils and students not to boycott schools this year were distributed in Soweto on the weekend. But UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morabe "said the pamphlet was not issued by the UDF. We dismiss it with the contempt it deserves." The leaflet was "purely and simply the work of mischievous elements whose sole aim is to sow division in the community, he said."

### AZAPO T-shirts Torn

Another report on the same page says, "A meeting to discuss the crisis in black education in Middleburgs Mhluzi township on Sunday was disrupted when youths ripped T-shirts bearing Steve Bikos picture off the backs of two people who attended." One man whose clothing was torn said, "A man from Witbank said the T-shirt was an Azanian Peoples Organization shirt and AZAPO was bad because it was against all whites."

### Salary Increases Lagging

*THE STAR* reports on page 4 that a management consultants study has found that while the inflation rate from July 1984 to July 1985 was 16.4 percent, average overall pay increases were 10.8 percent. "Blacks got the largest percentage increases, 12.3 percent, followed by Asians (10,7 percent) and whites (9,9 percent)." The lowest wage hikes for all population groups were in the manufacturing sector with increases of 8,3 percent for whites, 9,4 percent for blacks, 8 percent for coloureds and 7.5 percent for Asians."

### Student Hunger Strike

Police have denied that a University of the Western Cape student, John Kearns, who is in detention in Paarl, is on a hunger strike, the paper reports on page 8. Kearns mother had said last week he had been on a hunger strike since 26 December. Kearns was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on 25 November, it says.

### Breaking The Chain of Violence

In its editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* says, "When vigilantes boast openly of killing a man because they disapprove of his protest politics — as at Leandra last weekend — than the cycle of violence is complete." "Against all evidence, some in the townships, and some in the security forces too, have come to believe that brute violence will either restore the old order or create a new one." The initiative to break the cycle of violence "must lie with the state," it says. "As long as the Casspirs proclaim peace through the barrel of a gun, so long will other violent forces be provoked." The state if paying for its "policy of undermining real black leadership down the decades. The ANC will never admit it, but the Nationalists made the townships ungovernable in the first place."

### Trifles Not Matter for Law

In another editorial *THE STAR* says the activities of a group of End Conscription supporters who built a sandcastle on a Cape beach this weekend were "about as menacing as those of the run for peace joggers ordered to disperse in Johannesburg recently," yet police invoked state of emergency regulations to disperse them. "A wise legal maxim says that the law should not concern itself with trifles. When it overreacts so absurdly, truly it stands on shifting sands," it says.

### U.S. Double Standard Criticized

Neil Lurssen, of *THE STAR's* Washington bureau, writes in a column on page 14 that "Washington would dearly love to deliver a knockout military blow against Libya's Gaddafi regime," but it reacts differently when RSA raids ANC and SWAPO bases. It is easy to understand U.S. attitudes toward Libya, he says. "What is not as easy to understand is why the U.S. thinks South Africa must deal politically but not militarily with terrorism that is just as vicious as anything renegades such as Abu Nidal have perpetrated." "Terrorism is terrorism."

### Radical Manipulation Cited

Johannesburg *THE CTIZEN* in English on 14 January notes in its editorial on page 6 a proliferation of "peace/antiapartheid movments have spread throught the country." "It is the kind of getting together of liberals we saw in the late 50's and 60's when the Congress Alliance dominated the radical scene and had the backing of left-wing students and white bleeding hearts." It adds, "The authorities may no longer clamp down as completely on radicals and radical movements, allowing a lot to go on now that wouldnt have been tolerated previously. But that does not mean that we shouldnt be on guard against having our sympathies for peace, or desire for change, manipulated by organisations that have political objectives, or wittingly or unwittingly play the radical game."

### Heunis Says Whites Must Sacrifice

Brian Stuart reports on page 8 of the same issue that Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis addressed a Youth Leadership group in Franschhoek Monday and told it, "The First World component in South Africa will have to be prepared to give up some of its rights and vested interests and to make sacrifices for the sake of greater political and social justice. The Third World component on its part will have to scale down some of its demands to levels which the country can afford and will cooperate in building South Africa." Heunis said economic realities had to be considered when planning constitutional structures or pursuing social justice, and added that it "was of the utmost importance that the legitimate aspirations of South Africa's population groups were accommodated as far as possible through the recognition of ethnic and cultural diversity, the acceptance of group rights to manage their own cultural affairs, the advancement of joint interests, and the elimination of unnecessary and hurtful discrimination."

### Leandra Homes Raided

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 14 January reports on page 1 that "Several homes belonging to members of the Leandra Action Committee in the eastern Transvaal were raided by armed men believed to be members of a vigilante group." The raids were carried out Sunday, one day after Chief Ampie Mayisa was hacked to death in a similar raid. "At least three members of the Leandra Cation Committee are in hiding," it says.

### SOWETAN Rejects Violence

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* says, The killing of Chief Ampie Mayisa "is not surprising. The horror behind the acts of self-styled vigilantes and other faceless people who take the law into their hands, is becoming all too common." "We are ashamed and dismayed that black people are becoming so expert in dispatching those they do not agree with." Even though the "chief culprit in this mess is the policy of apartheid." it says, "In their intoxication with violence they [the vigilantes] very soon become unable to distinguish friend from foe. If we are headed that way, then there is no business to call this country civilised or democratic. We might as well be living in the jungle or in some banana republic."

### Tension High in Moutse

Themba Molefe reports in the "Focus" column on page 4 that tension is rising as the 120,000 community of Moutse, which was incorporated into Kwandebele on January 1, "Awaits the final knell — the independence of KwaNdebele." The men of Moteti village, one of 16 in the Moutse area, says they were abuducted from their house by vigilantes and driven to KwaNdebeles capital where they were tortured on New Years Day. "They say they were accused of conspiring to resist incorporation and the homelands independence." Villagers say their problems began in 1979 "when about 5,000 Ndebele-speaking people" were relocated to Moutse by the government from Middelburg. Villagers also say the government told them two years ago that the community "would be moved to Saliespoort, about 150 km away in the Northern Transvall," another source of discontent.

### Warning by Consumer Boycott Committee

An article on page 7 reports that the Krugerdorp Consumer Boycott Committee "has warned it will act against youths who attack delivery vehicles in the townships. A committee spokesman said it was not their policy to engage in such activities." The spokesman sais the consumer boycott which began 9 December and the bus boycott, which entered its second week yeasterday, were continuing.

### De Beer, Slabbert Willing to Talk to ANC

Peter Honey reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 January that Anglo American executive director Zac de Beer said the spate of landmine attacks in November and December "were to be expected in terms of several published ANC statements to the effect that what they call the armed struggle was to be intensified." This was no reason to break contact with the organization, he said, and "Sooner or later it will become necessary to talk again simply because the ANC is an important political reality." PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said he would have no problem talking to the ANC again. "Of course, I would not want to talk just for the sake of talking. I would want to see if we could fnid a way to get them to give up the armed struggle and to begin negotiating."

### Police Watched Killing

Sipho Ngobo reports on page 3 that "The family of slain Leandra community leader Chief Ampie Mayisa claims police watched from about 500m while he was being hacked to death on Saturday. A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoira said the allegation was a very serious one and urged the family to file affidavits with the districts commandant of police."

## ZAMBIA

### Foreign Minister Receives Algerian Counterpart

*MB131535 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma has hailed Algeria's commitment toward the fight against oppression in Africa. Professor Goma noted that Algeria was also a strong bridge btween the black and the Arab world. The minister, who was speaking when the Algerian foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, called on him, said for the African Continent to develop there must be a strong resolve for peace and stability. He said Mr Ibrahimi had come to visit one of the troubled spots on the continent. Mr Ibrahimi arrived in Lusaka last night for a 2-day official visit.

### Further Talks Held

*MB141039 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] [word indistinct] Secretary General Grey Zulu has called on Algeria to increase bilateral cooperation with Zambia in order to consolidate the already warm relations between the two countries. Mr Zulu was speaking at his office this afternoon when Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Ibrahimi called on him. In reply, Minister Ibrahimi said the signing of a joint economic [word indistinct] between the two countries would serve as a good [words indistinct] to improve relations between the two nations. He pledged Algerian support for Zambia in its efforts to remove aparthied in the southern African region and called on the leaders of the two countries to increase (?cooperation) between them.

**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 17 JANUARY 1986

### PDRY

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is currently assuming all his duties and security prevails in all parts of the PDRY, Health Minister 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr maintained in a statement reported by Sanaa radio after arriving in the YAR 16 January. He claimed that the coup attempt ended in "fiasco" as a result of the "broad cohesion" among the people, the YSP, and security organs. Bukayr subsequently delivered a message from the PDRY leader to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the radio noted. The health minister also told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is personally supervising all political and military activity and that the authorities are mopping up "small pockets" of resistance, according to Abu Dhabi radio.

Despite the PDRY minister's statements, Riyadh radio cited reports that the fighting escalated 16 January, expanding beyond Aden into all six governorates. Paris radio reported the following day that the USSR has decided to evacuate all Soviet nationals from Aden because of the deteriorating situation, though monitored Soviet media have not confirmed this. The 16 January meeting at the Soviet Embassy in Aden between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and senior coup leaders did not make much progress, according to KUNA's sources in Damascus, which added that the PDRY leader insisted on the coup leaders' departure from the country.

Meanwhile, Aden radio remained unheard throughout 16 January.

### Palestinian Affairs

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* reports "The Fatah Revolutionary Council, better known as Abu Nidal's group, in a statement released in Beirut, has denied that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] granted an interview that was published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-WAHDAH* on 14 January."

### Israel

Israel and Spain established diplomatic relations 17 January, according to an official communique broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in The Hague 19 January, IDF radio reported, citing the Spanish foreign minister.

### Lebanon

Elie Hubayqah arrived in Paris and subsequently left for Geneva following his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces executive committee, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Hubayqah said in a press statement cited by Beirut radio, however, that he expects to return to Lebanon in 2 weeks. As for the fighting between Christian and "nationalist" forces, Beirut radio said heavy shelling was continuing in the Upper Al-Matn and in the Al-Madfun River coastal area. National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un called on the Syrian Army to intervene and stop the attacks on Christian Areas, according to the Voice of Lebanon, while former President Camille Sham'un described the results of President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus as "negative."

In the south, a roadside bomb wounded an IDF soldier in the Bint Jubayl area, IDF radio disclosed.

### Libya

Resolutions by the Tarhunah Basic People's Congress, broadcast by Tripoli television, announced the establishment of "suicide squads" to combat the United States, adding that "registration" begins 17 January.

### Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 16 January, according to military communiques and statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

### DRA

Seventy-nine new members have been appointed to the Revolutionary Council, according to a BAKHTAR report cited by Kabul radio.

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### PFLP-GC Official on 'Abu Nidal' Whereabouts

*JN170914 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] In an interview with the Italian paper *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*, PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril said that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] is alive and that he has overcome his heart problems thanks to a pacemaker with which he was recently supplied in Sweden. Ahmad Jibril added that contrary to the rumors, Abu Nidal has no base in either Syria or Libya and that most of the time one can find him in Tehran.

### 'Abu Nidal' Group Denies UAE Paper Interview

*GF171530 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 16 Jan 86 p 19*

[Text] The Fatah-Revolutionary Council, better known as Abu Nidal's group, released a statement in Beirut in which it denied that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] had granted an interview that was published in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-WAHDAH* on 14 January.

The statement, which was signed by 'Atif Abu Bakr, spokesman for the Abu Nidal group, and dated 14 January, asserts that Abu Nidal has not granted an interview to anyone.

AFP reported that in an interview with *AL-WAHDAH*, Abu Nidal claimed responsibility for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks. *AL-WAHDAH* also reported that Abu Nidal had undergone plastic surgery making it impossible to recognize him.

### Morocco, UAE Seek UN Session on Al-Aqsa Events

*LD162334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] On behalf of the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization, Morocco and the UAE today officially called for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the recent Zionist aggression against the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

The delegates of the two countries to the United Nations, Moulay Mehdi Alaoui and Muhammad Husayn al-Ta'ali, described these events as grave violations that are a threat to international peace and security.

### PNC Speaker Calls for Measures To Protect Al-Aqsa

*JN160952 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Jan 86 pp 1, 18*

[Excerpt] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih said yesterday: It is time to convene an emergency Islamic summit conference to confront the repeated Zionist attacks on the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the visits by Zionist officials and parliamentarians which are meant to achieve a fait accompli against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. He said that effective measures should be taken without delay to preserve and protect one of Islam's holiest shrines. He added: Muslim leaders should adopt a stand that conforms with their ideology and faith as well as with the importance of the holy places in general and the Al-Aqsa Mosque in particular because of its religious, cultural, and historical status. He said further dangers would result from the failure to adopt such a stand.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih yesterday sent a cable to King Hassan II of Morocco in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee in which he urged him to initiate the call for convening this conference.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih returned to Amman from Baghdad the day before yesterday after participating in the Palestinian leadership meetings that were held there.

### Paper Reports Background to ICO Statement

*PM150941 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jan 86 p 1*

[Report by Talhah Jibril: "Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference Statement Makes No Reference to Iraq-Iran War"]

[Excerpt] Fes — The outcome of the final session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference was a complete surprise. Following a stormy 7-hour meeting, the foreign ministers were unable to produce a resolution regarding the Iraq-Iran war. For the first time since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war, the final statement contained no reference to the conflict. Events of the conference's longest session which lasted until dawn yesterday have proved that the guarded optimism about the possibility of reaching positive agreement was unattainable.

*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* followed the events of the long and exhaustive session which began with the conference's secretariat submitting an appeal addressed to the two [Iraq and Iran] sides, designed to give momentum to the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee. The appeal contained a specific resolution asking the committee to report on the response of both countries to the appeal within 3 months.

The first surprise came when the Pakistani delegate who participated in drafting the appeal with delegates of five other countries expressed reservations regarding support for the appeal on the grounds that there have been changes and developments in the situation that have forced his country to go back on its earlier stand. Intervening, the Moroccan foreign minister and conference chairman, Abdellatif Filali, said that the withdrawal of one of the countries that drafted the appeal requires that it be dropped.

But the Saudi delegation asked the conference chairman to maintain the appeal so that the conference would not emerge without a resolution or recommendation regarding the destructive conflict. The head of the delegation asked the conference members to show their support for the appeal by applause. And indeed the applause lasted for 10 continuous minutes in response to the Saudi delegation's proposal.

This was followed by a statement by the PLO representative who said that the Palestinian cause has suffered more then anything else by the outbreak of this war and its continuation.

Then the Iranian delegate asked to speak. He made a very lengthy review of his country's stand since the beginning of the war to the present. He suggested certain amendments to the draft statement, pointing out to the need to condemn what he called the Iraqi aggression, the chemical warfare, and the bombing of civilian targets.

Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister and head of his country's delegation, requested the right to reply to the Iranian delegate's statement in order to explain his country's attitude toward this war.

After that, the conference chairman adjourned the closed session for a brief break during which consultations were carried out. When the meeting was resumed there was deadlock, whereupon Tariq 'Aziz called for going back to the Sanaa conference resolutions about the war.

But the conference then took a different turn when the Libyan and Syrian delegates once again returned to talking about Egypt's membership in the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. This was followed by a request by the Iranian delegate to speak. He pointed out the need to delete a paragraph from a speech by YAR Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Iryani which he made during the earlier sessions of the conference.

When the conference failed to reach agreement on the appeal, the conference chairman adjourned the final session. This was followed by a public session during which the final statement was read.

At the end of the conference, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said that the retraction of a member of the ministerial committee from his earlier stand and Iran's adherence to its stand prevented the issuing of a strong and impartial statement that could have led to halting the war and to reaching a just and legitimate solution for the conflict.

'Aziz added: We were faced with two possibilities: either to issue a statement without Iran's approval or not to issue a statement at all. He said that those who do not want the war to stop hindered the issuing of the appeal. Out of its concern for the unity and solidarity of the Islamic countries, Iraq did not insist on issuing the statement and cooperated with the conference chairman.

### PLO's 'Arafat Offers To Help End PDRY Conflict

*GF150900 Doha QNA in Arabic 0832 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 15 Jan (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has expressed the PLO's willingness to do anything to halt the fighting in the PDRY.

In a message he sent to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad last night, he said: "We place ourselves at your service in order to stop the bloodshed and to end the fighting, which benefits nobody but the nation's enemies."

In the message, which was transmitted by WAFA, 'Arafat asserted his willingness to act in the manner that the PDRY leader proposes in order to participate in halting the fighting, restore the situation to normal, and regain stability so that the PDRY will continue to carry out its pan-Arab and national role.

### PLO Chairman Meets Palestinian Cadres in Iraq

*JN161738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with a number of Palestinian political cadres and PLO office cadres in fraternal Iraq today. During the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the most important points discussed during the Palestinian leadership's meetings which concluded yesterday. He also reviewed recent developments in the region and the Palestine question.

### PLO Leader To Tour African Countries 20 Jan

*GF160920 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jan (QNA) — The Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes Palestinian sources as saying that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on Monday [20 January] will begin a wide African tour designed to counter the Zionist penetration into Africa and to contain attempts to restore relations with Israel.

The sources added that 'Arafat's tour will include Mali, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Benin, Gabon, Angola, and the Congo.

The sources stated that the tour is also aimed at briefing leaders of the African countries of developments in the Middle East crisis and Jordanian-Palestinian moves.

### Khalaf Urges Eastern Front Against Israel

*LD171212 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1113 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[TEXT] Kuwait, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — has stressed the need for the PLO to continue to pursue a solution for the Palestinian issue "but without renouncing, bargaining away, or abandoning the national rights of the Palestinian people." He also advocated reviving the eastern front in order to achieve a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

In an interview to be published in the next issue of *AL-MAJALIS* magazine, Mr Khalaf said that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has reached a dead end "from the point of view of America and Israel." He explained that the concessions included in the agreement do not meet the demands of Washington and Tel Aviv, "as the concession being demanded is to authorize Jordan to represent the Palestinian people and to accept UN Security Council 242 in order to put an end to the possibility of the PLO advocating Palestinian national rights."

Mr Abu Iyad stressed that Jordan cannot go ahead with a settlement on its own. In order to get away from the current impasse, he suggested "clearing the air and reviving the eastern front and military preparation for war, even if that takes a long time" in order to achieve a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy, which, he said, Syria cannot achieve on its own.

Mr Khalaf talked about relations between the PLO and Syria and admitted the presence of some elements in Fatah and Syria who do not want to correct relations between the two sides. He announced that efforts are quietly being made to hold a general Fatah congress to determine the principled issues and assess the Fatah course.

## Qaddumi on Relations With USSR, Syria, Libya

*PM161638 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 15-21 Jan 86 p 15*

[Interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by Talhah Jibril in Fes "following his return from a visit to Moscow"]

[Text] Question: Was the question of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] visit to Moscow discussed during your recent visit there?

Answer: In fact the subject was discussed and the Soviet Union has a positive attitude toward the visit. But the CPSU congress is due to meet next month and so we will discuss details of the visit with the Soviets later.

Question: So no date has been fixed.

Answer: No date has yet been fixed.

Question: In light of your visit and talks with Soviet officials, how do you evaluate current Soviet-Palestinian relations?

Answer: The relations between both sides are those of friendship. The Soviet Union adopts a firm and principled attitude toward us in that it supports the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. The relations are continuing to develop and we are anxious to develop them.

Question: Were Syrian-Palestinian relations disucssed during the visit?

Answer: We did discuss this subject. There is no doubt that the Soviets have played an important role in bringing views closer in the past. These relations need further efforts to normalize the situation between Syria and the PLO.

Question: The current impression is that the improvement of Jordanian-Syrian relations will be achieved at the expense of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Do you agree with this?

Answer: Why should an improvement in Jordanian-Syrian relations be at the expense of Palestinian-Jordanian relations? At the Casablanca ordinary summit we sought to set up committees to clear the Arab air. One of these committees was set up under Saudi chairmanship with the aim of clearing the air between Jordan and Syria. The committee succeeded in its endeavors, and relations between the two countries have improved. I do not think that the development of these relations will have a negative effect on Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

Question: But in the view of the Syrians the Jordanian-Palestinianagreement has been killed following the improvement of Syrian-Jordanian relations.

Answer: There is in fact talk about the question of the Palestinian-Jordanian working paper which I do not call an agreement. The paper was an experiment to give momentum to the peace process in the Middle East, but what caused it to fail was the United States with its maneuvers and obstacles vis-a-vis this political move.

Question: Was there a Palestinian-Syrian meeting on the sidelines of the Islamic foreign ministers conference?

Answer: No, no contacts took place during this conference.

Question: There has been much talk about a meeting between Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad and Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf). What is the truth of the matter?

Answer: Yes, a meeting did take place between Rif'at al-Asad and Abu Iyad in Paris. The report is true. Such contact did take place and the results were positive.

Question: Is this a prelude to the establishment of normal relations between the two sides?

Answer: The PLO desires the clearing of the Arab air and so we would rather clear the air between us and Syria.

Question: During the Islamic foreign ministers conference a meeting took place between you and Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. What did you discuss at the meeting and how would you describe Palestinian-Libyan relations?

Answer: I had previously paid a visit to Libya and met with President [title as published] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and exchanged views with him. The visit was an approach to clear the air between us and sisterly Libya. Several contacts have taken place for this purpose. There is no doubt that after this meeting the relations between the two sides improved. Contacts between us and our brothers in Libya take place on every occasion.

Question: Following the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis there was talk about moving the headquarters to Sudan. Despite the denial of such reports, they are once again being reiterated. How true is this?

Answer: Several official statements were made by Palestinian officials denying this report.

Question: But there have been new reports.

Answer: We are not concerned with rumors spread by the media because they are concerned only with spreading rumors.

Question: What exactly is the truth with regard to Mubarak's statements about the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242?

Answer: It appears that this statement was distorted. It is inconceivable that President Mubarak would say that he gave an ultimatum to the PLO to accept Resolution 242. He knows — as we have often affirmed to Egyptian officials — that we will not recognize this resolution because it does not constitute a suitable basis for any just settlement.

Question: During the Islamic conference the question of Egypt's resumption of ICO membership was raised since in the view of certain delegations Egypt has not abided by the ICO resolutions. What is the PLO's attitude toward this subject?

Answer: Egypt has resumed its membership in the organization, but we did not discuss this matter. What happened was that certain delegates discussed this matter but their discussion stopped at a certain point and Egypt continues to hold its membership.

Question: How true are the reports that the upcoming PLO Executive Committee meetings will discuss forming a government in exile?

Answer: I do not think that this subject is under consideration now and it has not been put on the Executive Committee's agenda.

## PLO Official on Spain's Relations With Israel

*JN161748 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, PLO representative for Central Europe, has criticized the Spanish Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity.

In a statement reported by AFP today, Al-Ifranji said that Spain's decision harms the Palestine question, especially since the PLO's representation in Madrid is still on an information office level which has no diplomatic status.

## PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations Near Haifa

*JN161757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted timed explosive charges inside a Zionist center in the Qiryat (Qabrun) settlement east of the occupied city of Haifa. The explosion of the Palestinian charges yesterday caused heavy material damage to the center, damaged a number of Zionist cars, and killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers and settlers. Our combat group returned safely to base.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

## BAHRAIN

### Indian External Affairs Minister Continues Visit

*GF161709 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 16 Jan (WAKH) — Official talks between Bahrain and India were held in Manama today and co-chaired by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat.

The two sides discussed the strong historical relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, culture and industry.

The two sides discussed ways to hold an economic committee meeting in New Delhi next March to further promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides also discussed the Iraq-Iran war in view of talks held by the Indian minister in Tehran with Iranian officials and India overtures in its capacity chairing the Nonaligned Movement to find a solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

The two sides discussed current Middle East issue and India positive stand towards Arab issues, the nonaligned countries foreign ministers conference due to be held next April to prepare for nonaligned summit due to be held in Zimbabwe by the end of next August. [sentence as received]

The talks were attended by the Director of Economic Directorate at the Foreign Ministry Jasim Abu 'Ali, the Ambassador at the Foreign ministry Ibrahim 'Ali Ibrahim, First secretary 'Adil al-'Ayadi, and the First secretary Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghafar. While the Indian side was attended by the foreign undersecretary, Indian ambassador to Bahrain, and the delegation accompanying the Indian foreign minister.

The Bahraini minister of development and industry and education minister are slated to visit India during this year to further promote relations between the two countries.

### Departs Manama

*GF162007 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Manama, 16 Jan (WAKH) — Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat and the accompanying delegation today left Manama for New Delhi following an official 2-day visit to Bahrain at the end of his tour of a number of the region's states. He was bade farewell by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

In a predeparture statement, the Indian foreign minister stated that his visit was fruitful and constructive. He added that he has extended an invitation to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to visit India. He stated that his discussions with Bahraini Acting Amir Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah focused on bilateral relations.

The Indian foreign minister added that his discussions also included current developments in the region, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East problem, the Southeast Asian issue, and the issues of the nonaligned countries.

### British Military Delegation Arrives in Manama

*GF161748 Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Manama, 16 Jan (WAKH) — British Chief of Defence Staff Admiral John Fieldhouse and his accompanying delegation arrived in Manama today for a visit to Bahrain.

He was received at the airport by BDF [Bahrain Defense Force] Chief of Staff Brigadier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah and the British ambassador to Bahrain.

The British official will hold talks with top Bahraini officials on military affairs.

## KUWAIT

### Chief of Staff Denies Arms Deal With USSR

*LD161426 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) — Lieutenant Genernal [as received] 'Abdallah Farrat al-Ghanin, chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces, was asked whether Kuwait's needs for specific weapons were presented to the Soviet side. He replied that nothing of this sort has been concluded.

And as for offers of weapons brought by the Soviet deputy defense minister and whether they include air weapons, the Army chief of staff denied that there was any offer of air weapons.

Major General al-Ghanim added that the Soviet Union, a friendly country, will show its willingness to Kuwait if anything is asked of it.

The chief of staff said that we hope that similar visits with our friends in Moscow and with other friendly countries are repeated. He also said that Moscow welcomes the visit of any Kuwaiti official any time.

He added that similar visits are in force with the Soviet Union. Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Mr Pogos Akopov was present at the departure of Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Vladimir Govorov.

Mr Vladimir Govorov arrived here last Saturday [11 January]. During his visit he met with high-ranking state officials, held official talks with Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, and yesterday watched a tactical exercise by the Kuwaiti Army with Soviet weapons.

### Airline Chairman Denies Israeli Airspace Violation

*LD161806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti airlines chairman of the board and delegate member, Ahmad al-Mishari, said this evening that there is no truth in the [word indistinct] news which reported that the Kuwaiti airliner en route between Damascus and Kuwait earlier today entered the skies of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Al-Mishari told KUNA that the captain of the aircraft, an airbus which was on a regular flight between Damascus and Kuwait, realized that there was a technical fault in the aircraft's navigation instruments, that he rectified it immediately, changed course, and continued his flight to Kuwait.

Al-Mishari said that the return flight was normal and easy and the passengers did not suffer any inconvenience. The captain also did not see any Israeli military aircraft intercepting his aircraft as Israeli radio claimed.

He added that the maintenance engineers and technicians of Kuwait airlines have started an investigation on the technical fault in order to repair it.

In Damascus, an officer at Damascus International Airport told KUNA that the Kuwaiti aircraft did not deviate from its course as Israel claimed. In a [word indistinct] contact with KUNA, he said that "the aircraft's take-off was regular and normal, and it did not leave Syrian airspace."

He said "the Israeli claims are just biased rumors."

Israeli radio claimed this afternoon that Israeli military aircraft intercepted the Kuwaiti aircraft over the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and escorted it out of the airspace under Israeli control.

## PDRY

### Prime Minister May Delay Return From Moscow Talks

*LD171343 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1228 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Moscow, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Soviet central television broadcast at a late hour last night a film on the current events in the PDRY following the recent attempted coup.

KUNA claims reliable sources said: "In the talks between PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and the Soviet leadership, the views are not close."

These sources stressed that Engineer al-'Attas met his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Ryzhkov, yesterday and had concentrated talks about resolving the Yemeni crisis.

On the other hand, some sources here say that Al-'Attas might not return to his country for the time being until the situation there is clear enough to guarantee the safety of the Yemeni delegation in Moscow.

### Moscow Decides To Evacuate Nationals From Aden

*LD171029 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Moscow has decided to evacuate all its nationals from Aden because of the deteriorating situation in South Yemen. The French Embassy itself has been hit by exploding shells and stray bullets, but our compatriots inside are all, I repeat, safe and sound.

### Soviet Evacuation Ship Arrives

*GF171628 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Reports arriving from Aden indicate that violent fighting is currently taking place among the various conflicting parties in the PDRY following the failure of negotiations which began at the USSR Embassy in Aden.

The reports said that reinforcements arrived in Aden at a time when fierce battles are continuing in the Khawr Maksar area where the foreign embassies are located. However, it is not known to which party the reinforcements have been sent.

The reports said that the USSR, France, and the FRG have decided to evacuate their nationals from Aden in view of the continuing fighting between the warring parties all over the country.

AFP quoted an official source in Djibouti port as confirming that a Soviet ship has actually arrived in Aden port. Meanwhile, other Soviet ships are expected to arrive later today in order to evacuate Soviet nationals from Aden.

In Moscow, KUNA said that PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas is making contacts in order to learn about the latest developments in his country. The agency quoted diplomatic sources as saying that Al-'Attas will meet with USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev in order to discuss events in the PDRY.

### Talks With Rebels Achieve Little Progress

*LD171119 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1031 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Informed sources here said today that the meeting between South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and a number of the senior leaders of the attempted coup d'etat, which was held in the Soviet Embassy in Aden yesterday, did not achieve much progress towards settling the issues which led to the explosion of the conflict. It did lead, however, to a relative calm on the various fighting fronts.

The sources said that the Yemeni president insisted that the leaders of the coup leave the country to ensure their safety and refused to make any other concessions because they preferred to resort to arms to settle disputes instead of settling them within the party cadres.

The sources, who preferred to remain unidentified, added that the minister of defense, Salih Muslih Qasim, who was rumored to be wounded, is the one who led the attack on the capital.

The sources said that the attack against Aden came from three axes, and added that the situation in Aden is still confused because of the difficulty in determining the forces participating in the fighting. These sources pointed out that the Navy and the party's militia support President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and have shelled the positions of the mutineers in Aden, while the Army and the Air Force are divided between the president and the mutineers.

These sources said that fierce fighting is taking place in and around the capital, and that the statement relayed by Radio Lahaj, which is the governorate of ex-Defense Minister 'Ali Antar contradicts the statements relayed by the official radio.

### Sanaa Source Reports Fighting Throughout Country

*GF170422 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Reports from Sanaa indicate that the fighting in Aden expanded yesterday beyond the PDRY capital to involve all six governorates of the country. Fighting broke out between forces and armed tribesmen loyal to the two disputing parties for the 4th successive day. A reliable diplomatic source in Sanna said that the two sides are using tanks, artillery, and aircraft in what seems to be an escalation of fighting in an overall civil war. The source said representatives of the two disputing parties have agreed to meet at the USSR Embassy in order to arrange a cease-fire to avoid such developments.

### Heavy Tanks Involved in Aden Fighting

*GF171150 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Informed sources said in Sanaa today that heavy tank fighting broke out today between the government and opposition forces around the French Embassy in Aden. The source said the French Embassy building sustained minor hits from shrapnel and stray bullets. The sources added that no one was hurt as a result of the shelling.

An FRG Foreign Ministry spokesman said that employees of the FRG Embassy in Aden and FRG nationals who took refuge at the embassy were transferred to a UN building yesterday following the heavy shelling that took place in the embassy's vicinity.

### Government, Opposition Set Up Local Radios

*GF171222 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jan (QNA) — Reports on the situation in the PDRY published in Kuwait today indicate that the rebels are using a local radio station which is located in Lahj Province. The station is controlled by Salih Muslih Qasim, the defense minister. The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* has said that the supporters of the legitimate authorities under the leadership of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have a radio station in Abyan Province. Meanwhile, the official radio and television stations continue to be off the air since the coup attempt last Monday.

The paper added that until late last night fighting was still going on between the rebel forces, led by Salih Muslih Qasim, and the forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which are led by Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, governor of Abyan.

The reports also indicate that Salih Muslih Qasim was gravely wounded during the fighting.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### 'Arafat, Iraqi Minister Call Crown Prince

*GF170626 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2005 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jan (SPA) — His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, this evening at the specialized hospital in Riyadh received a telephone call from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. 'Arafat inquired about the health of his highness the crown prince. He conveyed greetings to his highness and wished him a prompt recovery and continued well-being.

His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also received a telephone call from Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir, who inquired about his highness' health. He expressed wishes for his highness' quick recovery and continued well-being.

## UAE

### Libyan Banker: U.S. Freeze on Assets 'Illegal'

*LD152301 Kuwait KUNA in English 1633 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Jan 15 — (KUNA) — Deputy governor of the Libyan central bank Salim Mas'ud Juwayli said here Wednesday that he is currently touring a number of Arab Gulf states for consultation on the American recent decision to freeze Libyan assets in U.S. banks.

In a statement following a series of meetings with officials of the central bank and the Arab Monetary Fund, he said the American measure was illegal.

He added that his country is at present studying the decision to take the appropriate measure and pointed out that the Libyan assets in the U.S. banks are not huge and the economic cooperation between Tripoli and Washington has been minimal since 1981.

Juwayli arrived here last Monday on a three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates.

## YAR

### USSR Warns Country Not To Interfere in PDRY

*JN170816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The state of affairs in the PDRY continues to be obscure. However, what is certain is that fierce fighting continues between the disputing parties. The French Embassy in Aden was damaged as a result of the shelling. This was stated by a well-informed diplomatic source in Djibouti who did not elaborate on the extent of the damage but added that many French citizens who are residing in Aden had sought refuge in their embassy to escape the shelling.

A Western dipolomatic source has stated that USSR leader Gorbachev sent a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih warning him of any interference by his country in the PDRY.

### President Receives PDRY Minister, Message

*GF161908 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office in Ta'izz today Brother Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, minister of public health in the southern part of the homeland. During the audience, the latter conveyed a message from his brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland.

SABA' has learned that the message deals with the developments in the southern part of the homeland. The audience was attended by Mujahid Abu al-Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee; Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; and Ahmad al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture.

Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr arrived today in Ta'izz. He made a statement to SABA' upon arrival. He said: I am delighted to convey a written message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium to his brother, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, pertaining to the fraternal relations between the two parts of the homeland and to exchange views on a number of issues that concern the two parts of the homeland in particular, and the Arab region in general. In his statement, Dr Bukayr said: The abortive coup attempt, carried out by a dissident band on 13 January was designed through various acts to ensure disintegration of the unity of the party of the people and to take the life of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. This attempt ended in fiasco as a result of the broad unity among the masses, the party, and the security organs. This attempt was foiled. He asserted that brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, is currently assuming all his duties in the Political Bureau. He personally supervises the procession of life in the southern part of the homeland in all provinces.

He added that security prevails in all parts of the homeland and that the party, through its unity and through the cohesion of the masses, is capable of surmounting all difficulties that could jeopardize the southern part of our homeland. He pointed out that the message he is currently conveying asserts the eagerness of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to apprise his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, of the latest developments in the southern part of the homeland. He stressed that the good fraternal relations between the two parts of the homeland would remain as they were in the past and that the southern part of the homeland would continue its fraternal relations and its bilateral relations with Arab countries, with liberation movements, and with the socialist bloc countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union.

### Execution of Coup Leaders Confirmed

*GF171027 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] PDRY Health Minister 'Abdallah Bukayr has declared that the legitimate authorities under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are in control of the situation, and what is now taking place is merely the mopping up of some small pockets of the rebels who are still hiding and who are in a state of fear.

In a telephone conversation with the *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published today, Bukayr said that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is personally supervising all political and military activity, now that the plot against the unity of the party and people and against the life of the party's secretary general has been foiled.

The PDRY minister, who is visiting Ta'izz where he conveyed a written message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, has asserted that the situation in the PDRY has begun to return to normal, and that the situation is stable in all the governorates. He said that the continuous meetings of the YSP Political Bureau that are now being held are to discuss ways of restoring normality and establishing security and stability for the citizens.

The PDRY minister confirmed that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il [YSP Central Committee secretary and former chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium] and his three other colleagues ['Ali Ahmad 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council; 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, local government minister and political bureau member; 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi, chairman of the YSP higher control committee and Political Bureau member] have been executed. He said that all those who planned and participated in the coup attempt have been arrested. However, he declined to disclose the identity of the most prominent of these people, and said that their names will be announced at the appropriate time. He said that 'Ali 'Antar attempted to assassinate Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during a party meeting at the YSP Central Committee headquarters, but that Chairman Muhammad was unhurt.

The PDRY minister could not give any details about the talks that are taking place between government officials and rebel forces and said that until he left Aden on the morning of 16 January aboard a private aircraft he had no information about the matter.

## Aden Radio To Resume Transmission

*GF170929 Doha QNA in Arabic 0857 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jan (QNA) — In a statement published in Abu Dhabi today, PDRY Health Minister 'Abdallah Bukayr said that the situation in the PDRY is under the full control of the legitimate authorities under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

In a statement published today in the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Bukayr said that some small pockets of the rebels are now being mopped up. However, he declined to give any details about the current talks between officials of the Aden government and the rebel forces.

The PDRY health minister, who is visiting the YAR, said that Aden radio station, which was damaged as a result of shelling in the early hours of the coup attempt, is currently being repaired. Damage to the runways at Aden airport is also being repaired so that it can be reopened.

In his statement, which he made in Ta'izz, YAR, Bukayr denied that power and water supplies in the PDRY have been cut off. He said that the power supply has been cut off only from the radio station.

Citing sources in Sanaa, *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that 310 members of the rebel forces who participated in the coup attempt in the PDRY have so far been arrested, and that their interrogation began on 15 January. The sources expect that Aden airport will be reopened and Aden's communcations with the rest of the world will be restored within the next 48 hours.

### Mubarak Meets U.S. Congressman, Japanese Delegation

*NC161409 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a U.S. congressional delegation led by John Miller this morning. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

President Mubarak also received a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by (Masabuko Fiju), leader of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party. Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, and the Japanese Ambassador in Cairo were present at the meeting.

Afterwards, the leader of the Japanese delegation said that he is visiting Cairo in his capacity as a special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. He added that relations between the two countries have progressed noticeably since President Mubarak's visit to Japan in 1984. He continued: We are bolstering and developing these relations in several fields. He added that President Mubarak had praised Japan's stance on the Middle East issue as well as the Japanese prime minister's support for Egypt's efforts in this regard. The delegation leader said that President Mubarak had emphasized that the main issue in the peace process in the Middle East is to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. He said that President Mubarak had stressed that an understanding of the PLO's real position is central to a solution of the Palestinian problem and the establishment of peace in the Middle East. He continued: On this basis, Japan wishes to do its utmost to support Egypt's efforts.

Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the people's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, who attended the meeting, said that the Japanese envoy had conveyed a message from the japanese prime minister to President Mubarak. He added that the discussions dealt with various aspects of political, cultural, scientific, and sports cooperation. President Mubarak, he said, explained the Middle East situation and the peace efforts, and also praised Japan's support and backing for Egypt's leading role in the peace process.

### Kuwaiti Paper on Expected Cabinet Changes

*GF161453 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 15 Jan 86 p 1*

[Cairo dispatch]

[Excerpt] High-level Egyptian sources have affirmed that shortly a presidential decree will be issued to appoint Egyptian Defense Minister Marshal Abu Ghazalah as vice president and Egyptian Chief of Staff 'Abd al-Ghaffar al-'Urabi as defense minister.

### 'Abd al-Majid To Deliver Mubarak Message to Peres

*NC161447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jan (MENA) — Minister plenipotentiary Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires at the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv, will leave Cairo for Tel Aviv tonight. He will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres explaining Egypt's view on the Israeli Government's decision regarding the Tabah issue and its reference to international arbitration.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, announced this news in a statement to reporters today. His initial reaction to the Israeli Government's decision to refer the Tabah problem to international arbitration, he said, is that Egypt considers this to reflect a positive attitude.

However, 'Abd al-Majid noted: I might just as well add in my preliminary comment that there are still some points which require discussion and debate.

'Abd al-Majid continued: I reviewed the Egyptian stand on the Israeli Government's decision with President Mubarak today. I wish to reiterate that Egypt has always maintained the necessity of referring the Tabah problem to international arbitration. The Israeli Government has now responded to this stand. There are some people in Israel who hold their own view about the nature of current relations between Egypt and Israel. I had commented on this previously, noting that these points will be the subject of discussion and debate. Within this framework, Muhammad Basyuni will return to Tel Aviv with a message from President Mubarak to Peres explaining Egypt's view on the Israeli Government's decision and the points raised in it.

### Foreign Minister on Resolution 242, Other Issues

*PM161402 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 11 Jan 86 pp 1,5*

[Report on interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Muhammad Isma'il in Fes; date not given]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stated that the Palestinian brothers are not being pressured and there are no attempts to change their views, but it is our right and duty to say what we think and give what we consider to be a sound analysis of resolution 242 and let anyone with a different view come out with it.

In an interview with *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that UN Security Council Resolution 242 contains positive aspects and implies the land for peace principle. It accepts the essential principle of withdrawal, the principle that seizure of territory by force is impermissible, and the principle of settling disputes by peaceful means.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also noted that despite these positive aspects the resolution does have some negative aspects because it does not provide for self-determination for the Palestinian people and simply speaks of the refugee problem and passage through the straits and waterways.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: What we want to state very clearly and what we have already told the Palestinian brothers is that recognition of Resolution 242 means accepting the positive principles and aspects contained in the resolution, but self-determination, which is what the resolution lacks, should be provided for to complement the resolution. That is what President Mubarak said on various occasions.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that it is not true that President Mubarak has set a deadline or given an ultimatum. That never happened, he said, but the whole idea is that time is running out.

Asked about the fact that what makes the Palestinians refrain from recognizing Resolution 242 is that the situation is deadlocked and that recognition of the resolution at this particular time might jeopardize their future moves, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I agree with that and I say that if they did [accept the resolution] they should link it to their right to attend and participate in the international peace conference. When they take such a major step they have a right to ask something in return.

He added: Egypt's position is that the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative and spokesman of the Palestinian people, has a right to attend the internatonal conference.

Asked if Egypt's call for recognition of Resolution 242 means that it is abandoning its previous proposal calling for a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue which would have led to recognition through dialogue, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Dialogue is Egypt's idea suggested by President Mubarak as a way of implementing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which Egypt supports, and giving it teeth. The agreement still stands. I was happy with what Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and PLO Chief Delegate Faruq Qaddumi said in their speeches at the Islamic foreign ministers conference. It was identical to what Egypt said in its speech to the conference, namely that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement should be supported by all means including dialogue and political attitudes. We mean to say that we want to reactivate the matter because time marches on and, as we said in Egypt's speech to the conference, time may not be in the interest of the Arabs.

Asked what advantages are there for the Palestinians in accepting Resolution 242, he said: This is what we say today. This is Egypt's view. We believe that it would reactivate the situation. We also call on the American side to move at the same time, and we explain matters to it. So everyone is requested to make a move.

In reply to a question about Faruq Qaddumi's statement that the Palestinians cannot accept Resolution 242 desite its positive aspects because when that resolution was passed the Palestinian revolution had not yet assumed its complete form, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Self-determination is an inalienable Palestinian right under all international laws and in accordance with the UN resolutions and the 14 principles (the Wilson principles.)

Asked how self-determination for the Palestinians could be linked to their acceptance of the resolution, 'Abd al-Majid said: We do not ask them to commit themselves, only to say we approve the resolution in its positive aspects and we demand our right to self-determination.

'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt backs and supports the PLO and regards it as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. All our moves are geared to helping the PLO, he said.

He added: We cannot impose any particular condition on them. Egypt supports the independence of Palestinian decisions. It is up to them. Naturally, we state our view but we do not impose it on them. We do not treat them as Syria does. Syria tells them: Do such and such a thing or we will not deal with you. I was with Faruq Qaddumi yesterday. He has a different view and I respect it. What we have is a continuous dialogue. They have already visited us, and 'Arafat might come for talks with us again. We want to hold discussions with them because we can see some acceptable signs regarding the question of an international conference. Even Peres himself spoke about the international question.

Referring to the sensitivity of some Moroccans about the reported rapprochement between Egypt and Algeria, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Our relations with Morocco are firm and strong and we have amity, love, and complete cooperation. Of course, there are some differences of opinion regarding the main Moroccan problem. Egypt understands the problem fully and appreciates Morocco's attitude.

He added: Egypt cares about Morocco's territorial integrity and feels that it would be willing to help in solving the problem if it can. We respect the Moroccan consensus on this matter.

He continued: We have not recognized the Polisario government. When its delegation visited Cairo it did so within the context of the OAU and was only active during the meetings, no more and no less.

Asked if that is likely to affect Egypt's relations with Algeria, he said: Not at all. We must be clear. We care about our relations with both Algeria and Morocco. Have we not supported the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement? The same principle applies here as long as the rapprochement is in the interest of both countries and peoples. We welcome Egyptian-Moroccan rapprochement, but that does not mean that it is at the expense of some other state.

On French President Mitterrand's recent visit to Cairo and the media claims that there is a peace plan providing for an exchange of interests, including emigration of Soviet Jews to Poland [as published], Israeli recognition of Palestinian self-determination, and Palestinian recognition of Resolution 242, Dr 'Abd al-Majid completely denied this. He said: There is nothing of this kind whatsoever.

Asked if there was anything new in Egyptian-Libyan relations following the recent lull, 'Abd al-Majid said: There is nothing. It is just that he [Al-Qadhdhafi] has clearly ordered the suspension of the campaigns against Egypt and Iraq.

Smiling, he added: Thanks to him.

Asked if the Libyan attitude was in response to Egypt's support for Libya against U.S. threats, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We supported Libya even before the question of the threats was raised at the Islamic conference here in Fes. [Presidential Office Director] Dr Usamah al-Baz has made a statement on this matter in Cairo and so has [Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister] Marshal 'Abd al-Halim abu Ghazalah. That is why we say that the Egyptian position is clear and the picture is becoming clearer to the Arab brothers.

### Defense Minister Interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH

*PM170910 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic*
*15-21 Jan 86 p 21*

[Interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah by Hamdi Lutfi in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [Hamdi Lutfi] Many people talk about the erosion of Egypt's military role following the signing of the peace treaty with Israel, saying that the treaty has distanced Egypt and the Arab countries on the various political, economic, and military levels. How can Egyptian national security and Arab security at present be linked?

[Abu Ghazalah] Egypt is part of the Arab nation. The safety and security of the Arab nation concerns Egypt for many reasons, foremost of which is the fact that Egypt is still the principal force. The past few years have proved Egypt's vital weight in the region and the effect of its absence on the stability of the situation. For this reason Egypt defends Arab solidarity and advocates it for the protection of our Arab nation from the effects of internal and external conflicts. A minimum Arab agreement would help our Arab nation to face any external threat. We spare no efforts to consolidate this concept and to call for it. The principal demand remains the establishment of a munimum of Arab agreement in the place of the present rift.

[Hamdi Lutfi] Could the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty be a constraint on an Egyptian move on the path to achieve a unified Arab strategy or the integration of Arab action or Arab decision?

[Abu Ghazalah] This treaty is in no way a restriction on Egypt's will and it does not in the least affect the creation of the desired formula of Arab strategy or a higher Arab security strategy. If we do not make a move today the situation will develop more dangerously in a few years' time. The decision to solve the Palestinian problem peacefully is not strictly an Egyptian decision; it was an arab decision which the Arabs unanimously approved at the Fes summit in 1982. We must act on the basis of the present situation so as to prepare, study, and take precautions for what might happen in 1995, for example.

[Hamdi Lutfi] How true or real is the theory that there is a security vacuum in the Arab area as a result of the absence of a unified Arab strategy, a vacuum that would lead to the united States playing a bigger role or the Soviet Union assuming a more ambitious role?

[Abu Ghazalah] I accept that there is a security vacuum in the Arab area. The vacuum is the result of Arab conflicts and disputes that are squandering Arab capabilities. Only the Arabs themselves can fill this vacuum so that the Arab will not remain absent longer than he already has been and the area will not become an open playfield for the big powers. It is also in order fot the Arabs to be able build a unified Arab strategy. The Arab nation is living through its most dangerous historical junctures and the threats directed at it are continually increasing. The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war could lead to many dangers which we may not be able to foresee now. This calls for the cooperation of all the Arab countries in order to stop this war without jeopardizing the Iraqi borders. The Arabs can agree despite all the differences between them. Differences within the same family should not prevent the setting up of a higher Arab strategy that would protect the family from any force that may feel free to act as it likes in the absence of the Arab will. I believe that the Arab rift is more dangerous to Arab security than the conflict with Israel because this rift is the result of the implementation of a plan aimed at squandering the vast Arab economic, military, and human resources.

[Hamdi Lutfi] Reports daily carry news of the Iraq-Iran war that has been bleeding the area during the past 6 years. How do you see the situation now after these years?

[Abu Ghazalah] In the recent past the Iraq-Iran war entered the stage of a war of attrition with no hope of ending it in sight. This war could go on as it is for many years without it being decided in favor of either party, with no loser or winner. It is a war without victory or defeat, a war exhausting the resources of both countries.

It has become apparent that Iraq does not wish this war to continue and the Iraqi leadership has shown cooperation with the efforts of the various mediators that have tried to stop this war. In the meantime Iran is still using this war as a means of pressure in order to exhaust Iraq's military, economic, and human resources and to serve the internal situation with a view to affirming the continuity of the "Iranian revolution" and distracting attention from any power struggle.

[Hamdi Lutfi] One of the questions raised on both the Arab and international levels concerns Egyejection of the Iraq-Iran war on one hand and its support for Iraq with arms and ammunition on the other. Does this situation not require an explanation and dotting of the i's?

[Abu Ghazalah] Egypt's political stand is unequivocal; it is against any foreign invasion of one state by another. When Iraq entered Iranian territories we said that war between an Arab country and an Islamic country would harm all the Arabs and Muslims. We said that this war was wrong and called for the problems to be solved through negotiations. It has been proved to the world that wars do not solve problems. Egypt adopted a neutral stand and rejected the war.

But the situation developed differently and Iraq faced an impasse. Being an Arab country, we had to support it because this is a pan-Arab duty. Egypt, in accordance with a decision by President al-Sadat, began supplying Iraq with certain arms and ammunition. The Soviet Union had stopped its supplies to Iraq for one reason or another. During President Mubarak's regime, this assistance continued within our capabilities. We have a reasonable military industry base. We do this on the condition that it does not affect our supplies to meet the Egyptian armed forces' requirements.

[Hamdi Lutfi] What is your answer to the allegation that by supplying Iraq with arms and ammunition Egypt played the role of an arms merchant in order to help its economy?

[Abu Ghazalah] This was not an arms deal as some would like to say. Otherwise we would have accepted requests for arms purchases that we have received from many parties either through companies or foreign brokers at prices several times higher than those we sold to Iraq. When Iraq asked for Egyptian arms at the beginning it first went to foreign companies dealing with arms. We refused to discuss the matter in this manner because we reject the principle of trading in arms by exploiting a war that is threatening all the Arabs. We asked Iraq to contact us directly. Baghdad understood Egypt's motives that dictated this situation and also dictated that we should support Iraq in its difficult situation. At the same time Egypt never ceased its efforts to halt this war, particularly since its sudden developments have become a serious threat to the Gulf region.

## AKHBAR AL-YAWM on Terror, Peace With Israel

### Combatting Terror

*PM151651 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic*
*11 Jan 86 p 14*

[Husayn Fahmi "Toward Tomorrow" column]

[Text] Last year ended with a series of violent actions and plane hijacking and bombing. Although the majority of the perpetrators of these actions were individuals and the PLO and the Arab countries condemned these actions, the United States calls them international terror. Since the beginning of the new year Washington has been waging a massive political and propaganda campaign against this terror.

International terror is what a state or several states exercise against another state or people. Last year witnessed many forms of such terror. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon is one form. Israel's terrorist practices and its acts of murder, subjugation, and expulsion from the West Bank and Gaza and in southern Lebanon is another form, and the bombing of the PLO's headquarters in Tunis is yet another form of international terror.

As for U.S. international terror, it materialized in the Marines' and the 6th Fleet's intervention in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion.

It would suffice to recall that terrorizing the Palestinian, Lebanese, and Syrian people with bombs and rockets of the 6th Fleet and its Marines during the U.S. intervention in Lebanon was yet another form of blatant form of international terror. The hijacking of the Egyptian plane and forcing it to land in a NATO base is also a form of terror. And the U.S. support for Israel in its raid on Tunis is yet another form of joint international terror. The 6th Fleet, its aircraft, and bases provided protection and support for the raiding planes; they refuelled them in the air and provided them with information and data from the moment they took off to that when then bombed the PLO headquarters and returned safely to Israel.

The records of U.S. international terror abound with many events — the CIA plans to assassinate heads of state and leaders and. organizing coups, and interference in the crudest manner in the internal affairs of other countries.

When the United States raises the slogan of combating terror it of course does not imply combating any kind of its own terror. The purpose of the U.S. campaign against terror is to spread confusion between terror and legitimate armed struggle. It wants to divert the world's attention from the U.S. and Israeli international terror by distorting the struggle of liberation movements, by obliterating the right of people to resort to any course they deem fit to obtain their national rights, the rights that the UN Charter and Human Rights Declaration have proclaimed and confirmed. Washington wants the world to forget that violence begets violence.

Why don't you shut up, you great terrorists, and ask yourselves to abandon violence before you ask the others to do it.

### Peace With Israel

*PM151416 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic*
*11 Jan 86 p 14*

[Dr Mustafa Mahmud article: "Peace of Terror and Not Peace of Love"]

[Excerpts] The best definition of Zionism is that it is the peace that was concluded between Judaism and Western Christianity at the Arabs' expense and that it is Europe's apology for the Jews for the persecution committed against them. In accordance with this apology, Lord Balfour offered the Jews an Arab land, namely Palestine, and made an implicit pledge to expel the Palestinian people. Britain, in participation with France, Germany, and the United States, backed the Jews with funds, weapons, and diplomatic support. And so the hands that uprooted the Jews from Germany, Belgium, and Poland planted them in the heart of the Arab nation. They are still caring for this plant, defending it, and preserving it every time the Arab body tries to regain its health and reject and resist this foreign body.

Zionism as a thought is but Judaism itself practised in an intensive political form; it is the Judaism that was practised by the Jews in diaspora. The Jews in diaspora did not practise Moses' Judaism but rather a racist, rancorous, rejectionist, and introspective Judaism, namely the Judaism of the ghetto. The scriptures and the Talmud are some of the sources that inspired this racist spirit, whereas Moses had nothing to do with these books that were dictated by the scribes 8 centuries after his death.

How can we consider the scriptures religious books when there is no mention in them of the world hereafter, of the judgement hereafter, and God in them is a tribal god; He is no more than the leader of the Jewish gang and cares for nothing in the universe except for it. A Jew is prohibited from dealing in usury with his brother Jew but he is allowed to do so with non-Jews. The prayer is a political prayer in which the worshipper calls upon God to return him to Zion.

All the Jewish rites are an embodiment of Zionist policy and objectives. There is no difference between a Jew and a Zionist except in the mind of the naive. Zionism calls only for what the Jewish prayer calls for and tries to achieve it through war, terror, sedition, political alliances, cunning, shrewdness, and all similar means.

If Meir Kahane openly calls for the annihilation of the Arabs the Torah calls for the same thing in dealing with the enemy: Leave not a breathing creature alive, but destroy them all.

This is what the Torah recommends to the Jewish commander if he enters a country victorious — to kill, to destroy, to burn, to take prisoners, and to raze everything to the ground. We do not find a single mention or call in the Torah for spreading Judaism or advocating it. We do not read about conquests in order to spread religion, but find conquests aimed at genocide and annihilation.

It is in this spirit that Israel's hawks think and it is in the same spirit the doves think. We must not be deceived by words, for the persecution complex is deep-rooted in the Jewish spirit and aggression is in its nature. In his Koran, God draws our attention to this saying: Every time they kindle the fire of war, God does extinguish it.

This has been their habit throughout history, to start wars and sow seditions.

If prudence dictated at a certain stage that we choose a peace strategy and if the Arab division and the internicine fighting within the same family is still preventing us from closing our ranks and speaking with one voice and is still making this peace the only option, we must know who are we making peace with and with what kind of mentality are we dealing. Let our peace be the peace of preparation, readiness, and preparedness for all contigencies and not the peace of slumber, surrender, and indulging in rosy dreams. I cannot see that this area of the world as heading for rosy dreams, rather for nightmares. Neither the Al-Aqsa mosque, nor jerusalem, or even our very land will be preserved for us without conflict. Confrontation is not excluded; it is only being postponed from day to day. They talk to us about peace while their hands are on their weapons. They pile arms, build up their war machine daily, build fortifications, excercise terror throughout the area, and silence with machineguns every voice raised on their borders. This is their peace, so let our peace be like theirs and let us deal with them on the same level. Today's logic is the logic of force; everything is obtained by force, even peace.

We all heard BBC radio on 12 July 1985 saying that Israel is now in possession of several nuclear warheads targetted on Arab capitals and that Israel will respond with nuclear weapons to attack by any Arab country that might threaten its security. The announcer then read commentaries on this threat by European papers which said that Israel is excused for resorting to a nuclear deterrent because it is a small country surrounded by Arab hostility. The Israeli economy no longer allows maintaining a large army and, therefore, Israel has no choice but to demobilize its army and depend on the nuclear deterrent.

This is Israel's audacious response to the arm stretched to it in peace. Thus it is leaving the Arabs no choice but to sign whatever it wants under the umbrella of nuclear threat. So this is their peace.

However, Israel forgets that the nuclear bomb is no longer a secret; in less than a decade it will turn from an internationally controlled and banned weapon to an ordinary terrorist weapon available to organizations. Also, I cannot understand how Israel can drop a nuclear bomb on Damascus, Beirut, or Amman without the deadly radioactive clouds rebounding on it and showering Tel Aviv with a deadly rain.

As a condition for attending an international peace conference in which Russia, the United States, and Europe will participate, Israel wants Russia to open the door for the emigration of Russian Jews. Thus, indirectly it is making it a condition to double the size of its army by doubling the number of Jewish immigrants. Therefore, as a condition for concluding peace of security and safety but of fear and terror.

Someone might ask: How can we join the nuclear race and how can our economy shoulder the burden of building a nuclear arsenal when are a developing country? How will the world community allow the nuclear game to be introduced to the Middle East with all the dangers of explosion attendant upon it?

The answer is that the idea of building a nuclear arsenal is out of the question and not needed. God asked us to do only what we can. "Against them make ready your strength to the utmost." [Koranic verse]

So, the minimum we can do is to unite, to come to an understanding, and to speak with one voice. This, together with our present resources and weapons, is stronger than any arsenal and is alone capable of tipping the balance in the conflict and deterring the unjust ones.

### Commentary Criticizes Syria, Libya, South Yemen

*NC162053 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Bahiy al-Din Sh'uayb commentary]

[Text] It has been noticed that the Syrian-Libyan-Yemeni trinity, which leads the campaign to reject every Arab move to settle the Palestinian issue and which considers itself to be directly responsible for the Arab people, is suffering from acute problems. It is these problems which are the cause of all the complications now harming the Arab world.

Although Syria has been involved in the Lebanese crisis for more than 10 years, it has not yet been able to resolve the situation in any way. Indeed, the Syrian regime has done nothing in Lebanon except create a crisis among the parties to the conflict and reshape the combat lines. Sufficient proof of this can be seen in the failure of the agreement which it sponsored. This agreement only created new, more difficult conditions which are about to devour what remains of Lebanon. The failure of the agreement proves that collaboration with one party at the expense of another is only a sterile game. The current deterioration of the situation in Lebanon means that the Syrian regime will be compelled to increase its pressure on the PLO in order to maintain its prestige and to keep from losing its ability to take the initiative forever. This is particularly true now that the Syrian regime is trying to establish new bridges with Jordan.

Since coming to power, the Libyan regime has manifested a unique ability to create problems with others under the cover of glittering and very sensitive slogans. In the past few weeks, the Libyan regime has proved that it cannot see beyond its nose; it has shown that it is capable of involving others through its illogical and unreasonable policies. The Libyan regime hastily retracts all its statements at decisive moments. This only leads the international community to insist that the Arab nation pay for the conduct of the Libyan regime.

The last party in this trinity is the South Yemeni regime. The present crisis there indicates that, as in the case of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, the prevailing ideological trend is against stability in the Arab world. The hardliners in this country do not want the government to attempt any rapproachement with any Arab states other than Syria and Libya. All others are considered to be nonpatriotic Arab states.

These three regimes deliberately torpedo all possibilities for stability in the Arab world. Stability does not serve their policies, which depend on their ability to outbid everyone else. Such policies provide an easy trade with guaranteed profits. It is absolutely unimportant to these regimes that the only losers in this trade are the Arab people.

### Communique Issue on Khark Island, Other Attacks

*JN161734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Communique No. 2,086 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high efficiency and heroic steadfastness our valiant Armed Forces continue their brave combat activities in all operational sectors against the despotic clique in Iran.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force will continue to be Iraq's long arm and strong fist which continuously raps the heads of the spiteful criminals ruling Iran in order to destroy their capabilities and economic resources which they are using to prolong the war.

In confirmation of this ability, our brave eagles launched a new raid on Khark Island installations at 1015 today. After scoring direct hits and setting their targets ablaze, they returned safely to the homeland under God's care and protection.

2. In order to destroy the enemy and inflict further losses on its men and equipment, our units in the operational sectors delivered violent and effective artillery and tank strikes against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles, causing the following losses:

a. One enemy machinegun and one observation post were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Those in the observation post were killed.

b. One boat was destroyed and several enemy troops were killed or wounded in the East Basra operational sector under the III Army Corps.

c. Two ammunition dumps were burned and one tower was destroyed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

b. Two medium-caliber machinegun emplacements were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. One of our brave patrols was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps when it found weapons and equipment which the enemy left behind in previous battles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 January 1986

### Spokesman Announces Attack on Large Maritime Target

*JN170711 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*
*0600 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of our legitimate right to destroy all the resources the regime of charlatans in Iran uses against our country and people, our brave eagles carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0100 today, scoring accurate and effective hits, after which they safely returned with their planes to the homeland under God's protection and guidance.

[Dated] 17 January 1986

### Ramadan Receives Sudanese Information Minister

*JN161751 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received today Muhammad Bashir Hamid, Sudanese minister of culture, information, and youth. During the meeting they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them in all fields in service of the Arab nation's goals and common interests. The Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

### King Husayn Meets Thatcher in London 16 Jan

*JN170717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0500 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] London — His Majesty King Husayn met with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London last night [16 January]. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. The meeting dealt with developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

### Admiral Crowe, Delegation Depart Amman

*JN161250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Amman — Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his delegation left Amman this morning following an official visit to Jordan during which he met with a number of senior officials and visited military positions.

### SAWT AL-SHA'B Views Israeli Conditions on Tabah

*JN161110 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*
*16 Jan 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "Only a New Shackle"]

[Text] Anyone who carefully reads the enemy's conditions for agreeing to refer the border dispute with Egypt to international arbitration finds out that they are more than a deal or more than just new, separate negotiations, and that once again Egypt will not be a victim of the Zionist concept of peace.

The basic Zionist condition calls for the Egyptian Government to pay financial compensation to the relatives of the Israelis killed in Ra's Burqa' in Sinai. This cannot be accepted, nor can its logic be accepted by any rational person. Where is the price of our martyrs in the Bahr al-Baqar school and in Suez and for whom were they martyred?

The list of Zionist conditions is lengthy containing 14 demands. If not carried out simultaneously in letter and spirit, there will be no arbitration and no return of Tabah to Egyptian sovereignty. This is a revival of the ill-omened 1979 accords with a new framework and shape, aimed at continuing to isolate the Egypt of Abd al-Nasir, 'Urabi, and Al-Nahhas from its Arab situation and the urgent Arab causes.

To those who are intellectually blind, all these Zionist conditions should be a clear indicator that our enemy persists in avoiding peace unless it is peace in accordance with its conditions. It insists on disavowing Arab rights everywhere for as long as we do not kneel and surrender to its desires and conditions.

There are many issues the Zionist conditions raise, the foremost being that the timing the enemy selected for approving arbitration according to its conditions is, in our opinion, a clever ploy linked to upcoming changes in the ruling authority in Tel Aviv. These will make terrorist Shamir assume power as an intransigent negotiator to whose mind the map of greater Israel is still attached just as it is attached to the wall of the Zionist Knesset.

We should be fully aware of this basic change and should take into consideration its size, potential, and ramifications, the most important being that those who implement decisions in the enemy entity are two faces of one coin. There is no difference between them.

### Sham'un Says Al-Jumayyil Talks in Syria 'Negative'

*NC161933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1715 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un made a statement today in which he commented on the latest meeting between President al-Jumayyil and his Syrian counterpart. He said: It is only natural that I should learn about the results of this meeting. I was unable to see President al-Jumayyil yesterday because of the events then taking place. I visited the presidential palace today and President al-Jumayyil briefed me on the outcome of his visit to Damascus. To a great extent, this outcome was negative. As we all know, the Damascus agreement includes clauses which do not have the approval of Lebanese public opinion. It also includes articles which infringe on Lebanon's sovereignty. Therefore, the results of this visit were negative.

We also discussed the events which took place last night and this morning, Sham'un stated. Army commanders were present at this meeting.

Asked about his assessment of the future in the wake of recent events, Sham'un replied: God willing, the future will be good. The important thing is that there should be no differences. Neither events in the past nor those which have taken place more recently should recur. We must put an end to such incidents once and for all. Agreement must prevail among all factions. Everyone in a position of responsibility should face up to his duties and perform them in the public interest and not for personal reasons. If we bear the public interest in mind, then agreement among all the leaders who were in charge in the past or who will be in charge in the future will be easy. Their first duty is to close their ranks and demonstrate a unified stand.

### Dany Sham'un Urges Syrian Army To Stop Attacks

*NC161820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1715 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un has expressed his surprise at the perfidious attacks in the Al-Batrun and Al-Dawwar areas. He called on the Syrian Army, which is responsible for security in these areas, to put an end to such activities.

### Shi'ite Leader Claims U.S.-Israeli 'Sabotage' Plot

*NC161613 Beirut Domestic Service in English*
*1507 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Attempts to sabotage Syrian efforts to rescue Lebanon were attributed by Shi'ite spiritual leader Shaykh Shams al-Din today to an American-Israeli plot which ultimately seeks to fragment the whole region and Balkanize the Middle East.

The vice president of the Higher Shi'ite Council noted that the American-Israeli plot emerged at the same time that America openly opposed Lebanon's complaint against growing Israeli attacks on the people of the south. Shaykh Shams al-Din urged the people of Lebanon to join hands to rescue Lebanon by means of the Syrian initiative. He called on the Arabs to back Syria and to help it in the confrontation with America and Israel.

The Shaykh warned against any attempts for a return to conditions which prevailed at the conclusion of the May 17 Agreement, and noted that there was a definite attempt on the way to revive and strengthen former advocates of the defunct accord. Shaykh Shams al-Din declared that any attempt to restore linkage of the Lebanese destiny with America and with Zionism would be strongly resisted and would be met with an open war.

At the same time, the Shi'ite leader urged men of the national resistance to pursue their efforts to strike against Zionist occupation and against the agents of Zionism in Lebanon. He declared that this was the only way that Israel would realize that it could have no peace in Lebanon and that no power on earth could help it realize its dreams and designs against the Lebanese.

In a lengthy comment on incidents in the eastern sector, the Shi'ite spiritual leader declared that the Israeli-American plan sought to strengthen the entrenched sectarian system which provided for the hegemony and special privileges of specific factions. He warned that the attempts to undermine and to frustrate Syrian efforts to bring peace were inspired by America and Israel in retaliation for cancellation of the May 17 Agreement.

### Phalangist Party Reaffirms Stand To End War

*NC161558 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
*1445 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau met under Dr Elie Karamah today. In a statement issued after the meeting, the Phalangist Party reaffirmed its consistent and firm stand on the need to end the state of war and to achieve real peace for all the Lebanese people. According to this statement, the natural way to peace is to reach an agreement on a real national, democratic solution in which all the basic forces will participate freely within the framework of a democratic and constitutional institution.

The statement emphasized that the party's stand on the special relations with Syria is a firm one. It is a stand dictated by a sound national perception and by the interests of both countries guided by the need for sovereignty and mutual respect, basic principles which are unaffected by circumstances and events.

Proceeding from its principles and the urgent demand by all Lebanese for peace, security, and salvation, the party said that it will approach all those concerned in an attempt to achieve a total and just peace.

Finally, the Phalangist Party called for unity among all Christians in preparation for attaining complete Lebanese unity and in order to be able to confront any dangers. It also called on everyone to unite and to confront the current fateful challenges.

### SSNP Official Admits 'Failure' of Offensive

*NC162123 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] In an interview with AFP, a Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] official has admitted that the attempts made by his party to take control of Tallat Tamraz on the Al-Dawwar-Duhur al-Shuwayr line have failed despite the violent battles which continued for approximately 18 hours. Four party personnel were killed in the fighting, and 20 others were wounded.

In light of this gross failure, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party official has declared that this campaign was only meant to be a warning and not an attempt to occupy areas.

### Chamber of Deputies Speaker Postpones Session

*NC161736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has announced that the chamber's general session, scheduled to be held this morning to study a number of bills and proposals, has been postponed until a later date.

### Further on Hubayqah 'Exile'; Fighting Updated

*NC161638 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1507 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] In the eastern sector, defeated Christian militia leader Elie Hubayqah, accompanied by his wife and son and by former militia security leader As'ad Shaftari and journalist Ilyas al-Murr, were flown on military helicopters today, along with other senior aides, to Cyprus. Helicopters are expected to transport another batch of Hubayqah's aides and their families to Cyprus within hours in what appears to be a deal under which defeated ringleaders of the Lebanese Forces militia were sent into exile.

Meanwhile, the security situation remained tense in the eastern sector of the capital and in the areas beyond, which were the scene of intensive fighting yesterday that reportedly left hundreds of people dead or wounded. The traditional lines of confrontation in the capital, the suburbs, and the mountains were quiet, but there were reports of massing of forces by Israeli-backed militia leader Antoine Lahd in the south and reports of continuing fighting in both the upper Al-Matn area and the front near the Al-Madfun bridge.

The Israeli radio acknowledged that Lahd had mobilized his forces in the Jazzin area, east of Sidon, but there was no clear indication of his intentions.

In the upper al-Matn area, heavy artillery exchanges were reported early in the morning and reports from the north indicated that shells had landed as far as the Al-Kurah area, east of Tripoli. The conflicting reports presented a confused picture of the situation, which was obviously highly volatile, but there was a clear indication that heavy shelling was being exchanged along a number of fronts, including the coastal highway in the Al-Madfun-al-Barbarah area.

Different radio stations loyal to the warring factions gave conflicting reports. Correspondents were prevented from reaching the areas of conflict and no independent assessment can be made. All public institutions and businesses were at a standstill in the areas of conflict.

#### Hubayqah Arrives in Paris

*AU161824 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Paris, Jan 16 (AFP) — Ousted Lebanese Forces leader Elie Hubayqah and his family arrived here today from Beirut via Cyprus after he lost a power struggle with dissidents and militiamen loyal to Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil, informed sources said.

He had flown out of Beirut by helicopter to Cyprus, where he boarded a private plane bound for Paris, the sources said.

#### Return to Beirut Planned

*NC170630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] In Paris, where he arrived yesterday together with a number of his aides, Elie Hubayqah, one of the signatories of the tripartite agreement, said in a statement published by *AL-SAFIR* newspaper that those who think that they have triumphed should know that they will follow us. He said that he will not be away from Lebanon for very long and that he will return in perhaps 2 weeks time. The reorganization of his forces has begun.

#### Leaves Paris for Geneva

*NC170653 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Another group of Elie Hubayqah's aides will leave for Cyprus within the next few hours. Hubayqah, who arrived in Paris from Cyprus yesterday, has formally submitted his resignation from his post as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. His aides in the security department and the Executive Committee have also submitted their resignations. It was reported later that Hubayqah had left Paris for Geneva.

### Additional Nationalist Forces Victories Claimed

*NC161517 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Intermittent clashes between the nationalist forces and the gunmen belonging to the Somoza of Bikfayya, his Phalangists, and factional army are continuing along the Bikfayya lines in northern Al-Matn. Extreme tension now prevails in the villages of Jurud al-Batrun in the north in the wake of fierce battles which have taken place between the combined nationalist and Al-Maradah forces on one side and the Ja'ja', Phalangist forces, and factional army on the other. The nationalist forces have advanced along some of the lines which they have liberated. These forces have also entered the townships of Zan, Kafr Hatta, and (Jrabta) and moved up the coastal road.

The nationalist forces have also taken up positions on the (Tula-Ziya-al-'Abdali) line. They have advanced toward (Jrabta), which is located on a hill above Wadi al-Madfun. After removing an Army roadblock and seizing two armored personnel carriers, they occupied this township. The assaulting forces then advanced toward Sfaray under cover of artillery shelling. A hand-to-hand battle soon raged in this township. The nationalist forces were finally able to take full control of the town after many Ja'ja' followers were killed. Zionist cards were found on the Bodies of the Ja'ja' forces, which continued to litter the area until noon today. The owner of a yellow card was identified as Ruhamana Saba. His identity card number was 21,858 and his Army number 1475/4. The Star of David was drawn on the card along with instructions in Hebrew.

Artillery fire was directed against the township of 'Ayn Kfa' from (Jrabta hill). Ja'ja' forces were seen withdrawing from this town, which is now considered to have fallen militarily. The objective of this attack was to advance toward M'ad, which is located on a hill overlooking the coastal road. This is the last stronghold for Ja'ja' forces on this front. Occupation of the town would make control of the entire area as far as Jubayl quite easy.

Ja'ja' artillery emplacements in the townships of (Tallat Bikh'az, Dayr M'ad, Dahr Sirya, and Bishshi) received direct hits. Fierce artillery duels also took place on the Jibla-Hilta line.

The area of Ra's al-Jabal came under mortar fire from emplacements belonging to the army of the Bikfayya Somosa in Bdadun at approximately 1500 this afternoon. The area also came under heavy machinegun fire from Al-Prins hill and Al-Khazzanat.

## Shelling Reported in Mountain, Eastern Areas

*NC161529 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Junblatt's men in 'Aytat are continuing their machinegun and rocket attack against Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. The Army is retaliating with the appropriate weapons.

The eastern areas continue to be the target of intermittent and indiscriminate shelling. We again request that citizens take the necessary precautions.

According to the latest reports, Junblatt's men are now concentrating their shelling on Hill 888. Army positions in Sodeco are also coming under gunfire from Ra's al-Nab'.

## Army Destroys 4 Vehicles, Kills 10 Attackers

*NC161848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The Lebanese Army managed to stop and destroy one jeep armed with a 106-mm gun and three armored personnel carriers in the upper Al-Matn area at 1655 this evening. The assaulting force had been preparing to advance toward Al-Dawwar. According to a Voice of Lebanon correspondent, 10 gunmen from the assaulting force were killed on the Zar'un-al-Dawwar line. Three others were seen escaping toward Zar'un with serious injuries.

## Lebanese Forces Retake Sighar, Reinforce Presence

*NC162036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The Lebanese Forces have reorganized and reinforced their presence in the areas of Sighar, Bijjah, Al-Barbarah, Kafr Kiddah, Zayn, Al-'Alali, and Asya. This activity followed the successful recapture of Sighar at noon today. The leftists and communists had entered Sighar yesterday, killed a number of old people, and created havoc in its church.

## Intermittent Clashes, 'Acute Tension' in Bikfayya

*NC171019 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] There is acute tension on the Bikfayya combat lines, where intermittent clashes are taking place between the nationalist forces and the armed men of Bikfayya's Somosa, his Phalangists, and his factional Army.

No new developments took place on the northern front today. A state of extreme caution prevails on the combat lines between the nationalist and Al-Maradah forces, on the one side, and the gunmen of Samir Ja'ja', on the other.

## Mobil Distribution Director Target of Explosion

*NC161811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] An explosive device went off inside the oil installations in Tripoli this morning. The target of the explosion was a car belonging to Ahmad Baha' al-Rida, director of the Mobil Distribution Company. The BMW 733 was parked in the lot allocated for employees of the oil installation.

It was also reported this morning that bursts of heavy-caliber weapons fire were directed at the sea from the Al-Baddawi area.

## Resistance Attacks Israeli-Lahd Convoy, Positions

*NC161800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Our correspondent in the central sector of south Lebanon has reported that national resistance fighters detonated an explosive device at 1400 today as a joint convoy of Israeli occupation and Lahd forces was passing on Al-Tirah Road. One Lahd militiaman was killed in the explosion and another, who was riding in a black Mercedes, was seriously wounded. Our correspondent also indicated that the enemy forces immediately carried out a large-scale search operation, supported by a military helicopter of the Cobra class.

National resistance fighters had earlier launched a rocket attack against a center of the so-called national guard in 'Aynata. The number of casualties could not be determined due to a security cordon thrown around the area by the occupation and Lahd forces.

Resistance fighters also used machineguns and rockets to attack an enemy position located on Burghus Hill.

The National Resistance Front has announced that the martyr Mustafa 'Antar group of the Al-Malak al-Tahir Forces attacked a position belonging to the occupation forces in the border area of Yarin at dawn today. One half-track vehicle was destroyed. The enemy forces then fired at the attackers with tank guns and heavy-caliber machineguns.

## Arab-African Conference Condemns U.S. Sanctions

*JN170650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The eighth session of the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation resumed its meetings in Damascus yesterday. The second session was chaired by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘, head of the Arab side to the conference, and Kojo Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council in Ghana and head of the African side to the conference. In a statement issued yesterday, the conference condemned the U.S. measures against Libya which conflict with international norms and conventions and the UN Charter.

The conference stressed that the arbitrary economic measures the United States has taken are illegal and called for their cancellation. The conference also called on OAU countries, the Arab League, the international community, and all international organizations to adopt arrangements they believe would be suitable for confronting these arbitrary U.S. measures.

## Al-Turayki Meets Counterparts at Damascus Talks

*LD161743 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison had several meetings with some Arab and African ministers who are participating in the proceedings of the Arab-African cooperation committee. He conferred with the foreign ministers of Syria, Ghana and Burkina Faso; and also with the Algerian minister of health, who is representing his country at these proceedings. During these meetings various issues concerning the African Continent and the Arab homeland were discussed.

### Relations With Jordan To Resume

*JN171308 Amman SAWT AL-SHA‘B in Arabic 17 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Damascus (AFP) — ‘Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, has said that contacts are continuing between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Jordan and that diplomatic relations between the two countries will be resumed in the near future.

In a news conference held in Damascus yesterday, Al-Turayki added that Tripoli strongly welcomes the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, stressing that any reconciliation between one Arab country and another is in the interest of the Arab nation. He also said that his country is seeking reconciliation with Iraq, indicating that this reconciliation will not affect Tripoli's relations with Tehran, which he described as excellent.

## Vice President Receives Saudi Foreign Minister

*JN161727 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1716 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jan (SANA) — Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa‘ud al-Faysal at 1700 today. The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Kuhaymi, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the Arab situation.

### Minister Leaves Damascus

*JN162133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa‘ud al-Faysal left Damascus this evening after taking part in the meetings of the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation held in Damascus.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘, senior Foreign Ministry officials, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

## Khaddam Receives Klibi, Kuwaiti Minister

*JN161259 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus — Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1200 today. Talks revolved around the Arab situation.

At 1300 today, ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Rashid al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, accompanied by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

## Birri Arrives in Damascus for Talks 16 Jan

*NC162040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, arrived in Damascus this afternoon to discuss the recent political and security developments in Lebanon with Syrian officials.

## Diplomatic Ties Established With Spain

### Peres Aide Announces Ties

*TA170956 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0949 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Uri Savir, the prime minister's aide, issued a short while ago the official announcement made in Jerusalem and Madrid on the establishment of diplomatic ties following the official signing by the representatives of the Israeli and Spanish Governments. The communique says, among other things, that the status of the Spanish Consulate-General in Jerusalem will not be changed whatsoever. Upon the establishment of relations, the Spanish Government gave the Israeli government a declaration on its position regarding the situation in the Middle East and the peace-making efforts in the region. Israel, for its part, reiterated its positions as stipulated in the national unity government's basic guidelines.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the prime minister will meet with his Spanish counterpart on Sunday in the Hague, and on the same day he will also meet with U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy.

### Text of Communique on Ties

*TA171108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1102 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Uri Savir, the Israeli prime minister Shim'on Peres' media affairs adviser, reads out the text of the communique issued in Jerusalem upon the establishment of diplomatic relations with Spain; in Jerusalem on 17 January — recorded]

[Text] Today, delegations on behalf of the Governments of Israel and Spain met in The Hague. In light of the universal principle of ties between countries, and considering the deep historical links between the Jewish and Spanish peoples, the two governments decided to establish diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain starting today.

In light of the above, embassies will open in Madrid and Tel Aviv, and ambassadors will be appointed. The status of the Spanish Consulate-General in Jerusalem will not be changed.

### Shamir Announcement

*TA171017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1000 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Yitzhaq Shamir has issued an announcement in which he says that the resumption of ties with Spain is an important step that strengthens Israel's international standing in the world as a whole, but particularly in Europe. Yitzhaq Shamir congratulates the Spanish Government and its people, and hopes that meaningful relations will develop between the two countries in many spheres.

### Further Details

*TA170934 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0917 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Spain has officially recognized Israel, and a Spanish Embassy will be set up here for the first time in our history. The Spanish foreign minister has just announced the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel in Madrid, after which senior Israeli and Spanish officials simultaneously signed the joint communique. With me in the studio is the foreign news editor, Nitzan Horowitz, with the good tidings: the official communique:

[Horowitz — live] Thirty-eight years after the establishment of the State of Israel, Spain has finally offiically recognized it. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez-Ordonez has announced the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain in a news conference held in the government house in Madrid. At exactly the same time, Yesha'yahu 'Anug, the Foreign Ministry's assistant director general for European affairs, and his Spanish counterpart signed the joint communique in the Netherlands capital of the Hague. Foreign Minister Ordonez announced that Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will meet this coming Sunday in the Hague.

Let us point out here that the only body that opposed the establishment of these ties is the Spanish Communist Party, a small party in Spain. The secretary of the Spanish Communist Party says that this move conflicts with Spain's interests, adding that in so doing Spain will be playing according to the rules of the game set by the United States. However, as we have said, this is a small party, and the establishment of relations has won broad support and sympathy from the political spectrum in Spain. Right now, Greece remains the sole West European country that does not have full diplomatic ties with Israel.

Many Spanish elements regard this move as a historic step that should have been taken a long time ago, but which the Madrid Government posponed for a long time due to heavy Arab pressure. Let us note here that threats have been received in Madrid from extremist Arab groups which expressed their annoyance with the Spanish move. The Spanish Government has increased its guard over its African and European representations. Let us also point out that guard over Israeli and Jewish institutions has also been stepped up.

It seems that the first Spanish ambassador to Israel will be (Enrique Mujica-Herzog), whose mother is Jewish and who is a personal friend of Prime Minister Gonzalez. All indications point to Shmu'el Hadas, a Foreign Ministry employee who has thus far served as Israel's representative to the international tourism organization in Madrid, as Israel's first ambassador to Spain.

It has been reported in Spain that Israel has already rented a building in one of the posh districts of Madrid to serve as the embassy building. This, then, is a political move that evidently has a far broader historic significance.

## Peres on Ties With Spain, Other Topics

*TA170544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by anchorman 'Oded Ben-'Ami in the studio and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Good morning, sir.

[Peres] A very good morning to you, too.

[Ben-'Ami] Let me begin by asking, or rather congratulating you, over the resumption today of relations between Israel adn Spain, or perhaps the implementation [as heard] of these relations. My question is: Beyond the fact that yet another country is joining the group of countries that maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, what is the special significance of Israeli-Spanish relations?

[Peres] The significance stems from both historical and geographical factors. In another 6 years, the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain will be marked. We have a very long historical account to settle with the Spaniards. Between Queen Isabella, through Franco, until Felipe Gonzalez some vast changes have taken place. Our ties can be felt in the cultural, political, and economic spheres. From the geographic point of view, it seems to me that we will thus complete the chain of diplomatic relations in the non-communist European Continent. Spain was the last in line. And finally, this is an important European country, and I believe that we will be able to develop multifaceted ties with it in many areas.

[Ben-'Ami] Will you meet Felipe Gonzalez in the course of your European junket next week?

[Peres] I understand that the Voice of Israel usually broadcasts reports after it happens; let us then wait a little longer.

[Schiffer] Mr Peres, let us move from the issue of ties with Spain to ties that may improve: Israeli-Egyptian relations. This week, the Inner Cabinet discussed pertinent issues and reached decisions on thawing and improving relations with that country. Beyond the general Egyptian declaration that termed the Israeli resolutions positive, we have also heard other tunes, namely that Israel should not pressure Egypt at this point on the matter of a summit meeting betweeen you and President Mubarak. Where do things stand, or to put it a little differently: What should Egypt do now?

[Peres] I do not know where you heard these other tunes; I heard them on the Voice of Israel. I have not yet received any reaction from Egypt. It is true that on the local level, some people have expressed their view that it is necessary to proceed cautiously and slowly, but this is still not an Egyptian Government decision. What should be determined now is the composition of the group that will formulate the compromis [last word in French], namely the arbitration document; settle a timetable; and decide on what will happen after the arbitration process. All this will take place in the next few days.

[Schiffer] But, sir, in one interview, the Egyptain president said that Israel would not receive the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' murder. It seems that the pessimists might once again come and say: See, we told you so.

[Peres] If I am not mistaken, this interview was granted prior to the Inner Cabinet session. I believe it was published in a Kuwaiti newspaper. In general, the Kuwaiti press comes out with news of its own. What I was told, and this I can tell you, is that generally reports are published 2 weeks after the court's decision. This report will be published, and I am convinced that it will also be relayed to Israel.

[Schiffer] So consequently you believe that in terms of relations between Israel and Egypt, in light of the Inner Cabinet decision, you can foresee some timetable for thier improvement and we can observe some tangible moves, such as the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel?

[Peres] There is no doubt in my mind about this. I cannot, however, tell you whether this process will take 1 more week, or less, or if it will take several weeks. This is not something to be dealt with agitatedly. However, the Inner Cabinet's decision has already yielded its own fruit all over the world and in this region as well. I believe it contributed greatly to Israel's prestige and enhanced its status.

[Schiffer] Sir, in one of your pronouncements after the Inner Cabinet session, you mentioned the fact that we must now promote the peace process with Jordan. Next week, you are expected to meet the U.S. assistant secretary of state on this matter. What is the current timetable for promoting the processes with Jordan?

[Peres] I have no such timetable. At the most, one could mention a schedule of events, which currently calls for Jordan to say something clear: Is it coming alone? Can it compose a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with Palestinians who are acceptable to us, namely those who are not PLO members? It is also necessary to begin discussions on the international forum. Really, this time it would be possible to apply the Hebrew turn of phrase on indecisiveness: Jordan is wavering between Syria and the PLO. It must decide whether it is joining forces with one of the two, or whether it is proceeding on its own. The Americans have deepened their involvement here somewhat, and we are waiting for answers.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, are you not worried about the fact that Syria, naturally, is no partner, and the PLO, too, has been hedging on its answers to questions presented by King Husayn, while King Husayn himself is not giving any clue or indication as to whether or not he truly plans to come alone. Are you not worried over the fact that actually our good intentions have not met with any positive reaction from our eastern border?

[Peres] Look, I am used to working with a coalition. Within it, when a decision is made, everything is a cause for concern. In the Arab world things are different, that is true, but there is a coalition as well — one between countries and organizations. The Arab coalition is the one to make decisions. However, I remain firm in my view, because any other alternative, that is to say, stopping the negotiations and allowing the deterioration to continue, is worse.

[Schiffer] But personally, are you not disappointed with King Husayn? It sometimes seems that you have paid everything you were asked to in the famous package deal with Jordan that has not yet materialized. You took action to obtain Israel's consent to an international forum, and you worked toward reaching an agreement to talk to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that might be acceptable to the various parties here in Israel, while Husayn — as you said — is wavering.

[Peres] My question is: What is the price for that payment? After all, all we have done is revive the political momentum, and, as you said, we have already seen it yield some results. I will pursue this.

[Schiffer] Can you not predict that Husayn, who has been known to hedge, will continue to waver in the future, too?

[Peres] Such statements were made about all sorts of people, including Al-Sadat, while in fact it turned out that he hedged until the moment when he stood up on his own two feet and walked. I can see no danger for Israel's status, while I cannot envision any other chance for the peace momentum, which is why I shall continue to work and ignore statements, reports, or cases in which statements are withdrawn.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, we talked this morning about relations with Egypt, promotion of ties with Egypt, and...

[Peres, interrupting] All this within the framework of the statements we have withdrawn.

[Ben-'Ami] [laughs] But now I would like to talk about progress. Has any progress been made in regard to Africa? Has your meeting with Felix Houphouet-Boigny really resulted in the promise that relations with the Ivory Coast will indeed be renewed?

[Peres] Look, this is extremely interesting. The Arabs decided to impose a commercial boycott on the Ivory Coast, but this did not scare that country, and it did not retract its promises. And where were statements retracted? Only here, again. But as you can see, Houphouet-Boigny has openly and publicly withstood organized Arab pressure. Why are we so narrowminded when it comes to our own achievement? He said that the exchange of ambassadors will take place after he sets up a new government, and this will happen within a matter of weeks. But look at the Ivory Coast's standing, or that of Houphouet-Boigny, and notice the unbelievable pressure applied by the Arabs. Even here some correspondent wrote that nothing has happened. What does he mean by that? An African leader, the most important one, has stood up and honorably withstood Arab pressure in public. We will also reach the moment of the exchange of ambassadors.

[Schiffer] Perhaps in order to sum up the political issues regarding Jordan: King Husayn will also be in London while you are there. Is there any chance that you will hold another meeting?

[Peres] I guarantee that there will be speculation, unless, perhaps, Husayn leaves London before I get there. There is no plan for us to meet in London.

[Schiffer] If so, then maybe we can talk about the legs of your trip. Germany is among the countries you will visit next week. What is the message the Israeli prime minister is bringing to the FRG today?

[Peres] Look, it is impossible to visit Germany and bring only a diplomatic message. I will tour Bergen-Belsen. We must not forget; we must not allow others to forget. Forgetfulness should not be allowed. Of course, I will also approach the younger generation.

The press has shwon unbelievable interest in this entire trip, and the media has virtually seized the issue. I think that this is a very good opportunity for our country to sound its voice and clarify its positions. The message in Germany will carry practical overtones, but it must also convey a historical note.

[Schiffer] So what demand will be made from the Germans?

[Peres] I have no demands. The only demand is that forgetfulness not settle in and that an attempt be made to nurture a new generation that will save Germany from the talons of the horrid chapter of its history and present the world with new Germans.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, as we reach the close of this interview, allow me to present one political question: You leave for Europe next week after having been subjected last night to some bitter criticism in your own faction, the Knesset's Alignment faction, on the issue of the budget. It also involved some attacks on the Likud. Someone said earlier this week that the Inner Cabinet decision was in effect the final confirmation to Yitzhaq Shamir that the rotation will indeed take place. The feeling is that the almost traditional battle between the Alignment and the Likud has been exacerbated or solidified, if you will. Yet you will leave all this behind and leave for Europe, while the budget bill will be presented to the Knesset next week. Does this struggle you leave behind not cause concern?

[Peres] No. In a democratic regime, criticism is legitimate. I would have been very surprised if this phenomenon had suddenly vanished from the Israeli scene. That would have been like all the birds leaving the nest. I am not worried about it. But I told my colleagues, and I tell myself, too, that the central political problem for Israel in 1986 is not the rotation. It is economic and political. And a party, including the one I am a member of, must weigh the good of the country and this land and this people. I, together with many other colleagues, have again been trying to fight against easily falling back on narrow partisan considerations, and the Likud has constantly been trying to drag me and others into this. I believe that in the 15 months since this government was established, we have reached courageous, correct decisions which we have implemented. As for the criticism, I have no complaints about this.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, with this message on the good of the country outweighing the benefit of the party, we wish to thank you for this interview which you granted us this morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister, and have a good journey. thank you, also Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent.

## Shamir Comments on Relations With Spain, Egypt

*TA161635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yaron Kulas on 16 January; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Kulas] Mr Vice Prime Minister, you have said that in a few days Spain will announce its resumption of relations with Israel. How soon should the resumption of relations with Spain take place?

[Shamir] I said that we receive reports from many sources saying that in the coming days Spain will announce its decision to establish normal and diplomatic relations with Israel. I hope the announcement will be made, but at the moment I do not know when exactly this will happen.

[Kulas] It has been said that this will occur tomorrow. Does this coincide with the reports you have?

[Shamir] I cannot say anything exactly. I will comment when the announcement is made.

[Kulas] On the subject of Tabah, following the Inner Cabinet decision on Tabah you said that the ball is actually now in Egypt's court. In your opinion, what are the most important obligations which Egypt must accept and fulfill in order to keep the promises it made?

[Shamir] We are not talking about any new obligations. We are talking about the whole complex of agreements we reached with them previously — free trade relations without discrimination, tourism, cultural ties, and, of course, in accordance with the peace accords, abstaining from giving any assistance to terrorist organizations, and the prevention of any hostile propaganda containing incitement in their media. These are the most important matters.

[Kulas] Do you think that the decision on Tabah, and the warming up of relations with Egypt, will also lead to some kind of rapprochement or progress in negotiations with Jordan, or rather entering into negotiations with them?

[Shamir] I hope so, because if peace with Egypt is successful, then it can serve as an example to other Arab countries.

## IDF Publication Cites Libyan Support for Terrorism

*TA161223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Libya has set up more than 20 military camps for terrorists and some 7,000 terrorists from all over the world are receiving training in terror, assassination, subversion, and sabotage activities. This is one of the facts in a 43-page booklet on Libya's connection to international terror, which has just been released by the IDF spokesman. With more on the book and its information, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

Since Libya's Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi seized power in 1969, Libya has given support to almost every terrorist movement throughout the world, according to the booklet. Based, among other things, on a comprehensive survey of media reports around the world and on statements by Al-Qadhdhafi and by terrorist organizations, the booklet documents Al-Qadhdhafi's attempts to subvert governments and Arab opponents, and to offer money, weapons, and training to what he calls national liberation movements around the world.

The Libyan link goes through Africa and the Middle East to Europe and to Latin America. It involves Libyan support and help not only for a variety of Palestinian terrorist organizations, but also others, such as the Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigades, and German Red Army Faction, the IRA in Ireland, the Basque ETA, and various groups in Latin America. Al-Qadhdhafi also set up his own terror group, the Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, which carried out some major airline attacks soon after its establishment in the early 1970's, but little has been heard of it of late.

The booklet lists a long record of contacts between Al-Qadhdhafi and Abu Nidal, including talks between the two in Libya last September. Al-Qadhdhafi has claimed he has not met Abu Nidal in more than a year. Al-Qadhdhafi is said to have been distributing as much as $100 million a year to terrorists in subversive groups around the world. At camps in Libya, terrorists and liberation groups receive training for a variety of activities. According to a list in the IDF booklet, Tunisians, Moroccans, and Sudanese train at three camps; Africans from such countries as Nigeria, Chad, and Zaire are located at two other camps; and Palestinians, Europeans, and others are being trained in more than a dozen camps all over Libya.

## Russians Operating Reconnaissance Planes Out of Libya

*TA161825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The Russians are flying reconnaissance planes from Libya, and operating a spy ship off the coast of Israel. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that according to an Israeli source, two Soviet destroyers and another ship fitted out for electronic surveillance are sailing at distances of 30 to 80 km from Israel's shores.

Defense Minister Rabin said yesterday that the Russians have increased their fleet in the area, with the aim of providing an early-warning system for Libya against any possible attack. Reporter Ben-'Ami says that the Russians are also operating reconnaissance planes from Libya which are making flights over the Mediterranean, and information they gather is being passed on to the Libyans.

### Katyushas Fired From Lebanon 16 Jan; No Damage

*TA170617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanon last night, but it is not clear on which side of the border they fell. No damage was caused and no one was hurt. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that searches are being conducted on both sides of the border to locate the remains of the missiles. Last night, army of southern Lebanon artillery was also directed at some targets north of the security strip.

### Kuwaiti Passenger Plane Escorted Out of Airspace

*TA161415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] A Kuwaiti passenger plane that took off from Damascus penetrated Israel's airspace in the Golan Heights a short while ago. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the Israel Air Force knew that the aircraft was a passenger plane. Air Force planes flew out to the Kuwaiti airplane, and they directed it out of Israel's airspace.

## CEEAC Heads of State To Meet in Yaounde 16 Jan

*AB162243 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The second conference of heads of state and governments of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) will be held in Yaounde from 23 to 25 January 1986. As a prelude this conference, a consultative commission compirising the 10 member states of the community began meeting today in Yaounde. Four CAR experts have already arrived in the Cameroonian capital. They are Mrs (Gouddei) Isabelle, in charge of missions at the President's Office; (Mokouna) Emmanuel, (Tambale) Paul, in charge of financial affairs; and (Ndjollo) Jacques, of the Ministry of Trade.

This meeting of commission of experts will be followed by a council of ministers of member states' meeting which will be held from 20 to 21 January. Already, Hubert Abendoh, the CAR's ambassador to Cameroon and his close aides, including Jean-Pierre (Bandouah), first counselor, as well as the association of CAR students in Yaounde have been increasing their contacts so that the CAR community in Cameroon can reserve a warm reception for their august guests who will be attending the conference from the following countries: Chad, the Congo, Gabon, CAR, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zaire. Angola will attend as an observer.

## Djibouti's President Elected IGAAD Chairman

*AB161906 Dakar PANA in English 1331 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 Jan. (PANA) — President Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti was last night elected chairman of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGAAD), according to an ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY report from Djibouti.

Dr Makkonnen Kibret of Ethiopia was elected executive director of IGAAD by the ministerial meeting which preceded the six-nation sumit.

Dr Makkonnen was born on 23 July 1935 in Addis Ababa and is the holder of a PhD degree in agricultural education with emphasis in rural development. He was a senior consultant to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). He is fluent in English, French and Italian.

Addressing the summit last night, Ehtiopian Leader Mengistu Haile Mariam said that IGAAD has very important responsibility towards the future generation to overcome drought and consequent famine.

## AFP: Kibret Biography

*AB160915 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Djibouti, Jan 16 (AFP) — Ministers of member states of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] last night named Ethiopian agriculture expert Makonnen Kibret as the body's first secretary-general after what sources said was a stormy debate.

There were four candidates for the four-year post, including a Somali and a Sudanese whose countries are not on good terms with Ethiopia, and the ministers had to hold a special meeting to fill the position after failing to do so as planned before the IGADD summit which opened here Wednesday.

Mr Makonnen, 50, has experience in diplomacy as well as agriculture and development. Before the Ethiopian revolution of 1974, he was Addis Ababa's ambassador to China for three years. Until his appointment to the IGADD, which groups Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, Mr Makonnen was a departmental head in his country's Agriculture Ministry and a consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The summit resumed here today after all six participating heads of state symbolically each planted a jojoba tree, which is used to halt encroaching desert.

The conference was expected to end later today. Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and his Ethiopian counterpart Mengistu Haile Mariam were widely forecast to take advantage of their presence here to have their first talks since before they fought a war over the Ogaden in 1977.

## OAU's Diouf, Djibouti's Gouled Address IGAAD Meeting

*AB161140 Dakar PANA in English 1057 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Djibouti, 16 Jan (PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf who is current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has appealed to the international community to continue supporting African countries efforts in rehabilitating their economies particularly their sub-regional plans of action. President Diouf made the appeal yesterday in Djibouti at the opening ceremony of the first assembly meeting of the six Eastern African countries affected by drought. He appealed for donor countries to give substantial assistance to the realisation of the regional programme which he said was a great contribution to Africa's struggle for development.

Underlining the effects of drought, the Senegalese president pointed out that the 1983-84 drouhgt devastated the socio-economic structures of 27 African countries affecting 182 million people which represent 32 per cent of the continent's total population. He said the situation has not since improved and it was incumbent upon the international community to continue assisting countries affected by drought and desertification until they do away with the plague which he said was the main cause of the African crisis.

President Diouf added further that attaining the balance between environment and population required solid strategies for the exploitation of land resources, good management of the environment and utilization of alternative sources of energy. He thanked donors and the United Nations organisations for providing emergency and long term assistance to African countries affected by drought.

He described the establishment of the eastern region Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD) as a good example that should be followed.

Experts describe the structure of IGADD which was adopted by experts in February last year as simple, efficient and functional.

The OAU chairman commended Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Siad Barre of Somalia, Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab of Sudan, El Hadj Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti for their timely initiative which he said was in line with last year's resolution encouraging sub-regional cooperation among member states.

He also called for solidarity with liberation movements in the continent and to make the year 1986 the year for liberation until the evil system of apartheid in South Africa was dismantled.

In his opening address Djibouti President El Hadj Hassan Gouled Apidon said that the presence of the six heads of state and governments at their first assembly meeting signified their common will which united them to improve and conserve their common heritage. The foundation base we are laying today is an historical event the fruits of which the coming generations will benefit from, he said.

Stressing that misery and suffering know no boundaries, the Djibouti president expressed the need for member countries of IGADD to continue to minimize the effects of drought.

President Gouled noted that the awareness which the members states share must arrest the advancement of desertification but this, he said required maximum mobilisation of all resources. He appealed for international support to complement the efforts being made by the six countries.

The two day conference continues today. It is expected to adopt IGADD basic documents presented for approval by the leaders. The documents include IGADD agreement, internal rules, structures and funding of the Secretariat and the plan of action.

The leaders are also expected later on in the day to sign the agreement establishing IGADD. A final communique will be adopted before the closing session in the evening.

## ECOWAS Official on Organization's Problems

*AB141632 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Only Nigeria and Ivory Coast have fully paid their contribution to the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. (?Six) of the 16-member organization have not been meeting their financial obligations for the past (?4) years. [Words indistinct] the chairman of the council of ministers of the organization will visit the (?six) states to urge them to pay up.

The executive secretary of the organization, Alhaji Momodu Munu, disclosed this today in Lagos while receiving the vice president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Francis Minah. Sierra Leone is one of the (?six) countries to be [word indistinct] visited. Alhaji Munu, who is also from Sierra Leone, said other problems facing ECOWAS were nonratification of decisions, the different currencies, and poor attendance of experts [words indistinct]. The executive secretary disclosed that only 6 of the (?16) major decisions have been ratified, while only 2 of the 10 currencies used by member states were convertible. This, he said, posed a great problem for interregional trade.

On the achievements of the community, Alhaji Munu announced that seven seed multiplication centers have been set up as well as eight cattle breeding stations.

The Sierra Leone vice president, who is also the country's attorney general and minister of justice, said his country was mindful of its obligations. He agreed that it could be [words indistinct] organization without supporting the body financially. The vice president was accompanied by the Sierra Leonean minister of industry, Michael Abdullai, [words indistinct] foreign affairs, Abdul Karim Koroma.

## ALGERIA

### Mauritanian President Arrives in Algiers 15 Jan

*LD151719 Algiers APS in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Algiers, 15 Jan (APS) — Mauritanian head of state Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a friendly working visit accompanied by his wife and an important delegation.

On arrival at Houari Boumediene International Airport, the Mauritanian president was welcomed by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party.

After listening to the national anthems of both countries and reviewing a unit of the Republican Guard which presented arms, the Mauritanian president went to his residence in Algiers.

## LIBYA

### Tripoli Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on German TV

*LD171203 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] German television's Channel One last night conducted an interview with the brother commander of the revolution concerning the recent American-Zionist threats to the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In his interview, the brother commander answered a number of questions pertaining to the American-Zionist threats to the Libyan Arab people and the measures Reagan has taken to freeze Libyan property and bank assets in the United States.

He pointed out that all friendly and fraternal peoples have declared support for the Libyan Arab people against these threats.

[Begin recording] [Question in English fading into superimposed Arabic translation] Are you sorry for the incidents in Rome and Vienna, despite the fact that you said you had no connection with them?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If we were to begin expressing regret, then we must begin by expressing regret about the Dayr Yasin massacres committed by Menahem Begin against the Palestinian people, and the massacres now taking place in South Africa against the innocent black citizens, and the massacres in Grenada committed by the regular American Armed Forces, and the massacres in Sabra and Shatila committed by the terrorist and butcher Sharon who is still a minister in the Israeli Government. We must also feel sorry for the victims on the Libyan airplane which on 23 February 1973, with 99 men, women, and children, was shot down by an Israeli plane over the Sinai. We should be sorry for the massacres in southern Lebanon. We are also sorry about the Rome and Vienna operations. [end recording]

### Jallud Prepared 'To Die' for Al-Qadhdhafi's Ideas

*LD162112 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud held a news conference this morning which was attended by correspondants from numerous international radio stations, newspapers, and news agencies.

[Unidentified speaker in English] The second point [context not specified] that I would like to stress is that since you have been here, you have witnessed and acquainted yourselves with the situation and come to the conclusion that the confrontation [word indistinct] is not with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi; it is the the Libyan people who are all facing this struggle and facing this confrontation.

[Begin Jallud recording in Arabic] Personally, I believe in all the ideas stated by the brother colonel, and I [am ready] to die for all these ideas. Reagan and the terrorist Reagan administration (?say that the battle is against al-Qadhdhafi) but nobody will believe this. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi represents [the feelings] of young people in the Arab world, Africa, the world, and even in the United States itself, and represents a mass rising to combat the United States and U.S. arrogance. [end recording]

### Reportage on Basic People's Congress Meetings

#### Tarhuna Congress Urges Action

*LD161923 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Here are the final resolutions of the Basic People's Congress meeting in Tarhuna:

1. Hastening the establishment of an armed people, and immediate training to handle weapons.

2. Setting up suicide squads to combat the United States everywhere.

3. Registering [for arms training] will begin tomorrow, so that the municipality of Tarhuna can be the first municipality to undertake such an action.

4. Withdrawing Arab assets from U.S. banks.

5. Urging the brother leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to immediately get in touch with the leaders of Arab states to unify Arab ranks [sound of slogans being chanted: One Arab People! One Arab Army! followed by applause] and to direct the Jamahiri arms against U.S. colonialism and Zionism.

6. Urging the brother colonel to begin contacts with Iraq and South Yemen in order to halt the fighting between brothers and to direct the rifle at the hearts of Zionism and colonialism. [sound of slogans being chanted: One People, Not Two Peoples! followed by applause].

7. Beginning an economic boycott of the United States and stopping Arab oil supplies to the United States, given that oil is a strong weapon in battle, and closing its embassies in all the Arab states.

8. Arab workers must not cooperate with U.S. ships, fleets, and U.S. aircraft in Arab ports, and must not supply fuel to them. They must also refrain from extending assistance to them, and guiding them at sea and in the air. [sound of slogans being chanted: We Say to Hell With You and Your Fleet, O Reagan! followed by applause]

9. Doing without the U.S. dollar; setting up an alternative Arab banking system and creating a unified inter-Arab fund.

10. Calling on Arab leaders to awaken from their deep sleep to the threat surging toward them and toward the Arab nation. [sound of slogans being chanted: Palestine Is Arab! No to Capitulation Solutions! followed by applause]

11. Effectively participating in strengthening production and reinforcing it by working on Fridays in any production enterprises inside the municipality, and also working an extra hour each day in various fields and public establishments.

12. Setting up an ad hoc committee to correct trends, so that these trends may be formulated in accordance with the current situation inside the Arab homeland.

13. The Arab revolutionary committees must get in touch with all the Arab masses at the level of the Arab world, and mobilize them in the service of the pan-Arab cause.

14. Removing geographical borders in the Arab homeland, and considering a unified Arab passport as the passport of the Arab homeland [sound of applause and slogans being chanted: One People Not Two Peoples From Marrakech to Bahrain!]

### Al-Wakhim on Suicide Squads

*LD162050 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1907 GMT 16 Jan 86*

["Text" of the resolution of the Basic People's Congress [BPC] at Al-Wakhim in Tripoli read by unidentified member on the rostrum following the discussions — live]

[Text] The Basic People's Congress at Al-Wakhim in Tripoli has discussed the U.S. threats to the people of the Jamahiriyah and the U.S. economic boycott declared by the insignificant comic actor Reagan and has decided the following:

1. The congress recommends upgrading alliances with all anti-U.S. imperialist influence movements which are seeking liberation and emancipation and the achievement of a national identity beginning with the Palestinian revolution, the African liberation movements, the Greens movement in Europe, and other world movements.

2. The congress also recommends continuing with more determination the policy of isolating Zionism and U.S. imperialism from all of their allies in Europe as well as all over the world.

3. The masses of the congress salute the pan-Arab stand in support of the Jamahiriyah's steadfastness in the face of the U.S. challenges. The masses of this congress also salute the rational balanced stand of the West European countries as expressed in their refusal to join in the economic blockade and the aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

4. The congress has decided to turn whoever is capable of carrying arms among the masses of this congress into suicide squads to uproot every unjust aggressor seeking to harm our freedom and dignity.

5. The congress emphasizes that the Arab nation's own powers are stronger than all challenges. Therefore, the congress recommends that the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison undertakes the task of inciting all Arab countries to impose an economic blockade against the barbaric United States, to withdraw all Arab assets in U.S. banks, to call for Arab unity, to follow up the well-known unionist project put forward by the leader of the revolution, and to urge the Arab governments to endorse it.

6. The conferees emphasize the need to expand the combat capability of the armed people's cadres in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to go forward so the militant struggle continues until liberation and victory.

### PFLP Official Addresses Basic People's Congress

*LD151854 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Speech by Fadl Shrur, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Firas, member of the PFLP-General Command, to a Basic People's Congress meeting; place not given — live]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, people of the Great 1 September Revolution, people who are standing in the front line to defend the Arab nation; people of the armed struggle and firm and principled stances; you revolutionaries:

These days you are witnessing the most glorious pages of the Arab people's struggle and steadfastness against the worst imperialist and Zionist forces. These days you are restoring the Arab nation to its glory; you are restoring the days of the real struggle; you are restoring vitality and fighting spirit to the Arab cause which is defeated and stagnant. What you are doing now, you people of the Great 1 September Revolution, is being recorded everywhere in the Arab homeland from the Gulf to the ocean.

Brothers and sisters, from the positions of struggle, from the bases of fighting, from Lebanon and from Palestine, all Palestine and not only the part which they are fighting about, we convey to you the greetings and promise of all fighters and strugglers that we are with you. This is because we know that you are exposed to threats and you are exposed to blockades because of your stance on the Palestinian cause — the cause of the whole

Arab nation. Your position is the right position and not one that can be bargained.

Great 1 September people and vanguards of this nation, we say to you that the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi — when Reagan dares to threaten his person — we say to you that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not only belong to you but to the whole Arab nation. Everywhere in this nation we will continue what the 1 September Revolution did to create the new man, not only on the soil of the Jamahiriyah but also on the soil of the Arab homeland in a material way [muqadimah madiyah] which will have results in the future. From this, we promise you and we promise brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that we of the Palestinian revolution are with you and will remain with you because you are with the cause of the destiny of our Arab nation.

Long live the 1 September Revolution and long live the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Peace to you all.

### Tripoli Urges Arab Boycott of U.S. Goods

*LD170734 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Masses of our great Arab nation: The Arab nation has adopted positive stands in the face of the imperialist terrorism against the Jamahiriyah. On 22 January the responsible Arab officials will decide the measures they deem fit to face up to the imperialist terrorism and the aggressive economic blockade imposed by the U.S. Administration, which is hostile to the Arab nation and against the Libyan Arab people.

Hence, masses of our Arab nation, it is your duty to affirm to the imperialist forces that the Arabs are one nation and one people living in one homeland, the Arab homeland which extends from the Arab Gulf to the Atlantic, and that what affects one part affects all parts.

Rush to adopt the decisive resolution to reply to the economic aggression of imperialism with the Arab economic weapon through the imposition of a total mass boycott of American products and a refusal to deal once and for all with the imperialist concerns that are hostile to the Arab nation.

The imposition of a blockade on all American goods and products in Arab markets will give the Arab regimes a strong push to adopt a strong decision to counter the imperialist terrorism and economic blockade by the imposition of an Arab blockade against America and the countries supporting it against the Arab nation.

### Oil Industry Group Discusses U.S. Measures

*LD170944 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jan (JANA) — The Executive Council of the Permanent Committee Against Oil and Petrochemcial Monopolies began its emergency meeting in Tripoli last night.

Opening the meeting, the secretary of the committee welcomed the friendly fraternal countries participating in the emergency meeting and which support the peoples' struggle against American imperialism, Zionism, and world monopolies for the sake of liberating all peoples in the world of imperialist hegemony.

He said that the Jamahiriyah, which houses the committee's Secretariat, is the vital vein supplying the struggling peoples with the blood of freedom. He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah has transformed its oil into a peaceful tool serving the good of the peoples and helping to build a new civilization free of oppression and injustice and that it will continue to bolster all liberation movements which are fighting for freedom and independence.

He said that the Jamahiriyah is the country leading the oil-producing countries toward eternal emancipation from all forms of monopolies, pointing out that the American economic measures ordered by President Reagan against the Jamahiriyah people confirm the American imperialist state's determination to restore its full control over world oil resources.

He said that the importance of the oil lies in its serving world peace. But, he added, if it were to fall under the control of a country like the United States, which cares nothing about peace, it will turn into a dangerous tool for the destruction of world peace.

The chairman of the World Federation of Oil and Petrochemicals also addressed the meeting. He confirmed that international public opinion is concerned over the American imperialist threats against the Libyan Arab people, pointing out that this attitude threatens the cause of peace and security in the world.

He expressed the solidarity of 13 members of the Permanent Committee Against Monopolies with the Jamahiriyah people and their denunciation of all the measures adopted by the United States,calling on all the oil unions in the world to condemn these flagrant threats to the Jamahiriyah.

A number of friendly fraternal countries are participating in the Tripoli emergency meeting, including Kuwait, Algeria, Morocco, the PDRY, Iraq, the USSR, Romania, Portugal, and France, in addition to observers from the World Federation of Oil and Petrochemical Workers, the African Trade Unions Federation, the African Federation of Oil Workers, the Arab Federation of Oil Workers, and the Federation of Palestine Workers.

The emergency meeting's opening session was attended by the secretary for Vocational Congresses at the General People's Congress, and a number of the Arab delegations attending the meetings of the Arab Federation of Oil Workers which is currently convening in Tripoli.

The permanent committee's emergency meetings will continue until 19 January to discuss the American and Zionist threats and the American economic measures which Reagan ordered taken against the people of the Jamahiriyah, in addition to a number of other topics on the agenda.

## Mediterranean Progressive Socialists Meeting Opens

*LD161527 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1313 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Unidentified correspondent's report from the emergency meeting of the Organization of Progressive Socialists for the Mediterranean Region; at the Bab al-Bahr Hotel in Tripoli]

[Text] The emergency meeting of the Organization of the Progressive Socialists for the Mediterranean Region began this morning to discuss the U.S. threats to the Jamahiriyah people. The meeting, which will last for 2 days, is being attended by delegations representing 27 progressive parties and organizations from the various countries adjoining the Mediterranean.

The meeting was opened by brother Ahmad Shihati, secretary general of the organization, who delivered a speech in which he pointed out that this meeting comes within the framework of the moves to check the U.S. threats to the people of the Jamahiriyah and the entire region. He spoke of the dimensions and consequences of the U.S. threats which will not be confined to the people of the Jamahiriyah alone. He said that if a war were to break out between the United States and the Jamahiriyah, it would not be a limited war but an all-out comprehensive war affecting all the peoples of the region.

Shihati refuted the arguments used by the U.S. President for launching his open aggression against the Jamahiriyah, describing them as flimsy and saying that they have failed to convince anyone, not even the most loyal allies of the United States. He said that it is the duty of the world's peoples to ally themselves with the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to regain their land and to set up their independent state.

He said that U.S. imperialism works against the freedom and independence of the peoples and the prevention of the creation of a counterfront by the countries of the Third World.

He concluded by saying: It is our right, indeed our duty, to check the danger and to foil the U.S. designs and clear the Mediterranean of all military bases and fleets so that it will become a lake of security and peace.

He was followed by a representative of the General People's Congress, who thanked the delegations attending the emergency meeting for their response and their solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people and their rejection of the policy of terrorism. He said that we know that the U.S. Administration has persisted in adopting stances opposed to the Libyan people, particularly following the expulsion of its bases from Libya, and has carried out its threats in several ways: political, economic, scientific, and others. He added that the U.S. annals abound with evidence incriminating the U.S. Administration. In this respect, he spoke of the closure of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in the United States, the U.S. violations of Libyan airspace, the U.S. economic boycott, and so on and so forth. He said that the presence of the U.S. fleets in the seas and oceans far from U.S. shores is not for the purpose of serving peace, as the U.S. Administration keeps alleging, but to threaten the free countries and force them to submit to the will of the United States.

He pointed out that we are the first on the list before anyone else in the Mediterranean, and that what affects the Jamahiriyah will eventually affect the other countries of the region. We must all unite to turn the Mediterranean into a lake of peace and to strengthen the ties and bonds of friendship among ourselves to bolster freedom and support the oppressed, and we must make our sea a means for communication among our peoples and a link of peace with the other peoples.

The president of the Cypriot Socialist Party then followed. He said that the Mediterranean belongs to us all, we who adjoin it, and no one else has the right to interfere in our affairs. He said that the heroes of the Libyan people have refused to succumb to imperialism, and that they will use all the might they can muster to reply to the imperialist challenges. He declared that there can never be peace in the Mediterranean except on the basis of respect of the freedom of all peoples.

Other chief delegates followed: The chief Syrian delegate, who heads the Syrian Arab Ba'th Party delegation and who is the Syrian ambassador, the Algerian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah who leads the FLN delegation, the head of the Greek Communist Party, the head of the Cyprus Workers Party, and the representatives of the Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress and the Egyptian National Front.

All the speakers denounced the U.S. provocations and open threats to the Jamahiriyah and its people, and expressed their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

## Jamahiriyah Receives Expressions of Support

### Soviet Muslims

*LD162147 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] In Moscow, Soviet Islamic organizations have issued a statement on the U.S.-Zionist threats against the Jamahiriyah. The statement, which was distributed to the press, declared that the duty of every true armed man — regardless of the country in which he lives — is to ward off the impending danger to Libya, to remove the hand of the U.S. Administration and its collaborators from a sovereign state, and to raise his voice in defense of the Libyan people.

The statement explained that the Muslims of the Soviet Union are following with concern the increasing tension in the Mediterranean region which is fraught with grave consequences for world peace.

The statement pointed out that the U.S. measures and threats aim at harming the achievements of this sovereign Arab country. These threats have (?revealed) the true face of Washington before the Muslims in various countries.

The United States, the statement declared, which is flagrantly violating the rules of law, has decided to strangle this country through economic sanctions, and is preparing for direct military intervention in the affairs of this Muslim country.

The statement called on Muslims throughout the world to vigorously condemn Washington's campaign against Libya. We are inviting Muslims to direct their efforts, the statement says, in accordance with the noble and sublime teachings of our religion in support of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its collaborators. The statement was signed by Mufti (Shams Din Bin Dhia' al-Din Khan), Mufti (Tal'at Taj al-Din), Shaykh (al-Islam Shkura), and Mufti (Mahmud Haqiq).

### Iranian Ambassador

*LD161647 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Interview with Iranian Ambassador to Libya Mohammad Kazem Khonsari by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — recorded; from the Voice of the Revolutionary Committees]

[Text] Brothers, we have met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Khonsari, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Jamahiriyah. We began by asking him about the dimensions of the U.S. conspiracies against the Jamahiriyah and the attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward this issue.

[Khonsari] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To begin, I would like to thank the brothers of the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland — Voice of the Revolutionary Committees radio — for providing us with this opportunity to talk to our brothers and sisters in the Arab world. As you all know, following the victory of the Islamic revolution under the leadership of the great leader, His Eminence Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, Iran was transformed into a revolutionary base against imperialism and the Zionists, and the Israeli Embassy in Tehran was immediately changed into an embassy of Palestine, over which the flag of Palestine began to flutter. The U.S. Embassy, which in actual fact was the biggest nest of espionage against the Islamic and free peoples in the region, was overthrown. The U.S. diplomats who were only spies for imperialism and Zionism were arrested. We saw how the United States froze the deposits of the Islamic Republic of Iran in U.S. banks. U.S. aircraft landed U.S. forces in the desert in northeast Iran. But owing to the steadfastness of the heroic Iranian people all the U.S. plans were defeated.

As for our attitude toward the fraternal Jamahiriyah, it is clear. At various times we have declared our principled and firm stances vis-a-vis the U.S. threats. Officials and the leadership in the Islamic Republic of Iran have declared the best and most vigorous stances in support of our brothers in the Jamahiriyah, which were reported quite extensively in the media. The Islamic Republic of Iran, which is one of the most important revolutionary bases in the world, considers any attack by the United States or the Zionist entity against the Jamahiriyah is an attack on Iran itself, and the Islamic Republic of Iran will not remain indifferent with regard to such an attack. The fraternal Muslim Libyan people should be confident that there is a Muslim people, consisting of 45 million revolutionary Iranian Muslims, who will stand shoulder to shoulder with them.

[Correspondent] Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced that he is prepared to try to find a way to end the fighting between Iran and Iraq, on condition that the weapons of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples should go to Palestine to liberate it from the Zionists. What is your attitude toward this proposal?

[Khonsari] The attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the need for starting the comprehensive war against the usurping Zionist entity is also clear. Everyone knows that among the most important strategic aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran is the aim of the general mobilization of Muslims to liberate all the occupied territories in Palestine and beloved Jerusalem. So we are prepared to participate effectively side by side with our Muslim and Arab brothers. We have declared, and continue to declare, our total readiness to begin the real war against the usurping Zionist entity.

### PFLP's Habash

*LD162324 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jan (JANA) — George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP Central Committee, has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution. It reads:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The masses of the Palestinian people, the masses of the Arab nation, and all progressive forces of the world are looking at this decisive moment with pride and dignity toward the Great 1 September Revolution as it firmly and assidiously stands against the arrogance of the Reagan administration, which has falsely thought and still thinks that by using its terrorist fleets, warships, aircraft, missiles, and aggressive threats it can defeat the will of the free and struggling peoples. Your courageous stance, which is full of defiance and challenge in confronting the threats of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist entity, is the focus of pride for all nationalist, progressive, and revolutionary forces in the whole Arab world. They have clearly seen that there is a courageous Arab leadership able to challenge the United States and its serious threats of aggression.

What has prompted me to write to you is the PFLP's deep feelings about our sacred duty regarding the very serious threats faced by the Jamahiriyah today, because it is considered an obstacle in the path of imperialist-Zionist schemes aimed at subjugating the masses of our struggling Arab nation.

U.S. imperialism and the Reagan administration should know that their battle will not only be against the Jamahiriyah but also against all the nationalist Arab countries, all the progressive forces, and all the Arab masses from the Gulf to the ocean.

We stand with you with everything we have and we will, wholeheartedly and truly, be ready for martyrdom on the pure soil of the Jamahiriyah, which has made us stand with dignity because we really do feel now that there is an Arab leadership that can, by words and deeds, confront the United States. We consider ourselves to be with you in the trenches of confrontation against the imperialist schemes. We are certain that the masses of the free and independent Libyan Arab people and the masses of the Arab nation are able to confront the aggression and defeat the aggressors.

Finally, allow me, in the name of my comrades in the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, the PFLP members, all the Palestinian fighters, and all the masses of our struggling Palestinian people, to convey to you our warmest greetings of struggle and to hope for continuous progress for you. We are sure that the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, together with all honest people in the world, will confront the aggression and the threats and, with an undeafeated will, will continue its revolutionary and victorious march.

### Beninese President Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD152220 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan.15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Ahmed Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin sent a cable to the leader of the revolution in which he said:

"The development of events in the north of our African Continent in the past several days and what serious consequences they create, make our struggling people in Benin, its party and its revolutionary state, which experienced on 16-1-1977 [as received] a barbaric coup of mercenaries of the forces of evil, greet the courage and wisdom which characterised your stance on that day. They greet your rigid standing in the face of the threats and the attack from imperialism and Zionism against the accomplishments of the great Al Fateh of September Revolution in this difficult time the Libyan Arab people and its revolution are experiencing. We would like, in the name of the people of Benin, its party, its revolutionary state and in my name personally, to express to you our solidarity in struggle and constant support for the Jamahiriyah's people and its great revolution.

We greet the power you show by taking your stances in many of your deeds which go in the way of searching for methods and means to take confrontation away from our continent which tries to ensure peace, security and development for our various countries.

The people of Benin, which highly appreciates the great victories of the Al Fateh revolution on all fronts, wishes that the present developments disappear and understanding prevails. The U.S. Government should understand the fact about the feeling of the solidarity in struggle which you express for every defeated, humiliated and crushed people.

The restoration of the legitimate rights in freedom for our oppressed nations in our African Continent and in the Middle East and all over the world will help in ending all forms of violence which we live with for some time. It will allow all states to understand better the ambitions of the Third World nations and their desire for peaceful [word indistinct] existence.

I beseech you, dear brother, to accept the expression of struggle for the feeling of support and solidarity of the people of Benin, its revolutionary state and its party in the present circumstances, which the brave people of Jamahiriyah experiences.

We are confident that Al Fateh revolution will achieve new and enormous victories.

Ready for revolution.

The revolutionary struggle continues. [no end quotation marks received]

### Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Benin President

*LD152341 Tripoli JANA in English 1842 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan. 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution sent a cable to President Mathieu Kerekou, the chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party and the president of the People's Republic of Benin on the occasion of martyrs' feast and the 9th anniversary of the victory over the mercenaries.

### Mauritanian President Winds Up Visit

#### Cooperation Minutes Signed

*LD151909 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The minutes of the meeting of the 10th session of the Arab Libyan-Mauritanian Joint Committee were signed this morning in Tripoli.

The minutes were signed on behalf of the Libyan Arab side by Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz al-Zulaytini, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Education, and on behalf of the Mauritanian side by brother Salem Ould Lakhal, minister of economy and finance.

The minutes of the meeting include the existing cooperation in the various economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields between the two fraternal countries.

#### Departs Tripoli

*LD151434 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

He was given a big send-off at Tripoli International Airport where Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, headed those gathered to see him off. The send-off was attended also by a number of members of the General People's Committee, Libyan Armed Forces officers, ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah, and members of the staff of the Mauritanian Embassy in the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA the Mauritanian chairman said: Permit me first to express our sincere thanks to the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and through him to the Libyan Arab people for the warm welcome they have accorded us.

He added: We in Mauritania follow with great interest the great achievements made in the Jamahiriyah by the Great 1 September Revolution. Within this framework, I wish to affirm to all in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah our solidarity and support for it against the imperialist threats to its sovereignty.

With regard to the talks with the Libyan leadership, he said, they were positive and have enabled them to discuss Arab, African, and international issues of interest to both countries as well as the various aspects of fraternal cooperation between them.

### President Cables Thanks

*LD152113 Tripoli JANA in English 1844 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan. 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the president of the Mauritanian Islamic Republic, sent a cable to the leader of the revolution after his departure from the Libyan Arab air spaces saying: 'Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, as I leave your country, it gives me a pleasure to convey to you my sincere thanks and through you to the brotherly Libyan Arab people, for the generous hospitality we received during our staying in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

I assure you of the standing of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania by the side of Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with the threats which are aimed at harming its sovereignty. Also I am sure, with no doubt what so ever, that the talks we held will enable us to consolidate the relations of friendship and fraternity which bind our two sisterly countries. Accept the highest forms of brotherly consideration.

### Anniversary Rally for Al-Nasir in Khartoum Held

*LD161734 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1305 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees; unidentified correspondent's report from the VOGAH studio in Khartoum — live]

[Excerpts] On the 68th anniversary of the birth of the great Arab commander Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, a big rally was held at the Assembly Hall at the Al-Kabir Hotel in Khartoum on the initiative of the Arab People's Congress which has held solidarity conferences with the Sudanese people since Tuesday, 14 January 1986. The rally was attended by a large number of brother Sudanese citizens, men and women, and members of the Arab People's Congress who rushed to attend at 1900 on 15 January 1986.

At the start of the rally, Idris al-Banna, head of the rally's steering committee spoke. He said: On the occasion of the birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, I am happy to be among you at this moment when we recall a great man whom the Arabs lost in their darkest hours.

Brother Abu Bakr Mahmud [not further identified] said: We are proud to belong to a generation of which 'Abd an-Nasir was one of the giants. We in Khartoum, the capital of steadfastness, the capital of the three no's, we salute the anniversary of the birthday of 'Abd al-Nasir and pledge to him that we will follow in his footsteps — the road of pride and glory.

The assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, 'Ali Balkhayr followed. He began his speech by citing the Koranic verse: Among believers there are men who have honored their pledge to God, some who have already died while others are still waiting. They have never swerved. He then said: As we commemorate the 68th anniversary of the birthday of the immortal late leader, 'Abd al-Nasir, it is our duty to recall those heroes of our nation who rejected repression and injustice and fought imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and determined to live as honorable men on this earth.

The PLO representative then followed and said: On this occasion we express our admiration for the great Arab people in the name of the Palestine liberation movement, Fatah's upsurge and the revolution of Palestine inside and outside the occupied territory, and in the name of its revolutionaries who look up to our Arab Sudanese people who, thanks to their free will, have played a cultural combat role in Africa. He said: These days, the Great 1 September Revolution is being exposed to U.S. threats. Syria is also exposed to the same threats. The other Arab countries suffer from U.S. and imperialist interference. We see in the threats to the Great 1 September Revolution and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi an attempt to contain the Great 1 September Revolution and sway it away from its pan-Arab dimension. These threats of aggression, he said, are aimed at stopping the Jamahiriyah's participation in and support for the Palestine and Lebanese national forces and forcing them out of the sphere of real influence.

The rally, held by the Arab People's Congress and attended by large crowds of Sudanese Arab masses, received a cable from the Movement of the Revolutionary Sudanese Committee.

## MAURITANIA

### Ould Taya Returns From Libya, Algeria, Niger Tour

*AB161814 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, returned to Nouakchott a while ago from Algiers following a trip which took him successively to Libya and Algeria where he made friendly working visits. The head of state was welcomed on his arrival by Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, CMSN member and minister of interior, who handled pending matters during the absence of the head of state, and the governor of the Nouakchott District, as well as the members of the civilian and military cabinet of the CMSN chairman and head of state.

The head of state made the following statement: From 13 to 16 January 1986, I paid visits to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirihah, the Republic of Niger, and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which fall within the framework of the periodic consultations that we are used to having with friendly peoples whereever they are. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, my delegation and I held important discussions with the Libyan leadership on various aspects of the fruitful and fraternal cooperation between our two countries. We exchanged views on Arab, African, and international issues of common interest. In this regard, we expressed the support of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Libyan leadership to foil any attempts against this sister country's sovereignty.

The visits I made to Niger and Algeria offered me the opportunity to meet with my brothers, General Seyni Kountche and President Chadli Bendjedid, and to discuss with them issues of interest to our three countries.

## MOROCCO

### Lamrani Presides Over Government Council Meeting

*LD170101 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Rabat, Jan 16 (MAP) — Moroccan Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani presided Wednesday over a government council which heard exposes by a number of cabinet members and looked into several draft decrees and international conventions.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali briefed the council on the works of the 16th Foreign Ministers Islamic Conference recently held in Fes. Filali recalled the message read out before the conference by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed on behalf of King Hassan II of Morocco and said that in spite of the hostile Syrian attitude towards Egyptian participation, the works of the conference were dominated by friendship and sincerity. He underlined the leading role played by the host country which also chairs the Islamic summit and the Al-Quds [Jerusalem] committee and said Morocco endeavored to bring close views within the committees and within the plenary session and effectively contributed to the elaboration of action plans in the fields of culture, administration, and politics.

The Moroccan minister said the conference has thoroughly been through the question of the Al-Quds and the Palestinian people and unanimously decided to grant priority to action in this issue in the light of recent developments.

Moroccan Minister of Habus [as received] and Islamic Affairs Abdelkebir M'Daghri Alaoui made an expose on the [word indistinct] colloquy on the "Tarika Tijanya" held last Dec 23-29 in Fes.

The minister underlined the significance of the holding in Morocco of this colloquy which gathered 600 people coming from 16 countries. He also stressed the huge impact of the royal message read out during the opening ceremony and the positive results of this colloquy for the Islamic causes and the Islamic nation. He also recalled the support of participants to Moroccan territorial integrity.

The government council was also briefed on the preparation of the coming five year development plan by the minister in charge of planning, Rachidi Ghazouani. The minister explained that 1986 is a transition year that will be devoted to careful preparation of the five year socio-economic development plan. This plan, he said, will adopt a strategy seeking ahigher growth rate and meeting development needs as listed in the governmental declaration before the hause of representatives which stressed the promotion of employment and meeting basic needs of the population.

The council then examined a number of international conventions and draft decrees pertaining to environment protection and real-estate.

## SUDAN

### Prime Minister Chairs 15 Jan Cabinet Session

*LD151841 Khartoum SUNA in English 1752 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum Jan 15 (SUNA) — Chaired by Premier Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah the Cabinet in its today's session endorsed a draft law to ratify a loan agreement between Sudan and Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development to finance the project aimed at finishing Sannar Damazin (central region) Highway. The Council of Ministers also approved the draft law of the geological research general corporation, the draft law of the national corporation of the rural water resources development, and another agreement between Sudan and the International Development Agency (IDA) to fund the energy sector modernization project. In its session the Cabinet heard [word indistinct] Kurdufan region where a number of students and people recently staged demonstrations.

### One Dead, Others Injured in Kurdufan Riots

*JN161218 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 16 (SUNA) — 40 policemen and, 8 civilians were injured and one other killed in riots that broke out at Al-Ubayyid capital of Kurdufan region western Sudan, last Saturday [11 January], the daily newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* today said.

The riots occurred when some students staged a demonstration joined by a number of civilians and when the army intervened to bring about order and protect the vital establishments and police centers, which were targeted by the demonstrators, the paper said. Quoting acting police director, Gen. Ibrahim Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim the paper said no full information were available on the events due to difficulty of communication and that police director general Gen. Faysal Muhammad Khalil had left here yesterday for Al-Ubayyid to get acquainted with the incidents.

Minister of Interior, Gen. 'Abbas Madani, has briefed the Council of Ministers on Al-Ubayyid incidents in its yesterday's regular meeting.

The internal minister stated that one civilian was killed and three other were seriously injured and that the riots resulted in a great number of casualties and material damages.

He said that he had sent a fact-finding committee made up of police rankers, police director general and security director and added, however, that the latest reports he received showed that the situation became stable and life turned to its normality.

On the other hand passengers coming from Al-Ubayyid said that the riots broke out when the women students of Al-Ubayyid higher secondary school walked out the closed school and when police tried to disperse the procession, exciting other students followed by numbers of civilian to stage a great demonstration.

### Defense Minister on Attacks by 'Outlaw Forces'

*JN161540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 16 Jan (SUNA) — Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, Transitional Military Council member and defense minister, has stressed that the People's Armed Forces are in full control of the Equatoria and Upper Nile Regions in the southern area and that the security situation there is reassuring and stable.

In a statement to the press today, his excellency added that outlaw forces, which recently committed a massacre in Yirol against defenseless civilians, tried in the past 2 days to fight the People's Armed Froces at the (Rumbuk) garrison in the Lakes Province, but the Armed Forces were able to repulse the attack, inflicting heavy losses on the outlaws. He added that he believes divisions emerged in the outlaw ranks.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah also stated that another outlaw force looted (Dim Mansur) village in the border strip between Sudan and Ethiopia. Meanwhile, a unit from this force shelled the Kurmuk garrison in the north. He noted that about 100 shells fell on the garrison from across the border. He added that the Armed Froces suffered no casualties. His excellency added that the Armed Forces are now combing the border area. [Sentence indistinct].

## TUNISIA

### Turkish President Kenan Evren Arrives 16 Jan

*LD161732 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] As a means of consolidating the strong cooperation between Tunisia and Turkey and in affirmation of these relations which are rooted in history, and following an invitation from the great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba, Turkish President Kenan Evren today began an official visit to Tunisia that will continue until next Saturday.

President Habib Bourguiba led those welcoming the Turkish president at Tunis-Carthage International airport. The great struggler welcomed his eminent guest and expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at welcoming President Kenan Evren. He recalled the strong [word indistinct] ties between the two fraternal countries. He said it was a great day for Tunisia to welcome the president of Turkey.

Among those welcoming the Turkish president at the aircraft steps were Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior; his wife Fathia Mzali, minister of family and women's advancement; and Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense.

After saluting the Tunisian flag while the two countries' national anthems were played, the Turkish president inspected the honor guard. President Kenan Evren then shook hands with House of Deputies Speaker Mahmoud Messadi and the others present to welcome him: members of the government, the Political Bureau, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tunisia led by the doyen, Kuwaiti Ambassador Majran Ahmad al-Hamad. He also shook hands with members of the Turkish Embassy and representatives of the Turkish community in Tunisia.

President Evren made a statement in which he expressed his pleasure at visiting Tunisia — a country which is a friend of Turkey — at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba. He remarked that the firm ground on which Turkish-Tunisian friendship is based draws strength from history and common cultural and moral values, and the two countries [words indistinct]. The Turkish president said President Habib Bourguiba has contributed to a great extent to the development of friendship between the two countries, which has now reached a very satisfactory stage. We are well aware of the sincere sentiments felt by President Habib Bourguiba for our country and people and his appreciation and admiration for our great leader Kamal Ataturk. [Sentence indistinct].

## ETHIOPIA

### Government Issues Statement on Situation in PDRY

*EA161927 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The Provisional Military Government [PMG] [as heard] says it is ready to give assistance to those who support the socialist path of development followed by the PDRY, meaning the revolutionary force led by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of the Yemen Socialist Party and government, and to the people of Yemen.

In its statement on the issue today, the PMG strongly condemned all interference in the internal affairs of the country by taking advantage of the crisis that has arisen in the PDRY and by giving support to reactionary and regressive forces. The statement issued by the PMG reads as follows:

The grave situation created recently in the PDRY, because of the problems stirred up by reactionary and regressive forces since 13 January 1986, has caused extreme sadness to revolutionary Ethiopia and to all peace-loving forces. The situation is detrimental as it hinders the socioeconomic growth achieved by the PDRY by following the revolutionary path since becoming free of colonialism thanks to the struggle for independence by the people of Yemen and their beloved children.

In addition to getting rid of the yoke of colonialism, the people of the PDRY have been able to make free social and economic progress under the leadership of the vanguard party. It has gained considerable respect in the eyes of the people of the world for its substantial achievements. As the PDRY makes its notable contribution, in particular to preserving peace in the region and throughout the world, it has come to be regarded as a country which sets an example. It is well known that through its stand on justice and peace and its spirit of proletarian internationalism it shows tangible solidarity with anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces.

The recent situation created in a country which stands for peace and social growth is against the interests of its people and a loss for all peace-loving people of the world. Furthermore, since it creates a loophole for those to whom peace and the well-being and the interests of the people ar anathema, it has to be rectified immediately. The PMG of Ethiopia strongly condemns all kinds of interference in the internal affairs of the PDRY by taking advantage of the situation and giving support to reactionary and regressive forces.

### Eritrean Front Reports 14 Jan Attack on Asmara Base

*EA161847 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Members of a special commando unit of the heroic EPLF [Ethiopian People's Liberation Front] forces entered one of the Dergue's air force bases the day before yesterday, 14 January 1986, carried out a very successful operation, and returned home safety.

During the operation, which lasted from 2145 to 2215, the heroic members of the special commando unit burned more than 40 of the Dergue's aircraft of various types and set fire to the bomb and ammunition dumps at the airfield. The bombs were ignited by the fire and they exploded, spreading the fire and lighting up the air base like the noonday sun. For this reason our heroic fighters had no difficulty hitting their targets. They easily struck the aircraft and the depots with their rockets and grenades. Even though details of the aircraft losses are not yet known, it has been confirmed that at least 40 were destroyed. During the operation, 80 percent of the Asmara air force base was reduced to (?ashes).

Yesterday, Dergue officials prevented access to Asmara town for the whole day in order to conceal their losses.

## TANZANIA

### Iranian President Arrives in Dar es Salaam

*EA162247 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning on a 2-day visit to the country. President Khamene'i, at the head of a high-powered 107-strong delegation, was met at Dar es Salaam international airport by his host, President Ali Hasan Nwinyi, together with party and government leaders.

### Mwinyi, Khamene'i Talks Begin

*EA162254 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 16 jan 86*

[Text] Dar Es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today held talks with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran at State House in Dar Es Salaam. The talks, which lasted for almost 1 hour, covered issues of common interest including ways to (?step up) the good relations existing between Tanzania and Iran.

The two presidents reviewed the current international situation, with special emphasis on the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the Palestine Liberation war. President Mwinyi briefed President Khamene'i and his delegation on the serious economic problems facing Tanzania and steps being taken by the government to improve the situation.

The Tanzania delegation at the talks included the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba; the foreign minister, Ndugu Ben Mkapa; and the minister of finance, economic affairs and planning, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya.

## UGANDA

### Okello Discusses Zaire Visit, National Situation

*AB151748 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic was at the Ndjili Airport this morning to see off his Ugandan counterpart, General Tito Okello, who left us this morning after a brief 24-hour stay in our country.

During his Zairian visit, the Ugandan head held talks with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on bilateral cooperation between Kinshasa and Kampala.

During this visit the two heads of state discussed the problem of peace in Uganda. Zaire, which was formerly faced with similar problems and is affected by what is happening in Uganda knows the value of peace and harmony. In any case, as Uganda neighbor, Zaire is committed to contributing towards peace in Uganda.

Gen Tito Okello told Lubala Kapasa in an interview that even if the Nairobi agreement is not implemented, his country will not resort to a military solution.

[Begin recording] [Okello in English fading into translation into French] We came here to meet His Excellency Marshal Mobutu. This meeting was between neighbors on brotherly terms. The last time I was here there were too many people so I did not have the time to meet Marshal Mobutu in private, that is why I have come again to have ample time to told talks with him.

[Kapasa] Mr President, your country has a lot of problems with achieving peace. Some agreements were recently signed under the supervision of President Arap Moi of Kenya, but it seems that these agreements are not functioning very well. Is the solution to the Ugandan problem a political or military one?

[Okello] When I came to power, I appealed to all Ugandan refugees, in both voluntary and forced exile, to return to the country, and many of them came back but Museveni did not return, so I contacted my neighbors like Arap Moi of Kenya, and former Tanzanian president Nyerere to inform them of the situation in Uganda. After this, negotiations began which led to the signing of the Nairobi agreement. Though the agreement is not being implemented, the solution I am envisioning at the moment is not military.

I want to return to see the chairman of the negotiations, President Arap Moi, to prepare another agreement with my brother Museveni, because we have already proposed to him the post of vice president of the military Council.

[Kapsa] Mr President, are you expecting a contribution from Zaire in finding a solution to peace in your country? What kind of help do you need?

[Okello] I think that Zaire, as a neighboring country, is also affected by the crisis in Uganda, so it must do everything possible to contribute to the search of a solution for Uganda. I cannot say what kind of help it can give, but it will depend on Zaire's means.

[Kapasa] Mr President, what is the most tangible outcome of your talk?

[Okello] I cannot talk about a tangible outcome at this stage but I can say that our talks were very fruitful. Your president, as a great leader, could contact other presidents in the region, and it is only after this that we can evaluate the results. [end recording]

### Military Wing Reportedly Placed on Alert

*EA171146 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Jan 86 p 2*

[Text] One of the fighting groups with a seat on the Military Council, the Federal Democratic Movement, has placed its military wing, the Federal Democratic Army [FDA], on full military alert, following the adbuction and disappearance of one of its senior officers five days ago.

A spokesman of FEDEMU said yesterday that following the abduction of Lieutenant Bbosa Musisi by "soldiers of Makindye military barracks", Fda commander Lieutenant Colonel George Nkwango has ordered all his troops to go on full military alert with immediate effect.

The spokesman said Lt Bbosa was abducted by soldiers manning a road block on Salama Road near Kampala on the afternoon of 11 January. The officer, who was travelling in a military landrover with a FEDEMU sympathiser, Mr Hamidu Sekitoleko, was later taken to Makindye military barracks, the FEDEMU spokesman said.

He said with the help of the commanding officer of Makindye, Lieutenant Colonel Christoper Mawadri, three regimental sergeant-majors had been arrested in connection with the abduction. He added that Lt Col Mawadri had also arrested five more soldiers. All the six are being held up at Luzira maximum security prison on the outskirts of Kampala.

### AFP Reports New Clashes Between Troops, Guerrillas

*AB171440 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Kampala, Jan 17 (AFP) — Government troops and guerrillas of the Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA) clashed south and west of Kampala today, a government spokesman said, as the sound of heavy arms could be heard near the capital.

Heavy shooting and explosions were heard for about an hour from the Natete area south of the capital, and later from the direction of Buloba, 20 kilometres (about 12 miles) from Kampala along a key road leading westwards to the town of Mityana.

Shops in the city centre closed early today as commuters hurried home, and residents from Natete fled into Kampala.

The fighting came one month after the signing of a cease-fire agreement by the ruling Military Council and the NRA, which controls much of western Uganda.

The government spokesman said the NRA had initiated the fighting, violating the ceasefire agreement on "several fronts".

He said details of the fighting were still coming in, and a further statement would be issued later today.

A Kenyan military team sent to Uganda under the terms of the December 17 peace agreement had been informed of the clashes, he added.

A 51-member international observer team is in Uganda to monitor observance of the agreement, which was signed in Nairobi under the auspices of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

## BBC Interviews NRA External Operations Chief

*MB091752 London BBC World Service in English*
*1515 GMT 9 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Ugandan Military Council is accusing the National Resistance Army [NRA] of effectively preventing the implementation of the Nairobi peace agreement. It says the NRA's leader, Yoweri Museveni, and other NRA members have failed to turn up in Kampala to take their agreed seats on the Military Council. It also accuses the NRA of not opening the roads to the south and west of Kampala. Here in London, Robin White asked (Matthew Luke Kaiyre), the NRA secretary for external operations, how he responded to the Military Council's accusations.

[Begin recording] [(Kaiyre)] No. This accusation is certainly not justified by the conditions as they exist in Uganda right now, because the most serious setback to the implementation of the agreement is the large-scale escalation of human rights violations. Since the agreement was signed, there has been large-scale murders, large-scale looting and so forth, and these have principally been responsible for the nonimplementation of the agreement.

[White] But the Ugandan Government is making several specific complaints. They say, for instance, that Museveni himself should now be in Kampala. Why is he not there?
[(Kaiyre)] Well, I don't think that the question of Museveni being in Kampala is really the matter that concerns the implementation of the agreement. What is important is to have all these things stopped and then conditions can be created for the members, together with Museveni, to come into Kampala for the first meeting.

[White] But why hasn't he been, why hasn't he gone now?
[(Kaiyre)] Well, Museveni cannot go into Kampala because the fact that Museveni could get on a place and go to Kampala is really not the important thing. [sentence as heard]

[White] It is said in the agreement that he should be there.
[(Kaiyre)] How can Museveni just get on the car or in a plane and go to Kampala? The most important thing is not just his presence but the establishment of conditions which would make it possible fornot just Museveni alone but for the other members of the NRA to come into Kampala to play their full part.

[White] Buy why can't they all go. Are they frightened for their lives? What is the problem?
[(Kaiyre)] Well, I don't think that is the case because a number of measures are supposed to be implemented and followed before the first council meeting can take place. These have been set up very, very clearly in the sequence of events which should take place before that happens: there is reconnaissance team, there is deminlitarization of Kampala, there is ad hoc committee and there is, indeed, the observation of the cease-fire provisions which so far have not been implemented. Until these things have been done, the presence of the chairman of our movement going to Kampala is not really a very important factor.

[White] The other specific complaint that the Ugandan Government has made is that you haven't opened the roads westwards toward places like Masaka and toward Rwanda?
[(Kaiyre)] The provision about the opening of roads states categorically that those roads should be opned for both civilians and for commercial traffic. Now, conditions must be worked out in such a way that when these roads are opened, they don't in any way lead to resumptions of hostilities. That is extremely important because when we opened these roads, we must make sure that it is not a way to open, for example for troops to move from one area into another when it is supposed to be opened for just civilians and commercial traffic alone. So, it is not just our side. It is also their side.

[White] But they seem willing for the roads to be reopened.
[(Kaiyre)] I am not aware of that.

[White] You think they are not willing?
[(Kaiyre)] Yes, because I am not aware that traffic which normally has moved form Kampala up to Katonga River, at this stage, I am not aware that traffic has been moving in the areas where they are controlling.

[White] But you say that you are willing to reopen the roads?
[(Kaiyre)] Once conditions have been created, as I say, we are willing to reopen the roads.

[White] There have been some reports that the real problem is that you can't sell this agreement to your own rank and file and that if you, Museveni, and other people were to go to Kampala and take part in a new government, this would lead to a rebellion in your own ranks.
[(Kaiyre]) I don't think that that is also a justified observation. It is true that in the countryside and in our own movement there is a general opinion that the people we have signed the agreement with are not able to implement what we have agreed, and they are not even in a position to control their own side of the bargain, and, therefore, that perhaps this agreement is not gong to take us very far. But, as leaders, we have been able to explain to the satisfaction of our people that it is in the interest of peace and unity that this agreement should be implemented, and we have therefore set ourselves the objective of implementing it. So, there is no basis or justification for saying there is a division about whether or not this agreement is good or bad thing. We have been able to explain to everybody that what we have done is the best course of action.

[White] Would Museveni be overthrown if he went to Kampala?
[(Kaiyre] Certainly not. We have an integrated movement. We have integrated leadership and the question of overthrowing anybody does not arise. We have a collective leadership and we are all totally committed to the leadership of the movement as it exists now. [end recording]

## CAMEROON

### Government Ratifies OAU Refugee Convention

*AB151620 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 15 (AFP) — The West-Central African state of Cameroon has become the 39th member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to ratify the OAU's refugee convention, the pan-African body's secretariat has announced here.

The convention was adopted by OAU heads of state and government in 1969, and came into force in 1974.

### Canadian Envoy Delivers Mulroney Message to Biya

*AB162238 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] An important Canadian emissary was received this morning by the head of state. Lucien Buchard, who is Canada's ambassador to Paris, came to deliver a personal message from his excellency Brian Mulroney, Canadia's prime minister. On his mission, Lucien Buchard disclosed that it was in connection with preparations for the francophone countries summit scheduled to take place in February in Paris.

## CHAD

### Detainees, Political Prisoners To Be Released 17 Jan

*AB162121 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] It is now confirmed. Tomorrow, 17 January 1986, all detainees and political prisoners in Chad will be set free. The news came to us in the newsroom of Radio Chad [words indistinct] within the framework to demonstrate his humanism and his desire for national reconciliation among all the children of this country. He had, in view of the recent political developments, already demonstrated that we cannot build Chad without the children of this country. Moreover, the patriots leading this country have always called for national reconcilication. Through this decision, the Government of the Third Republic has again confirmed its credibility and has at the same time demonstrated that the accords signed with the other (?factions) will be respected. So, it is a matter of credibility and confidence. This great event will take place within the premises of the Office of National Security at the Ndjamena central police station. Therefore, it will be superfluous to add that it will be an (?act) of reconciliation that will be signed tomorrow in Ndjamena at 1030.

### Habre Receives Message From Cameroonian President

*AB162135 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] A distinguished guest was received this morning by the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre. He is Sadou Hayatou, Cameroon's minister of planning and territorial administration, who arrived in the capital this morning with a message from President Paul Biya of Cameroon to his Chadian counterpart, El Hadj Hissein Habre. Bilateral relations between Cameroon and Chad and the issue of repatriation of Chadian exiles on Cameroonian territory were the topics discussed during the audience which the head of state granted to President Paul Biya's emissary.

## RWANDA

### Loan Agreement Signed With Saudi Arabia

*AB152214 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] Saudi Arabia has just granted a loan of more than 400 billion CFA francs to Rwanda under an agreement signed in the Rwandan capital yesterday. The money will help to finance the construction project of a second hospital of about 700 beds in Kigali.

## ZAIRE

### USSR Union Delegation Arrives for 2-Day Visit

*AB161546 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0845 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Jan (AZAP) — L.J. Poprukayla, chairman of the Trade Union Committee of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday from Moscow at the head of a delegation of the Central Committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Union of the USSR, for a 2-day official mission to the National Federation of the Clothing, Leather and Textile Workers Union of the National Union of Workers of Zaire.

## BURKINA FASO

### Ghana's Rawlings Visits, Addresses Press

*AB162215 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The ties of solidarity between the Ghanaian and Burkinabe revolutions are in excellent shape. As an illustration, Comrade Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] of Ghana, spent some hours today on a visit to Ouagadougou. It is recalled that during the war of aggression against Burkina Faso, a high-powered delegation had been sent to Burkina Faso by Chairman Rawlings. Today, he has traveled to meet the comrade president of Burkina Faso. It may be noted that Presidents Rawlings and Sankara were accompanied by high personalities of the two countries. At the guesthouse where they received the press, the two presidents answered some questions. The PNDC chairman began by situating the context of his visit to Burkina.

[Begin recording] [Rawlings in English fading into French translation] I believe that a very important meeting is taking place tomorrow in Ivory Coast. And we consider it our duty to impress upon our brothers of Burkina Faso and Mali the importance, the need, to honor that meeting. This is so because at that meeting the issue will be war and peace. And what can be achieved, what can be done in terms of gains and losses will depend on the two parties in question. Because, when it comes to war and peace, it is the parties concerned, who by their contribution, their willingness to arrive at a result, their willingness to compromise, can achieve peace or go to war. And of course there are those who have called the meeting, those who have gathered (?for the) meeting. But it is not so much those people — Ivory Coast or Togo — who could contribute to attaining the desired aim of peace and stability in the region. It is Mali and Burkina, which are concerned, that can — no matter what the proposals of the others who have invited them may be — realize the objective of war or peace.

I must insist that for us it is a very sad thing. It is a very painful thing to see that this case, which has been dragging on for years between Burkina Faso and Mali, has had to develop again into an armed confrontation. It is a sad case because between Burkina and Ghana on the one hand, and Mali and Ghana on the other, we have a lot in common. A lot of things unite our three countries. Therefore, what should happen is that if there is a dispute, we should be able to resolve it in a different manner than through armed forces confrontation.

There are some people who have an interest in provoking friction between Burkina Faso and Mali. They should be made to understand once and for all that we mean to resolve our conflicts through negotiation and achieve peace through negotiation. We should not allow others to succeed in sowing trouble between our three countries.

I wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Nigeria and Libya for the efforts which they made to obtain the ceasing of this conflict and to bring the escalation to an end. Of course, other brothers took up the duty of continuing the work of negotiation. It is a good thing; it is also a success. But it is very important for us to realize that we owe a debt of gratitude to our Nigerian and Libyan brothers for all the efforts which they made toward stopping the conflict.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, what political analysis do you make of the willingness of Burkina Faso to establish a veritable peace between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples?

[Rawlings] I must tell you frankly that is is one of the fundamental reasons for which I am here. The efforts made by Brother Sankara to ensure peace between the two countries, the numerous initiatives made by him to obtain that the war does not [word indistinct]. That is a demonstration by Brother Sankara of a his African (?sense), and it is one of the reasons for which I am here. [Words indistinct] we owe a lot of thanks to our Libyan and Nigerian brothers for the efforts they made to achieve a cease-fire, and notice should taken of the initiatives Brother Sankara made right from the beginning of the conflict to ensure that there would be no armed conflict; it is a fact which honors him, and I salute him. And of course we thank all those who obtained the cease-fire. But we notice that Brother Sankara was always continuing his efforts of ensuring peace. After engaging in a [?defensive] war, immediately when the cease-fire was obtained, he withdrew his troops from the borders and freed the prisoners. And we are happy to observe that Brother Traore also followed this and observed the conditions of the cease-fire.

There is a lesson in this which we have all learned recently (from) Brother Sankara, whom I salute. [end reocrding]

Elsewhere, answering questions from the Ghanaian press, Chairman Rawlings referred to the imperialist manifestation in the Mali-Burkina Faso war, and suggested to all Africans the need to banish (?the experience). Comrade Rawlings stressed that the important thing is that African peoples should devote themselves to the most urgent battles which are mostly economic. This is why he is hopeful about the outcome of tomorrow's meeting in Ivory Coast.

### Accra Report

*AB162057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today paid a 1-day working visit to Burkina Faso. He was accompanied by the chief operations officer, Gondar Barracks, Major Courage Kwashiga, and Lieutenant Commander Baafour Gyimah of the PNDC Secretariat. Flight Lt Rawlings was met at the Ouagadougou airport by Captain Thomas Sankara. Immediately after arrival, Flight Lt Rawlings and Capt Sankara held discussions behind closed doors.

Briefing newsmen later, Chairman Rawlings said he was in Ouagadougou as a duty to impress upon Burkina Faso and Mali the importance of honoring their border dispute summit which comes on in Yamoussoukro in the Ivory Coast tomorrow. He pointed out that the spirit behind the meeting is to achieve peace and stability in the subregion and this will depend upon what

Capt Sankara and President Moussa Traore will put into the deliberations. It will also depend on how much compromise they are prepared to make to end their border dispute. The Ghanaian leader said the recent war between the two countries has caused the death of Africans, adding: It does not matter whether the victims were Malians, Burkinabe, or Ghanaians. What is important is they were Africans.

Flight Lt Rawlings took the opportunity to express his gratitude to the Nigerian leader, Major General Babangida and Brother al-Qadhdhafi of Libya for their initiative in bringing about the cease-fire. Chairman Rawlings said he is optimistic about tomorrow's meeting because of fruitful discussions he had with the Burkinabe leadership.

Capt Sankara denied reports that 630 Malians and 28 Burkinabe were killed during the war. He made it clear that the number of people killed was a matter between the two countries, adding: we are not going to give this sensational result to the inquirers. These will be made known at an appropriate time. According to the Burkinabe leader, they are not going to allow foreign powers to escalate the war and destroy their people. Captain Sankara stressed that with several development projects under way, any money channeled into the war will be a waste. He stressed that such a situation should not be allowed to arise.

Present at the meeting was the Burkina minister of defense, Jean-Baptiste Lingani, and Ghana's Ambassador in Ouagadougou Dr Ekeli Nordor.

### Minister Reports Number of Dead in War With Mali

*AB161728 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French*
*1335 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Following the many rumors currently circulating about the Burkina-Mali conflict, and following the mind-poisoning campaign of some Western media, Major Boukary Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of people's defense, this afternoon gave the exact outcome of the battles to our reporters Kloutan Samake and Edmond Blaise Zongo:

[Begin recording] [First reporter] Comrade Minister, you have already announced concrete measures at the military level aimed at accomplishing Burkina's desire for peace with other peoples, and especially the Malian people. Among these measures you announced the return of our troops to their barracks. But the general outcry provoked by this war is still strong, especially when one thinks about the human losses, and more especially when some media circles continue to propagate their mind-poisoning campaign by asserting that so heavy were Burkina's losses that it will take it a long time to bury its dead. This makes the public wonder. To appease people's mind, what is the exact situation, and what other information can you give us on this subject?

[Lingani] Thank you, comrade. I thought we have gotten out of the stocktaking period, because the desire for peace has been manifested on each side; the Bamako authorities have expressed this, and we thought we should rather think about what is likely to unite us rather than divide us, and it is not proper that each side should continue to talk about the outcome of the war. But since you have asked me the question, especially with the aim of appeasing people's mind, I will tell you that on our part, we will continue to show our good faith and the necessary effort toward peace between the Malian and Burkinabe peoples. To this end, and since you have asked the question, we also believe that the people have the right to information and the truth, and we cannot shirk our duty.

Concerning losses, we recorded some losses during this conflict, and we know what we have lost. I can give you the outcome of the war without going into details; I can give you the number of militants we lost on the various fronts of operations and sectors:

On the northern front, we recorded 16 dead or missing soldiers following the surprise attack launched by the Malian troops on Dionounga on the 25th [December 1985] in the early morning. And you know the circumstances of this attack. I can refer you to the statements our prisoners made in Bamako when they were taken there. They clearly explained under what circumstances they were attacked. That attack left 16 dead. On the civilian side in the same area, you should know that at Ouahigouya — of course you followed all the information day to day during the war —on the first day of the Malian air raids, there were 2 civilian dead, and on the second day there were 9; therefore we recorded 11 civilians dead during those air raids.

On the northwestern front, seven civilians were reported missing following the Malian attack on Mandouba and Touba. We still do not know what has become of these civilians. Are they dead or are they simply missing? Perhaps during the fighting they were taken somewhere in enemy territory, we still do not have any information about them; but for now, we count them among the missing. In the same area, a noncommissioned officer, a sergeant, died accidentally while operating his weapon.

On the western front, precisely at Faramana, nine civilians died — five women and four men. And during the battle of Koloko, we lost two sub-officers and one rank-and file soldier, who died in a road accident. We also lost one civilian in the same area.

Therefore, in all, we recorded (?48) militants dead — 20 soldiers and 28 civilians — during the period of war. Here then is the precise outcome of the war I would like to provide for your information.

[Second report] Comrade Minister do you think this information is sufficient to appease the families of the dead? If not, do you have any additional information to add?

[Lingani] If you ask for additional information, I would tell you that I will not go as far as giving you the names of all those who died in the conflict. But you must know that on our part, we have taken the necessary steps to have the families concerned informed individually. I believe this is also part of our responsibility and our duty. So you must know that all the families will be individually informed through the appropriate channels. That is all I can tell you now. [end recording]

### Campaore-Led Delegation Returns From Nigeria

*AB162325 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French*
*1900 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] From 13 to 15 January this year, a Burkinabe delegation visited Lagos in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The delegation was led by Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state at the Presidency of Burkina Faso and minister of Justice. It included Comrade General Babati, grand chancellor of the Order of the Golden Star of Burkina Faso; Captain Souley Mohammed, permanent secretary at the Presidency and managing director of Sonabi [expansion unknown]; Diallo Arba Ama, counselor at the Burkina Faso Presidency; and Sano Marius of the Sonali [expansion unknown] head office. The delegation was received by His Excellency Ibrahim Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. During the audience, Captain Blaise Compaore delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara congratulating Nigeria for its active and positive role in the stopping of hostilities between Mali and Burkina Faso during the Christmas war (?fomented) by international imperialism. Nigeria has thus contributed to restoring calmness which will enable the two sides to find a just solution to the conflict between them.

President Babangida congratulated President Sankara for all the initiatives that he has taken and which are aimed at clearly showing Burkina Faso's attachment to peace and harmony between Malians and Burkinabe. He expressed the hope that the cease-fire will be transformed by the two countries into a lasting peace, and that they will make good use of it to achieve a negotiated solution through the mechanisms of the appropriate intenational bodies. This visit enabled Captain Blaise Compaore to examine with the appropriate international bodies. This visit enabled Captain Blaise Compaore to examine with the appropriate Nigerian authorities, the ways and means of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between Nigeria and Burkina Faso, particularly in the field of trade. Concrete measures will soon be taken to cement the political will of the two countries to activate their ties of cooperation.

## CAPE VERDE

### Prime Minister Pires Forms New Cabinet

*AB161613 Paris AFP in French 1538 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (AFP) — The list of the new Government of the Republic of Cape Verde formed by Prime Minister Major Pedro Pires and published in Praia on Thursday, is as follows:

**Minister of justice**: Jose Eduardo Araujo (new);

**Minister of foreign affairs**: Major Silvino da Luz (unchanged);

**Minister of transports, trade, and tourism**: Major Osvaldo Lopes da Silva (former minister of economy and finance)

**Minister of the armed forces and security**: Major Julio de Carvalho (former minister of interior);

**Minister of agriculture and fisheries**: Major Joao Pereira Silva (former minister of rural development);

**Minister of local government and town planning**: Tito Ramos (former minister of public works);

**Minister of health, labor and social welfare**: Dr Ireneu Gomes (unchanged);

**Minister of industry and energy**: Adao Rocha (unchanged);

**Deputy minister to the prime minister**: Herculano Vieira (former minister of transports);

**Deputy minister of planning and cooperation**: Jose Brito (former secretary of state for planning and cooperation);

**Deputy minister of finance**: Arnaldo Franca (former secretary of state for finance);

**Minister of information, culture and sport**: David Hopfer Almada (former minister of justice);

**Minister of education**: Andre Corsino Tolentimo (unchanged);

**Secretary of state for trade and tourism**: Virgilio Fernandes (unchanged);

**Secretary of state for foreign affairs**: Aguinaldo Lisboa Ramos (unchanged);

**Secretary of state for fisheries**: Miguel Lima (unchanged);

**Assistant secretary of state to the prime minister**: Joao de Deus Maximiano (former secretary of state for public administration);

**Secretary of state for public administration**: Renato Cardoso (former advisor to the prime minister).

## GHANA

### Outgoing SDAR Envoy Calls on PNDC Member

*AB151906 Accra Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The representative of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic accredited to Ghana, (Oudalli el-Hayba), is returning home for a new appointment after a 2-year duty tour of Ghana and Benin. Mr (el-Hayba), who resided in Cotonou, Benin, called on Mr Justice Annan, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] at the State House today to say farewell.

Mr Justice Annan and Mr (el-Hayba) shared the view that the conflict between Western Sahara and Morocco is essentially an African problem and the solution can come only from the OAU. Mr Justice Annan assured Mr (el-Hayba) that Ghana stands by its decision of 1979 in recognizing the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and it will continue to give the SDAR full support in its efforts to end the conflict. The PNDC member hoped this year will see an end to the conflict so that resources of the region would be developed to benefit the countries involved.

Talking to newsmen later, Mr (el-Hayba) said his country stands for the peace plan adopted at the 19th Assembly of the OAU in Addis Ababa which identified the call of the Saharan Republic for a referendum free from any military constraints.

# GUINEA

## Industry Minister Meets Moroccan Prime Minister

*AB161923 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Rabat, 16 Jan (AFP) — The Guinean minister of industry, Kemoko Keita, was received in Rabat on Thursday by the Moroccan prime minister, Karim Lamrani, with whom he discussed the means to strengthen the bilateral cooperation existing between the two countries, it was announced in Rabat. (?During their discussions, the two officials) talked about the situation prevailing in some regions of Africa, according to an authoritative source, who points out that the two countries' "views are identical" on the issues discussed and on their "desire to develop the excellent relations" existing between Morocco and Guinea.

It is recalled by the same source that the Moroccan-Guinean cooperation agency, which was set up in 1984 in Rabat, has been charged since that time with coordinating and following up on the development of all aspects of the cooperation existing between the two countries.

At the end of his discussions with Mr Lamrani, the Guinean minister successively met with the Moroccan ministers of equipment, vocational and cadre training, Mohamed Kabbaj, and of handicraft and social affairs, Mohamed Labied, with whom he reviewed their cooperation in the fields of cadres training, skilled labor, and handicraft.

## Conte Receives Message From Saddam Husayn

*AB162239 Conakry Domestic Service in French*
*1945 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, received in audience at 1300 hours (Chiab Ahmat), charge d'affaires of the Iraqi embassy in Conakry, who came to convey the friendly greetings of President Saddam Husayn. On this occasion, (Chiab Ahmat) affirmed that President Lansana Conte's policy statement places Guinea on the right path to its development. In this regard, he renewed the friendly support of President Saddam Husayn, the government and the people of Iraq.

# IVORY COAST

## Reportage, Comment on ANAD Summit in Yamoussoukro

### Senegal's Diouf Arrives

*AB162048 Abidjan Domestic Service in French*
*1930 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The OAU chairman and Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf arrived in Yamoussoukro this afternoon to take part, together with his colleagues of the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement] and the Togolese head of state in the summit which opens tomorrow in our political capital and summoned on the initiative of President Houphouet-Boigny. Our special correspondent Joseph Tareg reports from Yamoussoukro: This is his first visit to Ivory Coast as we begin this year 1986, and he is here to attend the summit conference of the ANAD heads of state. The Senegalese head of state and chairman of the OAU and his wife arrived in Yamoussoukro at 1600. They were welcomed upon their arrival by the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny with whom were some members of the government and some officials of the region. In the VIP Lounge, the Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf said the following:

[Begin Diouf recording] First of all, I want to convey my respectful greetings to my brother and friend, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who is our doyen and a wise man of Africa and I should even say of the world. Together, we will meet to discuss problems facing our subregion. So, I can tell you that I am here not as chairman of the OAU but as head of state and leader of a member-state of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the ANAD. So, I want to take this opportunity to convey the message of friendship and brotherliness of the Senegalese people to the Ivorian people. [end recording]

The Senegalese head of state was later driven to the Guests Palace. He is accompanied on his trip by his minister of defense, his army chief of staff, and his special advisor.

### Sankara, Traore To Meet

*AB161551 Paris AFP in French 1457 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[By Bernard Auber]

[Excerpts] Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast), 16 Jan (AFP) — Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara and Malian President Moussa Traore will meet again on Friday; this will be their first meeting since the 6-day armed conflict between their countries last December.

It is in his native village of Yamoussoukro which has become the Ivorian capital that President Felix Houphouet-Boigny is going to try, with the support of seven other Western African countries, to reconcile the two brothers who have become enemies and this will be on the occasion of the extraordinary summit meeting of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD which groups, in addition to the two warring countries, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin which has an observer status).

The ANAD summit will try to consolidate the cease-fire which has been respected since 31 December, to obtain the withdrawal of the Malian troops from Burkinabe territory, and to conclude a peace treaty between Bamako and Ouagadougou. If the Burkinabe troops, which had been knocked about, have withdrawn, the Malian troops still occupy part of the territory of the former Upper Volta, a military source has specified.

Sign of Detente: There have been increasing contacts and Burkina Faso and Mali have already exchanged prisoners. Sixteen Burkinabe prisoners have been handed over by Mali against 2 Malians handed over by Burkina Faso; these figures tend to confirm reports from military sources that the Malian troops clearly dominated the Burkinabe forces.

### Preview of Meeting

*AB171058 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Yamoussoukro, 17 Jan (AFP) — Seven West African member heads of state of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, including Mali and Burkina Faso, are meeting today in Yamoussoukro, capital of Ivory Coast, in an attempt to settle the dispute between Bamako and Ouagadougou.

Gathered around Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the "wiseman of Africa," to take part in this extraordinary ANAD summit are Captain Thomas Sankara (Burkina Faso), General Moussa Traore (Mali), Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya (Mauritania), General Seyni Kountche (Niger), General Gnassingbe Eyadema (Togo), and Abdou Diouf (Senegal). Benin, which is not a member state of the ANAD but participated in preparing the 30 December cease-fire agreement submitted by this subregional organization (created in 1977), is represented by an observer.

President Diouf was first to arrive — yesterday — in Yamoussoukro where he was welcomed on getting off the plane by the Ivorian head of state. He pointed out that he was not taking part in the summit as the OAU chairman, but in his capacity as the Senegalese head of state.

The delegations, most of which arrived this morning, are to hold a plenary session about 1100 GMT. The summit is expected to end early this evening but it is not ruled out that the deliberations may continue tomorrow morning.

General Jean Gomis (Senegal), ANAD secretary general; and Colonel Tepe Koffi (Togo), commander of the ANAD observers' team in charge of monitoring the cease-fire between the two belligerents, are also taking part along with the defense ministers of the member countries in the summit designed to reconcile the two brothers at loggerheads and to consolidate peace in the subregion.

The summit was convened at the request of President Houphouet-Boigny.

### Hopes for Success

*AB171225 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 Jan 86 pp1, 32*

[Auguste Miremont editorial: "Consolidation of the First Gains"]

[Text] It may seem surprising to those observers and magazines — such as the so-called African semi-monthly magazine printed in Paris and which is at the beck and call of the highest bidder — who have adopted bad faith as a line of conduct that a summit conference to discuss reconciliation could be organized in Yamoussoukro. And let us specify that it is a question of reconciliation between two states and two leaders who have many things in common, particularly the revolutionary principles underlying their national policies.

If such is the case with those observers — whose viperine tongues and writings spit venom on our head of state for a reward — this means that they do not know the latter very well. If not, they would have known that President Houphouet-Boigny's passionate love for Africa is not applied against African leaders but rather in favor of the development, stability, peace, and therefore the prosperity of all men, women, and children — his brothers and sisters in the continent. They would have been aware then of the sadness and despair he feels when he witnesses armed conflicts that destroy lives and improved conditions of living, large groups of refugees looking for a land of peace, and many people dying of hunger and misery. Finally, they would have known that President Houphouet-Boigny does not remain unconcerned in the face of injuries, pains, and sufferings endured by an uncomplaining people who think they are victims of fate and malediction. These evil vipers would have known that as far as the Ivorian head of state is concerned, the only struggle that is worthwhile is that of peace: the only true peace — that of hearts and spirits.

Besides, this fact is eloquently illustrated for example by his recent mediation in the armed conflict between the two brotherly countries of Mali and Burkina Faso: As I have already said, they are brothers because of their historical ties but also because of their common development problems and their belonging to common organizations such as the OAU, the West African Economic Community, and the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD) under whose auspices the Yamoussoukro summit will take place tomorrow [as published]. And they will remain brothers if tomorrow — having allowed themselves to be imbued by the atmosphere of peace and fraternity prevailing in Yamoussoukro — Presidents Sankara and Moussa Traore accept the language of reason and truth of their fellow heads of state who will gather around their doyen, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. As a conciliator and reconciliator and not an arbitrator, the latter will be able to bring the various views closer together and transform into a victory the first gains of the peace achieved upon his initiative (the scrupulous respect of the cease-fire and the dialogue in Yamoussoukro). This is in order that the feast may be without any shadows and that it may be very clearly demonstrated that Africa is capable of settling its disagreements and quarrels without the help of foreign experts and armored vehicles. In fact, this will be the first time that this continent and its various components will be putting an end to an armed conflict between two of its states without outside intervention. And — why should we not emphasize it very strongly? — the merit will be that of our head of state. The Yamoussoukro summit will be a success. Why should we have any doubt about it? While the atmosphere in our village-capital and the "old man's" experience will make wisdom to prevail, the sacrifices endured through the loss of human lives will plead better than anything else for success.

### Weaker Dollar May Ease National Indebtedness

*AB161842 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Abidjan, Jan 16 (AFP) — Servicing of Ivory Coast's external debt could be reduced by more than 70 billion CFA francs (about 180 million dollars) if the dollar remains at around 400 CFA francs in 1986, the director of the body responsible for managing the debt has said here. The official, Leon Naka, said that the fall in the value of the dollar and of interest rates, since last summer, would markedly reduce debt servicing costs estimated at some 530 billion francs for 1985 and 410 billion for 1986. Nearly half of the cost of servicing is in the form of interest. The earlier rise in the value of the dollar, and of interest rates, resulted in the Ivorian Government seeking in December 1983 a rescheduling of its public and private debts, and several such agreements were signed in respect of sums due in 1984 and 1985. The government envisages rescheduling its debts over several years, possibly from 1986 to 1990.

## LIBERIA

### Government Dissolves Court Trying Coupists

*AB162148 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*
*1830 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] In Monrovia, the Liberian Government has dissolved the (?People's Probate Court), an official release announced today. This court was slated with trying the soldiers involved in the 12 November 1985 abortive coup. No decision was mentioned by the release concerning the judicial body which will now try the accused.

### Disputes on Fate of Coup Leaders Discussed

*AB152212 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*
*1900 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] In Liberia, after the decision by the government to launch a green revolution aimed at ensuring self-sufficiency in food, the reopening of the country's land borders — except with Sierra Leone — has been announced. The decision was announced by President Samuel Doe yesterday, 2 months after the 12 November abortive coup, which, according to the Liberian authorities, was organized with the connivance of Sierra Leone.

Meanwhile, another topic of the day is the death toll of the 12 November abortive coup. According to Western diplomatic circles and opponents, the abortive coup left more than 1,200 dead. In fact, it claimed 1,500 lives, which now questions the figure given by the Liberian Ministry of Justice of 600 dead. Moreover, the Western diplomats return to the death of General Quiwonkpa, who allegedly led the 12 November 1985 coup d'etat. According to these Western diplomats, Gen Quiwonkpa is reported to have committed suicide, not executed as people were made to believe in Monrovia. His body was then cut up and eaten by loyalist soldiers. From the same source, we learn that our colleague, Charles Gbenyon, editor in chief at the Liberian Television, who, according to official sources, was killed while handling a gun in his car, was bayoneted to death by soldiers. Curiously, the journalist's body was found completely mutilated.

According to officials of prison services, who did not disclose their identity, about 900 people, mostly from the same (?area) as Thomas Quiwonkpa, are now being held at the (?South Beach) prison and in 6 others of the capital and its outskirts. Among people reported missing since they were arrested following the coup attempt are Major Thomas Balah, Alfred Mantony, James Condor, Laurence (Taweh), Colonel Rivers Boni, Samuel Hadj, and John Wah. This report tarnishes the image of Samuel Doe who left his military uniform in the garrisons a week ago to lead Liberia to a new, more democratic path, according to his promises.

### County, Statutory District Superintendents Named

*AB162134 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English*
*1710 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] With the advice and consent of the honorable Liberian Senate, President Samuel Kanyon Doe has appointed superintendents of various counties and statutory districts. Honorable (Rupoh) Marshall is now superintendent of Montserrado County; Honorable Steven Daniel, Sr, superintendent, Nimba County; Honorable Joseph N. Douglas, superintendent, Sinoe County; Thomas Johnson, superintendent, Grand Bassa County; Alfred Gayflor, superintendent, Lofa County; D.Y. (Neh), Sr, superintendent, Maryland County, Henry A. (Konowa), Sr, superintendent, Grand Cape Mount County; John Garley, superintendent, Grand Gedeh County; Augustin D. Sarplah, superintendent, Grand Kru County; and G. Bridel Jackson, superintendent, Bomi County.

Others appointed in consultations with the Senate by the Liberian president are Amos Barr, superintendent, Margibi County; Francis (Klert), superintendent, Rivercess County; Venecious Vorkpor, superintendent, Bong County; Alfred Bodo, superintendent, Juarzon Statutory District; Linus Davis Singbe, superintendent, Buah Statutory District; Fred (Galls), superintendent, Barrobo Statutory District; James (Konet), superintendent, Bopolu Statutory District; and Karpeh Barclay, superintendent, Gbarma Statutory District.

Meanwhile, the former superintendents of Grand Bassa, Maryland, Grand Cape Mount Counties, and Bopolu Statutory District are to report to the Ministry of National Defense for reassignments.

## NIGER

### Kountche Receives Burkina Minister, IAEA Director

*AB162118 Niamey Domestic Service in French*
*1900 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, General Seyni Kountche, granted two audiences this afternoon. He successively received the Burkinabe minister of economic promotions, Captain Henri Zongo, and the director of the IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix.

At the end of the audience, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotions first of all talked about the purpose of his meeting with President Kountche.

[Begin recording][Zongo] I must point out that when we come to Niger, we come to a sister country, and we are therefore at home. We come here especially to brief His Excellency Seyni Kountche on family problems, that is, the development of the situation in Burkina Faso.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the real situation at the border between the two brother countries, Burkina Faso and Mali?

[Zongo] I will take opportunity to say that Burkina Faso, first of all, is a country where the people have always shown their friendship with other peoples. Also, the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara, stated before the whole world that he who loves his people and loves other people, too. Consequently, we continue to share this fraternity with other people, including the Malians. So, I would say that the unfortunate events that took place happened against our will, in spite of our goodwill to restore peace and finally avoid this war. As of now, there is a cease-fire. You must have already learned also that as soon as the cease-fire came into force, Burkina Faso immediately freed the Malians who were captured as prisoners.

Since the exchange of prisoners, the cease-fire has been respected by each side; and to show our faith in fraternity toward all peoples, and toward the Malian people, we decided to withdraw our troops from the battlefields, asking them to return to their bases, their barracks. All this will naturally demonstrate to each and everyone that Burkina Faso has other concrete tasks to fulfill, such as the development of the country, rather than to engage itself in an absurd war, as some described it, in the sense that this war cannot benefit either Burkina Faso or Mali.

I am certain that you also heard of the decision by the International Court of justice at The Hague on this issue. But in reality, we will have to wait for a while for the verdict of the court, because it is the verdict that is more important. [end recoridng]

The director general of the IAEA, Hans Blix, on his part stated at the end of the audience that he and President Kountche discussed issues relating to uranium production and the creation of a security agency for miners.

### Leaves for Yamoussoukro Summit

*AB171156 Paris AFP in French 1033 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Niamey, 17 Jan (AFP) — Niger head of state General Seyni Kountche left Niamey shortly before 1000 today for Yamoussoukro in order to attend the extraordinary summit of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, which is being held today, Friday, in the Ivorian capital. President Kountche, who is accompanied by his minister delegate for the interior, Amadou Fiti Maiga, and Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Sani Bako, will spend 2 days in Ivory Coast.

Gen Kountche, the Niger daily *LE SOLEIL* writes today, yesterday received Captain Henri Zongo, Burkinabe minister of economic promotion and President Thomas Sankara's emissary. Capt Zongo, the paper adds, came to brief the Niger president on the "positive evolution of the situation between Mali and Burkina Faso."

## Reportage on Visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister

### Joint Statement

*NC162159 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Niamey, 16 Jan (MENA) — Niger has expressed its support for the diplomatic efforts Egypt has been making to achieve peace in the Middle East. It also reaffirmed its support for the Palestinian people's legitimate right to establish their own state and for the need for Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories.

This support came in a joint statement which was issued today following the conclusion of an official visit to the Republic of Niger by Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, in response to an invitation from Niger Foreign Minister Mahamane Sani Bako. The statement said that the two sides had reviewed current African problems, foremost being the issue of South Africa. They agreed to exert their utmost efforts to enable Namibia to achieve its independence and to end the racist regime in South Africa.

The joint statement noted that Dr Butrus Ghali's visit to Niger fell within the framework of ongoing consultations and cooperation between Cairo and Niamey. Dr Butrus Ghali handed a written message to General Seyni Khountche, president of the Republic of Niger, from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message dealt with existing cooperation between the two states and their coordinated stands on political and economic issues and on international and African problems. Dr Ghali received a message from the Niger president for President Husni Mubarak, confirming Niger's political desire to bolster bilateral relations in all fields.

In the joint statement, Niger expressed its appreciation for the 35 medical, irrigation, and agricultural experts which Egypt has sent, as well as for the 60 Niger scholarship students Egypt has accomodated in its universities and institutions.

The statement noted that an agreement had been reached to increase the number of scholarships Egypt grants to Niger students. It was also agreed that Egypt will increase the number of experts it sends to Niger, especially in the field of spinning and weaving.

Dr Butrus Ghali invited the Niger foreign minister to pay an official visit to Egypt in order to complete discussions aimed at bolstering relations between the two countries.

Dr Ghali arrived in Niger last Sunday.

### Ghali Meets Press

*AB161807 Paris AFP in French 1616 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Niamey, 16 Jan (AFP) — Mr Butrus Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said on Thursday shortly before his departure from Niger that his country unreservedly supports the action of the ANAD (Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement) in the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso. The minister told a press conference given at the end of his 5-day official visit to Niamey before returning to Cairo via Paris that his country is particularly concerned about this conflict. He also told AFP that he has just delivered messages to the Malian head of state, Moussa Traore, and to the Prersident of Burkina Faso, Thomas Sankara, calling for moderation and the reconciliation of the two countries. Mr Ghali also said that President Husni Mubarak had sent a personal message to the Ivorian head of state, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in support of his mediation action within the ANAD, on the eve of the extraordinary summit which will be held in Yamoussoukro (Republic of Ivory Coast) on Friday.

The Egyptian minister of state recalled that he had discussed the major problems of international politics with President Seyni Kountche. Mr Ghali laid special emphasis on the importance which Cairo and Niamey attach to the OAU, whose new secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou (Niger), will have the task — according to Mr Ghali — of revitalizing the action. He also indicated the perfect agreement between Niger and Egypt concerning the issues of Chad, Western Sahara and the decolonization of southern Africa which, he said, are destabilizing factors. Finally, Mr Ghali expressed satisfaction with the complete agreement between Niamey and Cairo to promote nonalignment.

### Visit Ends

*AB161528 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, has ended his official visit to our country. The 5-day visit was marked by a series of discussions with several cabinet members and working sessions in connection with the strengthening of Egyptian-Niger cooperation. During his visit, Mr Ghali also delivered to the head of state, General Seyni Kountche, a message from President Husni Mubarak. The Egyptian minister addressed a press conference at which he gave an assessment of the discussions which he had with the Niger authorities. Mr Ghali is leaving Niamey in a short while for Cairo.

## NIGERIA

### UN Envoy Accuses U.S. of 'Double Standard'

*AB162100 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Retired Major General Joseph Garba, has accused the United States of double standard for imposing economic sanctions against Libya. Gen Garba announced that the United Nations was making efforts to find a solution to the (?breach) between Libya and the United States. He said that the African group at the United Nations had directed their counterparts from Washington to discuss the issues at stake with the U.S. Congress. Gen Garba said that a response was still being awaited from the Congress. Gen Garba was on his way to Jos, Plateau State.

### Reportage on Akinyemi's Visit to France

For reportage on the visit to france by Nigerian Foreign Minister Akinyemi, see the France section of the 17 January issue of the West European *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

### Reportage on Visit by Gambian President Jawara

#### Babangida Hosts Banquet

*AB161903 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that developing countries have no alternative than to cooperate with one another if they are to survive the problems created by the present international economic system. He said the inequities inherent in the system have been accentuated by the refusal of the advanced nations to implement the imperatives of a new international economic order. President Babangida was speaking at a banquet hosted in Lagos last night in honor of the visiting Gambian President, Sir Dawda Jawara.

He said the lesson in the last 5 years had inspired Nigeria to reject IMF loan facilities. This would enable Nigerians to look inward and harness their human and material resources and chart a new course aimed at reducing external dependence. President Babangida said that the Senegambia Confederation was a commendable experiment in interstate unity in Africa and the stepping stone toward the (?overal) integration in West Africa. He pointed out that relations between Nigeria and the Gambia were rooted in their common historical past which was characterized by a continuous movement and (?fusion) of their peoples.

#### Jawara Meets Press, Departs

*AB162108 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, left Lagos for home today after a 3-day official visit to Nigeria. Airport correspondent Oke Ikoakor has the report:

[Begin Ikoakor recording] Sir Dawda told correspondents at the Murtala Muhammed Airport before his departure that the confederation agreement between his country and Senegal was succeeding, especially in the areas of defense, telecommunications and foreign affairs. The Gambian leader, however, said that negotiations were still continuning on economic protocol. He added that although both countries were geographically close, their [word indistinct] systems were developed on different lines. This made economic negotiations between them very complex. Sir Dawda was optimistic that with time some of the difficult areas will be straightened out. The Gambian president, who is accompanied by his wife, was seen off at the Murtala Muhammed Airport by the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe. [end recording]

### Five Generals Retire 'Voluntarily' From Army

*AB152226 Lagos THE GUARDIAN in English*
*11 Jan 86 pp 1, 2*

[By Jullyette Ukabiala, defense correspondent]

[Excerpt] Five generals working abroad as diplomats have retired voluntarily from the army.

The Army Council on December 26, last year approved their applications to go by last December 31.

It was understood yesterday that they left to honour a gentleman's agreement with the Buhari administration to which the Babangida government has no objection.

By that agreement, military personnel appointed diplomats were to retire voluntarily from the Armed Forces at the end of their term. External affairs sources said yesterday this, again, must have been a private agreement since the standard tenure is three years. The Buhari government, replaced in August last year, came to power 25 months ago.

The director of the Army's public relations department, Lt-Col Walter Jibunoh, confirmed that only some generals working overseas have retired voluntarily.

In the boat were: Major-General Anthony Hannaniya, formerly Nigeria's high commissioner to Britain, but later redeployed to Ethiopia during last year's Anglo-Nigeria diplomatic rupture over the Dikko kidnap bid affair.

Major-General Zamani Lekwot, the Senegalese ambassador [as published], and Major General Abdullahi Shelleng, ambassador in Zaire.

Also affected were two brigadiers (one-star generals):

Brigadiers Harrison Eghagha, the high commissioner in Ghana, and Brigadier Samuel Olajide, the Chadian ambassador [as published].

### Guidelines on Political Future To Be Announced

*AB161838 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The bureau to coordinate the debate on Nigeria's political future is to announce preliminary guidelines next month. The chairman of the committee, Dr S.J. Cookey, said in Benin yesterday that the guidelines would give direction to the debate. He appealed to the public and the news media to refrain from premature debate on the philosophy and structure of the country's future political system until the guidelines were announced. Dr Cookey explained that the bureau would be guided by President Babangida's budget speech and his inaugural address in Abuja.

### Panel Recommends Shagari's 'Urgent' Release

*AB171323 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Lagos, Jan 17 (AFP) — Shehu Shagari, the civilian president who was ousted in a military coup two years ago, should be released from detention "urgently", a special military-civilian commission has said here. The Armed Forces Ruling Council, which set up the panel to investigate corruption under the ousted administration, is widely expected to follow the recommendation. "No evidence (?had been) led against (Mr Shagari) to warrant his trial," Judge Samson Uwaifo told a packed courtroom here today. The panel, which began sitting two weeks ago, is made up of Judge Uwaifo as well as two soliders and two police officers.

During the hearings, evidence had been presented by government witnesses of several kickback schemes, including one of 22 million naira (25 million dollars at the time) involving government ministers and top members of Mr Shagari's now-dissolved National Party of Nigeria (NPN). But the witnesses had repeatedly stated that Mr Shagari knew nothing of the corruption in his party and government.

Mr Shagari, who comes from an aristocratic northern family, was elected in 1979, relected in 1983 under a U.S.-style constitution and toppled in a military coup on New Year's eve 1983.

The panel also recommended the release of Mr Shagari's former vice president, Alex Ekweme.

### Trial of Coup Plotters To Begin 'Next Week'

*AB161829 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The chief of Army Staff, Major General Sani Abacha, has said that the trial of the coup plotters will commence next week. Addressing men of the 22d Battalion in Makurdi today, Maj Gen Abacha said more senior military officers have been arrested in connection with the plan, and that the role played by individual officers had been thoroughly investigated. He stated that some of the arrested plotters had made statements regretting their involvement. Gen Abacha warned soldiers not to get involved in acts that could bring (?despair) to them and their familes.

### Country's First Coup, Unresolved Problems Examined

*AB151435 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[From the Press Review]

[Text] *THE GUARDIAN* and the *PUNCH* write on the 20th anniversary of the first military coup in the country, which falls today. The papers believe that the coup was a genuine attempt by some military officers to redress national ills. But *THE GUARDIAN* points out that the incident has made the nation to accommodate violence as a means of changing an unpopular government. The discovery of violence, according to the paper, is essentially an affirmation of the capacity of Nigerians to escape entrapment by what it calls the machinations of arrogant power.

The *PUNCH*, on its part, says that it is unfortunate that the coup was not consumed, but was instead hijacked by those it regards as opportunists.

*THE GUARDIAN* and the *PUNCH* regret that although Nigeria has had 14 years of military rule out of 25 years of independence, no instrument has yet been [word indistinct] to resolve the problems against which the first coup was a welcome relief.

### SDAR Reportedly Planning To Set Up Embassy

*AB141618 Dakar PANA in English 1755 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Lagos, 14 Jan (NAN/PANA) — The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) is planning to establish an embassy in Nigeria, according to a *NATIONAL CONCORD* newspaper report today quoting SDAR President Abdelaziz.

## TOGO

### Eyadema Briefed on Burkina-Mali Conflict

*AB162128 Lome Domestic Service in French*
*1900 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] A 2-member Burkinabe delegation and the French ambassador to Togo were this morning received in audience by President Eyadema. The Burkinabe delegation, which was the first to be received by the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, was led by Captain Henri Zongo, minister of economic promotion, and included Pierre Ilboudo, diplomatic adviser to President Thomas Sankara. Koffi Djondo, Togolese minister of state corporation, was present at the audience which offered an opportunity to the Burkinabe delegation to recall once again the fraternal relations between Togo and Burkina Faso, to congratulate President Eyadema on his 19 years in power and to brief him on the situation between Mali and Burkina Faso.

Speaking to reporters after the audience, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotion said:

[Begin recording] [Zongo] I would first of all, on behalf of the comrade president of Burkina Faso and on behalf of the National Council of the Revolution, and also on behalf of the Burkinabe people, like to thank His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema for granting us this audience, and also to say a big thank you to him for the warm and fraternal reception accorded us since our arrival in Lome. As you know, there is between Burkina Faso and Togo not only friendship but also brotherhood, because history and geography compel the Togolese and Burkinabe to live in perfect peace and deep brotherhood. And since Gen Eyadema is one of the great defenders of such African brotherhood, we deemed it wise to come, within the framework of the regular exchange of views between him and his younger brother, President Sankara, in person to congratulate him on his 19th anniversary in power. We also came to brief him about developments in the situation between Mali and Burkina Faso.

[Unidentified reporter] How would you describe these developments?

[Zongo] I would right away tell you that Burkina Faso is a country that has alway sought peace, not only for itself but also for all the countries of the subregion and Africa in general. One cannot talk about revolution without effectively having the possibility of seeking other people's welfare.

To show that we are not a belligerent people and that we are for peace, last Monday we decided to withdraw our troops on borders back to their barracks. All this was to show that we cannot talk about African unity without seeking to consolidate peace. I also think that it is our duty to act in such a way that the heads of state who made positive contributions toward settling this conflict, should be sufficiency briefed about developments in the situation. [end recording]

## MALAWI

### President Banda Appoints New Cabinet

*MB161708 Blantyre Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has appointed a new cabinet. Announcing this today, a spokesman of the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe said the composition of the new cabinet is as follows:

**Minister of external affairs, minister of agriculture, minister of works and supplies, and minister of justice**: His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda;
**Minister without portfolio**: Honorable Robson Chirwa;
**Minister at large**: Hon Sidney Somanje;
**Minister of trade, industry and tourism**: Hon Wadson Deleza;
**Minister of transport and communications**: Hon Edward Bwanali;
**Minister of health**: Hon Louis Chimango;
**Minister of finance**: Hon Chimwemwe Hara;
**Minister of labor**: Hon Stanford Demba;
**Minister of education**: Hon Dalton Katopola;
**Minister of community services**: Hon Katola Phiri;
**Minister of forestry and natural resources**: Hon Katikira Banda;
**Minister of local government**: Hon Richard Musa Banda.

The spokesman said that these cabinet appointment are with effect from today.

## LESOTHO

### SABC Team Expelled After Questions About ANC

*MB161130 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] An SABC television team was ordered by [Information and Broadcasting Minister] Mr Sixishe to leave Lesotho this morning. The expulsion came after Mr Kolie van Koller of the "Network" team had interviewed Mr Sixishe about a training center for ANC members in the center of Maseru. Mr Van Koller questioned a number of Lesotho citizens about the presence of the ANC in their country. They mentioned a building in Maseru called Cuba House. They were prepared to point the building out to him.

When Mr Van Koller confronted Mr Sixishe with this information, the minister lost his temper and refused to grant him a prearranged interview. Asked by Mr Van Koller to accompany him to Cuba House, Mr Sixishe leapt up and ordered three of his officials to expel Mr Van Koller and his team from Lesotho.

The officials accompanied the television team to the South African border to ensure that it left the country.

### Second Team Expelled

*MB161910 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Government officials in Lesotho were ultrasensitive today in replying to questions of an alleged coup in the country yesterday. Journalists who descended on Maseru to determine the truth were prevented by soldiers from gathering any news. Newsmen were held for hours in an attempt to prevent any news leaving the country. Nico van Burik reports.

[Begin video] [Van Burik] After our news team had spent the whole morning in the streets of Maseru filming with the permission of the Information Department, we were stopped by armed soldiers at about 1500 and taken under guard to military headquarters. There we were thoroughly searched, our notebooks and filmed material was confiscated, and we were ordered to leave the country immediately. Mr (Morapedi Motaung), the director of information, told us SABC personnel are no longer welcome in his country. Some of the soldiers holding us proposed among each other that we be attacked and shot. We, however, managed to leave the coutnry with some filmed material which they had overlooked during the search. During our visit, it appeared as though life has returned to normal, and there were very few signs of military activity. But some of the residents said the atmosphere has been tense the last few days. They said the military activities yesterday apparently stemmed from army dissatisfaction with the government, which refused to act against the ruling partys youth wing after that movement had accused the army of disloyalty to Chief Jonathan.

At the border, vehicles are still waiting in long queues. And although essential supplies such as medicines are being allowed through, residents have expressed concern as various other goods are already unavailable in the capital. [end video]

### Minister Denies Paramilitary Force-BNP Youth Clash

*MB161222 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1130 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr D.T. Sixishe, says that it is the figment of the imagination that there has been a clash between the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, LPF, and the Basotho National Party [BNP] Youth League in Amseru. The honorable minister was referring to questions posed to him by foreign journalists at a press conference at the ministry this morning, where he added that there was no truth whatsoever in reports that the BNP Youth Office had been raided by members of the LPF.

On the question of talks between South Africa and Lesotho, Mr Sixishe said that so far there has been no direct communication from South Africa to Lesotho on the matter, but reports carried by the SABC said that the South African Government had agreed to Lesotho's request for talks. He added that at the moment arrangements for the time and venue for such a meeting have not been made.

Replying to a question on Lesotho's future should be blockade issue be resolved, Mr Sixishe said that the future lay in the reaching of an amicable solution by the two countries. He said he hoped that whatever demands South Africa would make to Lesotho would be reasonable, and that it should be demands that Lesotho would be able to meet.

Mr Sixishe said that Lesotho was happy about Britain's effort to intervene and bring an end to the blockade, and said that so far it seemed that the British effort had succeded since South Africa had finally agreed to talk.

On the question of whether Lesotho would sign a security agreement in the vein of the Nkomati nonagression accord with South Africa, Mr Sixishe said there was no possibility of signing an accord because it would not solve anything.

### Official on Border Closures Effect on Health Services

*MB161322 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1130 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Health, Mr Majara Molapo, says that the economic blockade on Lesotho, which has led to the closure of the borders between South Africa and Lesotho, has affected medical services in Lesotho because certain essential drugs and some gases used in the theater for operations are available only from South Africa.

Mr Molapo said this today when addressing a group of foreign journalists who visited the Ministry of Health to find out the current situation at the hospital. Mr Molapo said that Lesotho had a long-standing arrangement with South Africa which was still in operation that patients who required specialized treatment which was not available in Lesotho because of a lack of sophisticated equipment would be referred to South African hospitals for such treatment. Mr Molapo said that as a result of the blockade, patients were turned back at the border. He added that some Basotho patients who were already in South African hospitals before the border closure are now unable to return home. He said the South African police said that it would only allow corpses to be fetched from South Africa.

Speaking about the Lesotho Dispensary Association, LDA, Mr Molapo said that production of drugs at the factory would be affected since the raw materials which are imported from overseas are stuck at Durban harbor and cannot enter Lesotho.

### Participation in Group to Monitor ANC Denied

*MB161325 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1130 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] A Lesotho Government spokesman today denied that the Lesotho Government has agreed to take part in a joint group with South Africa to control the activities of the ANC. The allegation was made this morning in a commentary over the government-owned Radio South Africa. The spokesman said that Lesotho had agreed to hold talks with South Africa, and had already nominated the delegation for these talks but no agenda had yet been decided upon. It was therefore incorrect to say that Lesotho had agreed to anything. The spokesman said the Lesotho Government was still awaiting a reply from South Africa.

### Army Said To Demand Sacking of Minister

*MB161514 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English*
*16 Jan 86 p 1*

[By Alan Ruddock and Peter Honey]

[Excerpt] Maseru — Amid strong rumours that Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan would stand down today, the Lesotho government called a press conference for this morning "to put the record straight".

And in a further development last night, a Cabinet source said a Lesotho delegation would meet South African officials today to discuss the blockade.

Last night an emergency Cabinet meeting to discuss the state of crisis gripping the country ended a day that saw combat troops swarming through Lesothos capital, Maseru.

Amid persistent rumours, Information Minister Desmond Sixishe "categorically denied" any coup attempt, but failed to douse speculation, especially when he described troop action as a "routine military exercise"

*BUSINESS DAY* learnt from reliable Maseru sources that the military action, apparently led by paramilitary force Commander General Lekhanya, was to press home an army demand for the sacking of an unidentified Cabinet minister and the disbandment of the ruling Basotho National Party's youth league.

The youth wing, some of whose members are said to have been armed and trained by North Korea, has for weeks been making public statements accusing army members of disloyalty to Jonathan.

The army chose yesterday to strike back — at a time when Jonathan needed it most — with Lesotho choking in the grip of SAS 16-day constriction of its food, fuel, and medical supplies.

Attempting to stifle coup rumours, Sixishe first said the mornings activity was a "routine miliatry security exercise", and then said there had been a bomb scare at Jonathan's offices and that people were frightened because they feared another SA Defence Force attack.

Maseru was in a state of confusion yesterday, but amid petrol rationing and the strong possibility of further rationing of essential foodstuffs, it was revealed that substantial amounts of aid had been pledged by Eastern Bloc countries.

### BBC Interviews Information Minister on Unrest

*MB161628 London BBC World Service in English*
*1515 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Lesotho Government has now given an official explanation for yesterday's unusual troop maneuvers in the capital, Maseru. Soldiers and armored vehicles surroudned the offices of the prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, at midday. Civil servants were ordered out of their offices and there were rumors that a coup was going on. It all came at a time when the government was cracking down on the opposition and claiming that South Africa was mounting a blockade of its borders. On the line to Maseru, Julian Marshall asked Information Minister Desmond Sixishe what was the governments version of yesterday's events.

[Begin recording] [Sixishe] The affairs that the troops were investigating were reports of suspicious circumstances in the office of the prime minister and I have since learned that those were in connection with a bomb scare.

[Marshall] So, the troops simply went to Chief Leabua Jonathans office because they thought there was a bomb there?

[Sixishe] That is right. Our bomb disposal is done by the Lesotho paramilitary unit.

[Marshall] If it was so simple, Minister, why wasn't it possible to say this yesterday?

[Sixishe] That is not true. I said it yesterday.

[Marshall] I dont think you mentioned that it was a bomb scare yesterday, did you?

[Sixishe] Well, I said I have since learned.

[Marshall] Where is Chief Jonathan now, Minister?

[Sixishe] I am going to have a meeting with him just now at 5 minutes past at his house.

[Marshall] Because there was a report that he could possibly be under house arrest?

[Sixishe] [laughs] Rubbish, what a lot of rubbish! When was he supposed to be under house arrest? You know people, people really enjoy sucking their thumbs in this part of the world it seems.

[Marshall] Another suggestion, Minister, was that this military activity yesterday was preemptive move on the part of the army to forestall any action by the youth wing of the ruling party.

[Sixishe] Action for what?

[Marshall] That was not specified.

[Sixishe] Well, I am not aware of that.

[Marshall] But there were suggestions that the youth wing had in fact been misbehaving recently.

[Sixishe] In what manner?

[Marshall] That they have simply been somewhat unruly.

[Sixishe] Ah, I am not aware of that.

[Marshall] Has there, minister, been any political crisis at all in Lesotho over the last couple of days?

[Sixishe] Political crisis, no, but, note: The only crisis we have here is an economic crisis caused by the blockade on Lesotho by South Africa.

[Marshall] And is that blockade still continuing?

[Sixishe] It is still continuing.

[Marshall] At what point do you think that blockade will cease, Minister?

[Sixishe] I am hopeful, so are we all here, that during the talks that have now been accepted by the South African side, some decisions would be made that will lead to the lifting of the blockade.

[Marshall] And these talks are likely to start tomorrow, are they?

[Sixishe] We have heard in the media Mr Botha saying that either tomorrow or early next week.

[Marshall] There have been suggestions in the South African media that Lesotho has in fact already accepted a security deal under which ANC personnel would be expelled from Lesotho and in return, members of the Lesotho Liberation Army resident in South Africa would be returned to Lesotho?

[Sixishe] That offer has been made to the Lesotho Government before. It has been made officially to the Lesotho Government by South Africa in the past and we have rejected it and I dont see any change in that policy at the present time.

[Marshall] So, it is not even a matter for negotiation?

[Sixishe] That is out, absolutely out. [end recording]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Pik Botha Says Talks With Crocker Useful

*MB141509 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1507 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 14, SAPA — The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, flew out of Cape Town this afternoon after two days of talks with members of the government, with what he said was "a more informed sense of what was possible and what was not."

Speaking at a brief press conference at D.F. Malan airport he said his talks had covered a "wide range of issues" and he could return to the United States with "a clearer sense of attitudes here."

Dr Crocker held talks yesterday in the city with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha; the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha; the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan; and in the evening, at the American ambassadors residence, with two cabinet ministers in the SWA/Namibia interim government, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Fanuel Konguizi.

Today he saw the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis; the minister of development aid and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen; The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee; and the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

Asked at the press conference this afternoon about the contents of a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan he delivered to Mr P.W. Botha yesterday, Dr Crocker said there would "not be much purpose to diplomats and diplomacy" if he were to divulge the contents.

The letter had dealt with "areas of mutual concern," he said.

Asked if Mr Botha had given him a reply, he said he had had "numerous discussions which I suppose consitute party of a reply."

Dr Crocker said there was no doubt that many Americans were "deeply concerned" that South Africans of all races should find a way of coming together.

Asked if, after his talks with the state president, he was optimistic about possible changes in the country, he said anyone serving in the public service had to be hopeful "otherwise you wont get anywhere."

Mr Pik Botha, who, with the Gen Malan, sat with Dr Crocker during the conference, told journalists the South African Government was glad that Dr Crocker had found the time to come to South Africa "especially at this time, which is a very interesting time in our history."

It was "extremely useful to have this personal exchange with the American Government as there are a lot of very important developments in the southern African region."

Dr Crocker flew from Cape Town to Johannesburg, where he is scheduled to hold another brief press conference before flying on to London and Washington.

## France Reportedly Expels Military Attache

*MB161913 Johannesburg Television Service in English*
*1800 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] News agency reports from Paris say that France has ordered South Africa's military attache to leave the country. The statement by the French External Relations Ministry also said the French Government would not allow the attache to be replaced. The statement said the decision had been taken in line with restrictions against South Africa decided on by EEC foreign ministers last September.

## RSA, Lesotho Officials Begin Meeting in Pretoria

*MB170904 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0900 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17, SAPA — Senior Lesotho and South African officials met in Pretoria today for talks on the border dispute between the two countries. The meeting began at about 10.30am at the Union Buildings. There was no statement by either delegation during a brief photo session for scores of local and foreign newsmen.

The South African delegation was headed by Mr Neil van Heerden, deputy director-general and head of the Department of Foreign Affairs Africa desk.

Senior Officials of the SADF, SAP, national intelligence service the state security council and the departments of home affairs, and foreign affairs were also present.

Lesotho was represented by Mr T. Rasekoai, principle cabinet secretary, Mr M.T. Masholologu, principal secretary for foreign affairs, Mr O.T. Sefako, principal secretary for the department of defence and the interior and other senior police and defence force officials.

The meeting is expected to last until lunchtime.

### Talks Continue

*MB171105 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1102 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17, SAPA — Talks in Pretoria between senior Lesotho and South African officials on the countries border dispute are to continue this afternoon after a lunch break, according to the delegation heads. The talks were earlier expected to have finished at lunch time. Neither delegation had any comment on the discussions so far when the officials broke for lunch.

## Trains Enroute to Lesotho Brought back to Free State

*MB161652 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] The regional manager of the South African Transport Services in the Free State, Mr Johan Uys, says railway trucks which were on their way to Lesotho have already been searched by police at the border post and are being brought back to the Free State.

Mr Uys told our Bloemfontein news staff that the railway trucks would not be sent across the border until the Lesotho Government guaranteed the safety of railway personnel at the Maseru station. He said railway personnel had to leave Lesotho yesterday and he was not prepared to endanger their lives.

Mr Uys said the reasons for the action were purely business, and when conditions returned to normal, two trains a day would be sent across the border.

### Police Report Unrest Incidents for 16 January

*MB161802 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1801 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 16, SAPA — Following is the 7pm unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

At New Brighton, two private vehicles were damaged when they were stoned and petrol-bombed.

A black man who was being transported in the back of a police vehicle was injured when the vehicle was stoned.

At Thabong near Welkom, a private vehicle was stoned.

At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, an office of the Bulalari School was damaged by arsonists.

In Soweto, a post office vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

In the same area, an SAP (South African police) member was intimidated and threatened by a mob wielding knives and sticks. The member dispersed the mob with shotgun fire, wounding a youth slightly."

At Kawazanele, near Breyten in the eastern Transvaal, a youth was encouraged by others to take part in unrest. When he refused, petrol was poured over him and set alight. The youth was seriuosly injured. In the same area, police dispersed mobs with tearsmoke and birdshot after the memebrs and their vehicles were stoned. Two black women were slightly injured.

In the black residential area near Witbank, four private vehicles and two trucks were gutted by arsonists. In the same area, a private home was slightlydamaged when it was set on fire. A man was arrested in conenction with this incident.

At Forty-Second Hills black residential area near Harrismith, two shops were looted and private homes, police and private vehicles were stoned.

At Legogoto Trust near Hazyview, in the eastern Transvaal, a man was arrested following the stoning of private vehicles."

#### Further Information

*MB170712 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0637 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am.

The following incidents of unrest occurred overnight:

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a bus driver was slightly injured when his bus was stoned. Three men were arrested.

In the black residential area near Pearston, two black men were seriously injured when a mob stoned a private home. Police used tear smoke to disperse the crowd. No arrests were made. In another incident the residence and vehicle of a previous councillor were petrol-bombed, causing extensive damage to the vehicle. Police used tear smoke and shotgun fire to disperse the crowd. The crowd killed a man and another was injured. The SAP arrested 16 men and one woman.

In the black residential area near Harrismith, members of the development board made use of shotgun fire when a mob stoned a bus and light delivery vehicle. No arrests or injuries were reported.

At a coal mine near Witbank, shotgun fire was used when a mob stoned private vehicles. In another incident, a mob stoned the SAP. Tear smoke and shotgun fire were used to disperse the crowd. Two men were wounded. No one was arrested.

### Radio Reports More ANC Centers Outside Maseru

*MB161641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Several Lesotho citizens and South African businessmen who have business interests in Lesotho have told our Bloemfontein news staff that the ANC has training center in Maseru, which is called Cuban House. An SABC television team was expelled from Lesotho this morning when the minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, was asked about the center.

The people said the center was near the middle of the city and on the road to Roma. They said it was a three-story building, with a security fence around it. Armored vehicles of Soviet origin were frequently seen in the area. One of the businessmen said there were at least two similar buildings in the mountains along the same route.

### Press Reportage, Commentary on Current Situation

#### [Editorial Report] DIE VADERLAND on Leutwiler

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 13 January in an editorial on page 10 says it is no use trying to resent the reform demands made by Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss banker-mediator, as he only brought the demands from the large banks. "But two things concern us. The first is that the reforms taking place here are not reaching those overseas who really matter to this country. The second is the worrying question of what will satisfy the world out there. Will it really be possible for South Africa, as Dr Leutwiler says, to maintain a healthy economy if the kind of change takes place that a major part of world opinion wants?"

#### Tambo Out of Touch

In another editorial on the same page the paper says the ANC is opposed to what it sees as an unjust political system, so one would expect the organization to keep abreast of the political developments in this country. Yet its leader, Oliver Tambo, says the main reason for the continued violence is this governments unwillingness to abolish apartheid and negotiate with black leaders. "This is simply not true," the editorial says. "The Government is willing and, indeed, eager to negotiate with black leaders. And it is negotiating with those prepared to do so, such as the leaders of the national and independent states." The editorial adds that Tambos attitude makes one wonder whether he is really being honest about his supposed struggle against apartheid. "Is he really concerned with political rights for blacks and the dismantling of apartheid? Or is his intention to force a system on this country other than the democracy the reform process is aiming at?"

### White Unity Organization

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 January reports on page 11 that a new, nonpolitical union, to be known as Unity for Independent Rights, has been formed at a meeting of 800 whites in East London. The report says the chairman of the organization, Mr Basil Niemand, told *DIE VADERLAND* the aim of the organization is to promote unity among whites at local and national level. "At the meeting, which was called in protest against events on New Year's Day when 25,000 blacks visited the eastern beach, it was also decided to call for the resignation of the mayor, Mr Joe Yabek, and three members of the city council."

### Pik Botha on UK Concerns

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 15 January reports on page 2 that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told the newspaper last night: "If the British Government is concerned at the stricter measures South Africa has instituted at its border with Lesotho, I hope they will be just as concerned about the reasons why we instituted them." Reacting to a message from the British government on the matter, Mr Botha said he would welcome it if the British governemnt addressed the Lesotho government on this vital matter, as well as exerting pressure on the Maseru government to arrange free elections in the country.

### Leftist Whites Naive

In an editorial on page 8, the paper says leftist whites in the country sometimes show an astounding naivety, as in the case of the ANC's attempts to form a broadly based movement of opponents of the government. Citing the reaction of Advocate Julius Browde of the National Convention Movement and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the editorial asks how these organizations can oppose the honest negotiation attempts by the government while welcoming almost any proposal by the ANC, despite the fact that landmines and bombs are exploding. "Anyone ought to be uneasy about the peace the ANC offers so easily. It is the kind of peace the Kremlin specializes in — and therefore subject to its conditions. Can this really make the PFP more excited than the governments reforms? If so, the leftist opposition is indeed in a pitiful state!"

### Lesotho Gets "Expensive Lesson

In a second editorial on page 8, *BEELD* says, "If there are any who still doubt South Africa's ability to influence events in the southern subcontinent decisively, this doubt must surely have been removed by the expensive lesson that small — but arrogant — Lesotho is learning these days." Referring to the repeated warnings by South Africa to that country on the ANC, the paper says South Africa had no alternative but to show that country its shortsightedness. It concludes: "It does not rest with South Africa alone to create a more secure and prosperous living on the subcontinent. Our neighbors also have a responsibility. The message is clear and reasonable. Stop biting the hand that feeds you...or accept the consequences."

### Youths Fleeing National Service

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 14 January carries a report on page 3 by Chris Louw which says hundreds of young South Africans, including Afrikaners, are fleeing the country to avoid national service. The stream of refugees, it says, has increased significantly since the SADF become involved in unrest control in the black residential areas. Investigations in Britain and the Netherlands by *DIE VADERLAND* have revealed a whole colony of former South Africans now settled there. "According to Ian Kerkhof, a young South African heading the Committee for South African War Resistance in Amsterdam, 400 national service evaders have been granted political asylum in The Netherlands already. A further 100 are awaiting approval of their applications in that country." The report also says at least 300 servicemen have been in contact with the British organization operating along the same lines, and adds that many evaders are also leaving Namibia for overseas.

### Gasoline Price Petition

"Consumers are so incensed about rampant inflation and the cost of petrol that over 1,000 people have now asked for copies of the petition calling for a decrease in the price of petrol," *THE STAR* reports on page 3. The petition, which originated with a pensioner and a 24-year-old housewife, has the support of consumer organisations, it says. The originators said if each of the 1,000 copies in circulation "generates just 50 more copies containing 20 signatures, we will have up to a million votes of support in no time."

### Lesotho Vulnerable to Blockade

David Braun reports on page 4 that it only took "two weeks of tough border restrictions by South Africa" to cause the Lesotho cabinet to meet "in crisis and finally agree to sit at the negotiating table on a matter it has desperately tried to avoid — its alleged support for the anc." The restrictions have had more impact than any of Pretoria's threats, including one to cancel a giant joint water project "considered essential for the development of the Lesotho economy." Braun adds that "South African sources say they are increasingly edgy about what is perceived to be growing Soviet influence over the Lesotho Government. They say there are more Soviet diplomatic personnel in Maseru than there are American diplomats in the whole of South Africa." Foreign Minister Pik Botha "admitted yesterday that the South Africa Government had no hard evidence that there were any ANC activists still in Lesotho or that there was any evidence of complicity of the Lesotho Government with the ANC," Braun says.

### RSA Businessmen Feel Blockade

Business in Ficksburg in South Africa "has dropped to a dismal two percent because of the slow down at the Lesotho border," Duncan Guy reports on page 4. The mayor, Timon Janssonius, said: "Most businessmen here believe this situation is temporary and is so for security reasons, but we are confident that time will sort it out." He declared that "he and the Ficksburg business community were behind Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha all the way in the saga." The mayor of nearby Ladybrand "confirmed that trade had dropped by 15 percent" there.

### GENCOR Told to Reinstate Miners

Sheryl Raine and Jennie Tennant report on page 6 that the Pretoria Supreme Court has upheld an Industrial Court decision ordering the reinstatement of hundreds of dismissed black miners who went on a legal strike. Labor lawyers said the ruling made it "clear that the Industrial Court, in terms of the Labour Relations Act, was entitled to rule on the principle of fairness and that its jurisdiction was not limited in this regard." "The ruling demonstrated that a mass dismissal of strikers could be considered an unfair labour practice, one lawyer said."

### UDF Criticises U.S. Policy

*THE STAR* carries a SAPA report on page 7 which notes U.S. attempts to set up a meeting between Dr Chester Crocker and UDF executives members failed. Nassegh Jaffer, UDF interim publicity secretary, attacked the U.S. policy of constructive engagement in a statement saying it provided "misleading and political support to the apartheid regime and has sought to undermine the peoples forces struggling for liberation." "The reactionary foreign policy of the Reagan Administration is aimed at subverting progressive states and movements and it continues to support reactionary states and movements," the statement said.

### ANC Denies Grand Alliance

A report on page 7 says Tom Sebina, ANC spokesman in Lusaka, has denied that the ANC was backing the formation of a formalized "grand alliance" of antiapartheid forces. He said in a telephone interview "the ANC believed in greater unity and closer cooperation between the organisations and individuals in South Africa who were opposed to the present system. But we do not like the word 'alliance' and we do not have in mind involvement in a fomalised body." Sebina said the ANC expected "organizations like the UDF, trade unions, student organisations, churches and other to work more closely."

### STAR on Lesotho Blockade

In its comment on page 10 *THE STAR* says "the credibility of both Lesotho and South Africa is regrettably so low when it comes to security and border disputes that it is almost impossible to take sides in the current quarrel." "The only good thing that can be said of the whole unsavoury affair is that realpolitik suggests that the dispute must now be resolved by a subcommittee representing both sides. It would serve everyones intersts if the blockade were lifted immediately."

### Bankers Skeptical

"Bankers in Johannesburg expressed surprise yesterday that debt meditor Fritz Leutwiler had indicated he might reach a solution to SAS debt problem by the end of March," the paper reports on page 1. "There is no chance that an agreement will be signed by March 31, said one banker who has experience of the complexitities of international banks. South Africa cannot expect a 'quick fix' from its 300 or so creditors." Another commented that "These sorts of negotiations can take up to 12 months or so." Another observed that "U.S. banks might not sign any agreement for political reasons." "If they sign an agreement with the mediator, it will look as if they are doing a deal with SA. That, in turn, will imply that they are putting their seal of approval on Pretoria." If RSA is "lucky" and the "right" political announcement are made, "an agreement might be ready for signing by September," bankers said.

### *BUSINESS DAY* on Lesotho Blockade

In an editorial on page 4, *BUSINESS DAY* comments on the restrictions at the Lesotho border and says, "bully-boy tactics to bring our small neighbour to heel could rebound on us internationally, conveniently providing a new focus for hostile opinion and activism." What the government needs badly at the moment "is a coherent policy that avoids inflammatory actions internationally while moving as rapidly as politically possible on reform at home."

### Signs of Hope for Economy

In a second editorial on the same page, the newspaper notes "there is a sniff of economic confidence in the air," for the first time in months. It warns, however, that confidence is a fragile thing. "A stronger gold price, lower interest rates and good rains can all help to rescue the economy in the short term," it says, but "the rand will only approach its economic value if government manages to take charge of the process of political reform in a firm and positive way."

### Meat Prices Up

"Meat prices are likely to remain high throughout the year," the paper reports on page 5. The manager of the SA Agricultural Union Meat Commodity Organisations says "Jan[illegible] high prices hould stay constant for at least the [illegible] of th[illegible], and they may even rise." He said "supply will re[illegible]n low for the rest of the year as farmers, inspired by high prices and good rains, invest in breeding stock and keep slaughtering to a minimum. At 7,8 million animals, SAS cattle population is the lowest in 14 years."

### NUM Supports Shell Boycott

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has said "it was not involved in prescribing a U.S. boycott against Shell Oil products, but supported any pressure against international companies which tried to suppress representative unions." NUM had informed affiliates of the Miners International Federation about "union bashing policy" at Rietspruit Colliery, in which Shell SA has a 50 percent interest, an article on page 7 reports.

### Moutse Slogans

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 January carries a photograph on page 2 of a road sign on the highway between Bronkhorstspruit and Groblersdal in the eastern Transvaal which has been painted with the word "Azania". This slogan, along with those saying "This land belongs to us, and We want our land back" are common in the area, where "the incorporation of Moutse, a Pedi area, into the soon-to-be independent KwaNdebele homeland, has evoked strong nationalist feelings among residents," the caption says.

### Rent Protest Action

Alinah Dube reports on page 2 that more than 24,000 Mamelodi residents who owe rent have been summonsed to the town councils offices, beginning 15 January. "The council's action comes about two months after residents resolved not to pay rent in protest against the December shootings which left 19 people dead and others injured after a clash with the police." The Mamelodi mayor confirmed the summonses and said the council took the action "to avoid legal action against those who have not paid."

### KaNgwane Chief on Violence

Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Enos Mabuza, has reacted to reports of a "reign of terror" in the Nsikazi region and to "allegations that many members and supporters of the opposition Inyatsi Party under Mr David Lukhele were harassed." He said his Inyandza Movement was "implacably opposed to the use of violence" and knows "absolutely nothing about and has nothing to do" with the alleged harassment. He said Lukhele should stop making inflammatory remarks and help police investigations into violence.

### SOWETAN on Blockade

In its editorial on page 4 the *SOWETAN* says the economic stranglehold the RSA is applying to Lesotho "smacks of straightforward sanctions considered a crime if against South Africa." The action is "both petty and reprehensible," it says. "It does not seem reasonable to us that such measures will be positive. While Lesotho may eventually be forced to actually sign an accord a la Nkomati, this does not mean that South Africans will sleep any more comfortably in their beds. The ANC also indicated that it has cadres inside South Africa." South Africa should "look at herself, at her problems, before she starts bullying neighbouring countries into signing bogus treaties with her," it concludes.

### Maize Price Rise

Helen Simpson reports on page 3 that "A maize price increase, which will have massive repercussions for consumers, seems inevitable" due to rising costs of electricity, transport, pesticides, and fertilizers for farmers. "The prices of white maize meal, chicken, beef, pork, milk and eggs will be the most severely hit," she says. Dr Piteter Gous, general manager of the National Maize Producers Organization, said producers of grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflower seeds and wheat were in the same position as the maize farmers.

### THE CITIZEN Defends Blockade

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says it will do no good for Lesotho Prime Minister Jonathan to whine "to the Americans and to the British about the nasty South Africans allegedly blockading his country." The blockade "is not blackmail or bullying. We have a right to expect that Lesotho, which relies so much on South Africa economically, will curb the presence of the ANC in its territory. And if Lesotho wont act, then South Africa has a right to tighten security by imposing border restrictions. If, in the event Lesotho sufferes economically, it has only itself to blame."

### Volkskas Predicts Rising Prices

Madden Cole reports on page 23 that the Volkskas Economic Spotlight predicts price increases in the production price index (PPI) and bad news for consumer prices in 1986. Volskas says the PPI "showed an increase of 17.1 percent comapred with the average price levels prevailing a year previously. The prices of locally produced commodities show an increase of 16.0 percent accelerating in the past few months." The Volskas report shows the price of imported goods was 21.1 percent higher than last year, and this could mean the PPI component indicating import prices "may show a marked increase in coming months."

### Lesotho Measures Warning

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 January carries a report on page 2 by Brian Stuart on South Africa's border measures against Lesotho. Stuart says that "this is the first time in recent years that South Africa has applied an ecoonomic response to a neighbouring territory harbouring ANC terrorists rather then sending security forces to eliminate ANC camps." The result has been "a serious warning to other neighbors, all of whom are to some extent dependent on South Africa and on open borders for their economic wellbeing."

### Growing Pressure on Botha

Stuart reports on page 3 that "international pressures are mounting" for State President P.W. Botha "to make dramatic reform announcements when he opens Parliament on January 31 — a speech already dubbed Rubicon II by the overseas media." Both the United States and Great Britain are looking for "bold reform steps" to stave off domestic pressure for sanctions against South Africa and "it is common knowledge in diplomatic circles that President Reagan would like to see an unambiguous commitment to abolish laws which are seen as discriminatory."

### CITIZENS Opposes Centenary Boycott

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says: "We cant see why blacks should boycott the Johannesburg Centenary — or why bands and musicians should do so either." The centenary celebrations are intended as "a remembrance of the past, a celebration of the present, and a dedication to the future," and black organizations which have called for a boycott are injecting "political poison" into an event in which everyone can join and ignoring the fact the centenary projects will benefit all.

### Recommendation on Magistrates

"The Department of Justice indicated in a statement yesterday that it had accepted the recommendation by the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice John Milne, that no magistrate who attended SAP lectures and a video demonstration on political violence in Durban on November 15 last year should preside at any political trials arising from unrest," Tim Clarke reports on page 10. The statement also said that Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee "expressed disapproval of briefing of magistrates under circumstances such as occurred in Durban."

### Bureau of Information Official Comments

A report on page 12 says that David Stewart, the number two man at the newly formed Bureau of Information, said "it was important for the Government not to regard the media as the enemy, even though they might be opposed to Government policies." Stewart also said the bureaus main function is "to improve communication between the Government and all sections of the population. We are entering a period of heightened dialogue and debate and it is essential that the Government should be able to articulate its policies."

### Police Fire Birdshot

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 January reports on page 4 that several youths have been arrested and "scores" others injured in the West Rand townships of Mohlakeng, Kagiso, Munsieville, and Bekkersdal as the bus boycott entered its their week. Police are alleged to have fired birdshot at a group of youths which was "standing at the taxi ranks helping elderly people to form queues for taxis which would take them to work. Apparently police thought the youths were forcing people to boycott the buses," a Bekkersdal youth said.

### Ratanda Men Charged With Terrorism

A report on page 4 notes that "four executive members of the Ratanda Civic Association, including its chairman, appeared in the Heidelberg Regional Court this week on charges of terrorism." The state is alleging "that the men called on residents at a meeting not to pay increased rents, incited them to burn police houses and urged them to join the United Democratic Front."

### Hospital Integration Applauded

"The Progressive Federal Partys [PFP] provincial spokesman on health, Mrs Irene Menell, has applauded the provinces decision to use black nurses in the white H.F. Voerward Hospital," the paper reports on page 10. "Mrs Manell said yesterday the latest move was the beginning of a sane approach, but warned that it was dangerous to integrate the hospital service piecemeal."

### Courage Needed to Start Talks

In an editorial on page 16 *THE STAR* says the PFP has shown both courage and wisdom in setting an example of willingness to talk to anybody, under almost any conditions. "If the NP [National Party] and the ANC could demonstrate only a portion of such boldness of spirit, peaceful solutions may yet be found. Forlorn grand alliances need not be resorted to. The government and ANC only have to forget about preconditions and postures and start talking."

### Moutse Incorporation Questioned

In the "My View" column on page 16 Allistair Sparks asks if someone can explain why, "at a time when the government is trying to persuade the world that it is moving away from apartheid, it is going to such extraordinary lengths to launch another independent homeland in KwaNdebele." In trying to force 120,000 Pedi people in the Moutse area to become part of that prospective state against their will, "Pretoria has gratuitiously created a new trouble spot in a previously placid area." The once deeply conservative tribal community has been radicalized, he says.

### RSA Convinced of ANC Presence

John Doliveira reports on page 17 on the events leading up to restrictions by South Africa on the Lesotho border, and notes: "Pretoria operates in the firm belief that the presence of the ANC in Lesotho is so pervasive and so blatant that the only explanation for the Jonathan governments failure to act is that it has allowed itself to be used by the ANC. Apart from anything else, there is a deep conviction among South African security officers that when South Africa sends Lesotho information on ANC activities in the country, this information is passed on to the ANC."

### No Easing of Exchange Control

Frank Jeans reports on the same page that an exchange control source at the Reserve Bank has made it clear "there is no way the Reserve Bank will relax exchange controls to permit South African residents to invest in property abroad." The reaction followed the reported application by a British property group to open the way for clients in RSA to buy into residential and commercial developments on Spain's Costa de Sol.

### Prisoners Parcel, Visitors Refused

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 16 January reports on page 3 that security police at Caledon Square refused to accept a food parcel for banned community leader Johnny Issel, who is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. They also refused to allow his children to see him. A relative of Issel said, "A security policeman refused to accept the food because he said Johnny was not co-operating with him. He said he would not allow Johnny to see his family, receive clean clothes and food because they were not working together."

### UDF-PFP Alliance

Themba Molefe says in the "Focus" column on page 4 that events during the past year involving prominent members of the UDF and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) have given rise to speculation about a political alliance between the two. However, Molefe, concludes, the only "common thread between them is their rejection of apartheid." The UDF has a definite socialist slant "which is in opposition to the PFPS capitalist stance." The Transvaal Indian Congress, a UDF affiliate, and the Azanian Peoples Organization both actively opposed PFP efforts to gain black membership after the repeal last year of the Political Interference Act, it says. A PFP regional organizer told Molefe "a merger was not even considered at this stage by the PFP hierarchy," and Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, said: "On numerous occasions we have sounded our rejection of the attempt to move into what we consider the black area. That position is borne out of our rejection of organisations that operate within the government's structures." The UDF relationship with the PFP is based on "individuals progressive challenge of apartheid," he said.

### BEELD Says RSA No Bully

In its first editorial on page 10 BEELD on 16 January says Lesotho is now trying to give the world the impression that Pretoria is bullying the small neighbor. It adds that Britain was very quick to ask the border measures be lifted. "One wonders whether Britain would be prepared to lift its security measures against the IRA so that its citizens could be murdered."

### Crocker Statements Welcomed

A second editorial on the same page begins: "Just when many South Africans were beginning to wonder whether we still needed enemies when we have friends like America, there are again signs that constructive engagement has more to it than merely prescriptions." Welcoming Dr Chester Crocker's statement that the world should listen to South Africa for a change, it says this attitude is most refreshing, particularly when one notes that not much has changed in this country since America instituted its sanctions against Pretoria. "Continuous pressure from abroad to get rid of one system without a more democratic alternative in the interests of the West and especially of all the people of this country, is a blueprint for chaos. If only this truth can be accepted, there is hope."

**Minerals Exports Up**

In its business section, the paper reports on page 15 that the value of minerals and metals exported by South Africa in October 1985 was 2,424 million rands, 40 percent higher than in October 1984.

### New Newspaper for Masses

In its inaugural edition, Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in English on 16-29 January, a new newspaper published by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, carries an editorial which says the time has come for the autocratic to give way to the democratic, the unpopular give way to the popular, and the old give way to the new. "The reality is simply this: Only a truly democratic peoples government can guarantee peace for our country." To this end, "this newspaper will reflect the daily struggles, desires and aspirations of the masses. Above all, let it be said that we stand for a non-racial, democratic South Africa that will be free of exploitation, oppression and racism."

### AZAPO Expells Churchman

On page 1 the newspaper reports that Port Elizabeth churchman Ebenezer Maqina has been expelled "in disgrace" from AZAPO by the regional executive for "breaching their code of conduct." Maqina has been repeatedly linked to AZAPO attacks on UDF members, and is a founder member of a "vigilante group described as the Roots Cultural Organisation." Maqinas "response to his expulsion has been a threat to split AZAPOS ranks — saying the decision had caused internal dissent in the organisation."

### UDF Gains in Port Elizabeth

An article on page two says the UDF has scored some political victories in Port Elizabeth since the new year and that even the city's "Nationalist supporting" mayor has made encouraging noises "toward Mkuseli Jack, a boycott leader. The softening in attitude follows favorable reaction to black behaviour at the funeral for Molly Blackburn at which the "lack of hostility towards whites caught up in the massive crowd, as well as the crowds discipline, made headlines in Port Elizabeth's newspapers." This represented a "breakthrough into the racially-charged attitudes among many in the city," the article says.

### Doctors Caught in Crossfire

Phillip Morobi reports on page 3 that doctors are "now literally caught in the crossfire when it comes to helping unrest victims" since the National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA) has told them "they are under no obligation to report gunshot wounds of unrest victims to the police. But at the same time, police have issued a warning to doctors not to treat such patients without reporting the cases." NAMDA president Diliza Mji has criticized this "unwarranted" interference, and a "Transvaal Provincial Administration spokesperson confirmed that his department was studying the matter and promised to issue a Press statement later."

### Moutse Boycott Looming

Cedric Kekana reports on page 3 that a "major boycott of KwaNdebele government-related services is looming in the trouble-torn Moutse area" and that many busiessmen are already boycotting goods from KwaNdebele "following resolutions by community groups to boycott anything to do with the Bantustan."" "Youth leaders have warned of a total school boycott if schools in the area are brought under the control of the homeland," and licence plates bearing KwaNdebele numbers have been removed by the villagers in many Moutse areas, it says.

### Proxy Wars

An article by Howard Barrell on page 7 says a prominent view among academics in the frontline states is that RSA is staging "proxy wars" against its neighbors in order to keep them economically dependent on South Africa, so that "they will never have the capacity to provide the ANC with the kind of support its external mission would ideally like." Barrell says the ranks of the ANCS guerrilla army has swelled, thanks to the exodus of militants from the republic in the past 18 months. "For the first time, observers now believe, the ANC has the capacity to commit thousands of guerrillas to battle inside the country — without denuding its military structure."

### COSATU To Organize Farmworkers

The *NEW NATION* reports on page 13 that the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) is planning to organize more than a million farmworkers. "The National Manpower Commission is presently investigating agricultural employment conditions, and chairman Dr Frans Barker says they may decide to call for the extension of the Labour Relations Act to farmworkers," who currently have no legal bargaining machinery or protection against sacking. Barker said: "Theres nothing to stop them organising a union, but they have no access to the industrial court or conciliation boards unless the law is changed." The South African Agricultural Union has opposed the extension of the act to farmworkers, it notes.

**Pretoria Boycott**

An article on page 2 says the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee, which was responsible for organizing a successful boycott of white businesses in Pretoria over Christmas, "has issued a stern warning to the Government to heed the voice of the people or face another boycott."

### Policemen Claim Racism

Two black policemen who resigned following pressure from their community, told the newspaper that "black policemen are subjected to much more racism than any other black man in South Africa," an article on page 3 reports. "We were used as tools to harass other blacks. We used to address white colleagues as "morena" [God] and other noble titles." The two say they have now "joined hands with the masses" because "there is no question of one resigning from the police force and becoming neutral," said one of the men, who had been a policeman for 5 years. A spokesman for the police in Pretoria said the allegations of racism by the former policeman "were nonsense."

**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 21 JANUARY 1986

### PDRY Conflict

'Ali Nasir Muhammad's opponents claimed victory in broadcasts by a Lahij-based radio. Statements on behalf of the YSP Political Bureau accused 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of staging an unsuccessful attempt to liquidate other YSP leaders and warned that further "illegal acts" by 'Ali Nasir's supporters are "absolutely prohibited." YSP sources cited by the radio claimed that "most" YSP Political Bureau members survived the "treacherous" attempt by the private guard of the PDRY chairman, who fled the capital soon after the failure of his "perfidious coup attempt." Claiming that Aden has returned to "normal" life, the radio urged citizens to return to work and it broadcast numerous messages of support for the YSP Political Bureau from military and civilian sources. On foreign policy, a YSP statement welcomed the Soviet role in containing the situation and also expressed the hope that relations with the YAR will be consolidated and developed. while the radio described itself as "Aden, Voice of the PDRY," a south Yemeni source cited by KUNA claimed that the radio is broadcasting from Lahij.

Meanwhile, Addis Ababa radio announced that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad returned "home" 19 January after a short stopover in Addis Ababa to discuss the crisis with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam. Although an "official" source cited by Sanaa radio stated that 'Ali Nasir has returned to Aden, the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* said Yemeni sources in Sanaa believe he is in the YAR city of Ta'izz.

In another development, the PDRY premier and foreign minister sent a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih urging him to prevent PLO forces from intervening in the conflict. The appeal, reported by TASS, expressed appreciation for the YAR leader's call for a cease-fire but warned that any outside interference will only complicate the situation. The message from Moscow followed Salih's cease-fire appeal, broadcast by Sanaa radio 18 January, in which he announced that Palestinian fighters carrying white flags would supervise a cease-fire starting the following day. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who discussed the PDRY crisis in talks with Salih over the weekend. confirmed that PLO forces have been dispatched to the PDRY in remarks reported by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, adding that the fighting has stopped.

### Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil has stressed that the recent events in the Christian sector were not designed to end the "Arab option" or harm the relationship with Syria, Beirut radio reported 20 January. The president and the Phalangist Party are preparing for a broad Christian conference in Bkirki, seat of the Maronite patriarchate, the radio added. A Lebanese Forces Executive Committee statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 17 January likewise emphasized the need to continue collaboration with Syria and called for the establishment of an "expanded Christian grouping" in Bkirki to decide "weighty national matters." A 19 January Lebanese Forces military meeting was chaired by Chief of Staff Samir Ja'ja', who emphasized that the Lebanese Forces must be the only military force in the Christian sector, according to the radio. At a subsequent meeting with Phalangist Party leaders, Ja'ja' stressed the need to clear the atmosphere between the party and the Lebanese Forces, the radio noted.

On the Muslim side, militia leaders Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt sharply criticized President al-Jumayyil in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio and the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio after his return from talks with the Syrian president, Prime Minister Rashid Karami deplored the "coup" on the Christian side and noted that the "partisan" character of the head of state has led to calls for the president's resignation.

In a separate development, three Spanish Embassy officials were kidnapped in Beirut on 17 January according to Voice of Lebanon. AFP noted that the kidnappers are seeking the release of two Shi'ites jailed in Spain for the attempted murder of a Libyan official and will "carry out the death sentence passed on the three."

### Israel

Israel is negotiating "very seriously" with Jordan and the Palestinians about ways to start the peace process, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated during a banquet speech in The Hague reported by Jerusalem radio. Peres also told a news conference in The Hague that he believes Jordan's King Husayn seriously intends to bridge Arab-Israeli differences and that the Soviet Union can play a part in an international conference on the Middle East, according to the radio. These remarks followed Peres' 19 January meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, which the radio described as "extremely friendly."

Arab reaction to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Spain included Kuwait's decision to recall its ambassador from Madrid for "consultations," as reported by KUNA. JANA viewed Spain's move as its "biggest mistake" in the otherwise "excellent" relations between the Arab and Spanish peoples.

In a separate development, Jerusalem television cited "reliable" information that one of three Israeli MIA's from the Al-Sultan Ya'qub battle in 1982 is alive and being held in Damascus.

### Iran-Iraq War

Iran repelled an Iraqi tank attack on Eynkhosh 18 January and launched a penetration operation in the Darbani Khan sector 19 January in which over 60 Iraqi troops were killed, according to military statements reported by IRNA and Tehran radio. Meanwhile, Iraqi forces inflicted heavy casualities on Iranian troops attempting to advance in the "central operational sector" 20 January, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses related.

As for air attacks, Iraqi aircraft raided Khark Island 18 January and hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast 19 January, according to other Iraqi military communiques carried by Voice of the Masses. A Dutch vessel, the *Smit Maassluis*, was hit by a missile south of Khark Island 19 January, AFP reported, citing Lloyd's maritime intelligence service. Iran meanwhile has begun placing floating oil docks in the Gulf to thwart Iraqi attempts to hinder its oil exports, IRNA reported.

### Jordan

Relations with Syria are "actively progressing toward integration," *AL-RA'Y* reported, citing a statement by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri to the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD*. Meanwhile, the Libyan foreign liaison secretary stated in a Damascus news conference that diplomatic relations between Libya and Jordan will be resumed in the near future, according to an AFP report cited by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*.

### Libya

A military decision broadcast by Tripoli radio called on servicemen from other Arab countries to volunteer for the Libyan Armed Forces. The decision, signed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in his capacity as "supreme commander" of the Libyan Armed Forces, said that Arab volunteers whose military service in their own countries ended within the past 3 years and whose rank "must not be above colonel" will be treated in exactly the same way as Libyan servicemen if accepted into the armed services. Meanwhile, a commentary carried by the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland called on the "Arab masses" to adopt the slogan "1,000 suicide and fedayeen operations per day."

### Sudan

According to Defense Minister Uthman 'Abdallah, rebel troops inside and outside of the country total about 12,000 men, while 10,000 others are "being held in reserve" and are "in training," SUNA reported. 'Abdallah said the rebel forces suffered "heavy losses" in a series of attacks in various areas 5-17 January, while no government losses were incurred. On the other hand, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) radio reported that 89 government troops were killed in an ambush by SPLA troops in the Upper Nile region.

### DRA-Pakistan

Twenty-three U.S. "advisers" were killed and 7 others wounded when a bus carrying them was bombed in the Kabir Pachah region of Pakistan, according to BAKHTAR. Meanwhile, about 400 Soviet troops "wearing tribal clothes" entered the Pakistani border areas of Khyber and Tirah to "foment trouble" among the local tribes, KUNA reported, citing the *PAKISTAN TIMES*.

In a political development, 3 nonparty members were appointed vice presidents of the DRA Revolutionary Council and 18 officials were elected to its Presidium, Kabul radio reported.

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### Emergency Arab League Council Meeting Postponed

*JN201228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 20 Jan (INA) — It has been learned here that the Arab League emergency meeting which was scheduled to convene here the day after tomorrow at foreign ministers level has been postponed until the end of this month or early next month. Diplomatic sources told the INA correspondent that this postponement comes in light of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi's consultations with Arab foreign ministers during the past 3 days.

### PLO's 'Arafat Offers To Mediate PDRY Crisis

*JN171806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has appealed to the brother leader and members of government in the PDRY to exert every effort to overcome and end the current serious crisis in the fraternal PDRY. This came in a cable he sent to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The following is the text of the cable:

Your Excellency Brother President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, brother members of the Political Bureau, and brother members of the YSP Central Committee, Aden. In my name, on behalf of my brothers in the PLO, and on behalf of our Palestinian people, I appeal to you again, hoping that you will find a swift, effective solution to stop the fighting immediately. We and all honest people in our Arab nation are following the escalation of the crisis in the fraternal PDRY.

In the name of our mutual values, in the name of our two peoples' ties, in the name of relations between our Palestinian revolution and the Yemeni revolution, and in the name of the relationship between Palestine and the Palestinian people on one hand and the two parts of fraternal Yemen, we appeal to you to find a swift solution to this serious crisis.

What harms you also harms us as well as all free and honest people in our Arab nation. It also casts a dark shadow over the future of the PDRY and its people.

Your brothers in the PLO are ready at this fateful moment to place all their potentials under your disposal to help you and the PDRY avoid the impending grave dangers. The PLO is ready to send a delegation to you by sea, land, or air as soon as you agree. We and your honest brothers and friends hope that a swift solution will be found to this crisis. We call on God to protect the PDRY people.

[Signed] Your brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces

### 'Arafat, Arab Leaders Hold 'Exchanges' on PDRY

*GF180830 Doha QNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Tunis, 18 Jan (QNA) — It has been announced here that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has held exchanges with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and a number of Arab leaders to save the PDRY from the difficult conditions it is facing and to take serious action to return stability to it so that the PDRY people can continue their march to fulfill their aspirations for progress and prosperity.

This was stated yesterday by Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative to Tunisia, in a statement carried by WAFA. Bal'awi stated that the PLO follows with deep concern and worry the developments in the PDRY. He expressed the PLO's confidence that the PDRY leaders will respond to the appeal 'Arafat had directed to them for an immediate halt to the fighting in the PDRY.

### 'Arafat Receives Soviet Leaders' Message on PDRY

*JN191740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a message from the Soviet leaders dealing with recent developments in the Arab region, particularly the current regrettable incidents in the PDRY.

The message also deals with the joint efforts being exerted to end the current crisis in the PDRY and safeguard its stability, security, and progress.

### DFLP's Hawatimah in Moscow To Mediate PDRY Crisis

*JN181227 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] According to sources of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], the front's Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, who has close ties with the Soviet Union and the PDRY, left for Moscow yesterday to try together with the Soviet leaders to end the fighting in the PDRY.

### PFLP Issues Call For End to Fighting in PDRY

*JN201311 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1216 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 20 Jan (SANA) — In a call issued here today, the PFLP Central Committee appealed to the brothers in the PDRY to stop fighting and resort to the legitimate party and constitutional institutions because it is the correct way to solve disputes, to continue the revolutionary march, and to avert the great dangers surrounding the PDRY.

In its call, the front addressed the brothers in Aden saying: We assert that continued fighting will cause grave harm to the accomplishments of the Yemeni people and the YSP as well as to the Arab and world national liberation movement.

The call pointed out that imperialism, Zionism, and reaction are closely following what is happening in the PDRY and are awaiting the right moment to pounce and take advantage of the state of division. The front warned against any external intervention in the PDRY affairs on any pretext whatsoever and under any slogan the enemies may use.

### 'Arafat Receives USSR Ambassador in Baghdad

*JN181731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1648 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the USSR ambassador in Baghdad last night, Friday. During the meeting the two sides reviewed current developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Soviet ambassador to convey an urgent message to Soviet leaders. The message deals with recent and current developments in the Arab region. Attending the meeting was Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in fraternal Iraq.

### Qaddumi in Moscow To Discuss Syria-PLO Relations

*GF181808 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic*
*18 Jan pp 1, 9*

['Atif 'Awdah dispatch from Rabat]

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, is currently on an official visit to the Soviet Union, the second of its kind in 1 month. The purpose of the visit is to brief Soviet officials on the results of the large-scale meetings held by the Palestinian command in Baghdad, which basically reviewed two issues. The first issue was Syrian-Palestinian relations, based on definite Soviet proposals to ease the tension between the PLO and Syria and to begin a large Soviet move aimed at achieving an agreement between the two sides. The second issue concerned Palestinian national unity in light of PNC decisions and the PLO's charter.

Responsible Palestinian sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* that Abu Al-Lutf's visit to Moscow is important under current situation as the Soviet Union has put its weight behind developing Palestinian-Syrian relations.

*AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki has conveyed a message to the Syrian leadership dealing with Palestinian-Syrian relations. Reliable Arab diplomatic sources have predicted that Palestinian-Syrian relations will witness a big development in the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, in statements to *AL-ITTIHAD*, responsible Palestinian sources denied that the Soviet Union has requested that the PLO annul the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a condition for Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation. These sources affirmed that the Soviet Union presented practical proposals to the two sides, which are being studied at the moment.

### PLO Source Denies Clashes in Beirut Camps

*GF131708 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] A responsible source of the Palestinian revolution has stated the following:

The suspicious isolationist information media have circulated rumors and lies about clashes in Beirut camps between the PLO and other Palestinian forces. We affirm that these subersive rumors are totally devoid of truth and is only a Zionist isolationist incitement to create sedition. The unity of our people and their adherence to the PLO is more powerful and bigger than these lies and rumors.

### Mahmud 'Abbas Views Jerusalem Committee Aims

*LD202257 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2000 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The Jerusalem Committee, chaired by King Hassan II, includes Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Guinea, Syria, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Iran, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Morocco and the PLO. The PLO will be represented at the meeting of the committee by Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the PLO Executive Committee. The Palestinian official has made this statement on his participation to this radio:

[Begin 'Abbas recording] The aim of this visit is to participate in the Jerusalem Committee meeting called for by the PLO. His Majesty King Hassan II quickly responded to this call. The reason behind the emergency call is the large-scale and grave violations practiced by the Zionist authorities in holy Jerusalem, and the acts perpetrated by the Zionist movements, with the knowledge and guidance of the Israeli Government in order to alter the monuments of this city and destroy all the Arab and Islamic monuments in it.

On the other hand, there is the issue of planting many Zionist settlements in Jerusalem itself, so that before long the monuments of this city would be altered and changed, and its Arab and Islamic aspect would be removed.

Thus, we have made this emergency call to show the Islamic world its responsibilities. We will ask it to carry out its commitments to this steadfast and patient city. Several resolutions have been made in previous Islamic conferences and at previous meetings of the Jerusalem Committee, and we hope that at this meeting the brother members of the committee will rise to the level of responsibility and carry out the resolutions they adopted in the past.

In addition to this, I say that there must be a political, mass media, and diplomatic campaign to expose the Zionist practices in Jerusalem in particular, and in all Palestine in general.

### Commentary Views Reagan Remarks on Palestinians

*JN132008 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1640 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Reagan's answer to the question of how the Palestinians can obtain their rights has revealed the basis of Reagan's concept of this problem and the principles of the U.S. policy on the Palestinian question. Reagan said: There are thousands of Palestinians in every Arab state. In some states, the Palestinians form a majority. However, in many of these states, the Palestinians have not become citizens. They are allowed to live and work but do not carry passports and do not enjoy the rights and privileges of the citizens of the host countries. A solution must be found, particularly for those who are refugees. Reagan added: We are not talking about all these Palestinians. They seem to be contented where they work.

It is those who have become refugees in the large refugee camps in Lebanon who have no country, and we think that a solution must be found for them.

It is understood from the U.S. President's remarks that the problem of the Palestinians is not a political one. It has no connection with Palestine or with the so-called Arab-Israeli struggle. He summarizes the whole problem in the relations between each of the Arab states and the Palestinians residing in them. However, Reagan excludes the states where the Palestinians have become citizens. He did not forget to mention that these Palestinians form a majority. Moreover, the U.S. President excludes those individuals or groups that are contented with their work.

As Reagan sees it, the whole problem is represented by the fact that there are some Arab states which have not given passports to the Palestinians and have not allowed them to enjoy the rights and privileges enjoyed by [words indistinct].

There is also the problem of the Palestinians in the Lebanese refugee camps. The solution implied in the U.S. President's remarks is to end this problem by granting the Palestinians an alternative citizenship in each of the Arab states or perhaps in the alternative homeland, where the Palestinians are a majority. He implies getting rid of the Lebanese camps either by dissolving the Palestinians locally or by opening the door to emigration.

Thus spoke Reagan on Wednesday, 8 January 1986. With his remarks, Reagan swept aside all other U.S. statements on this issue and all Arab expectations of another U.S. interpretation. Now we cannot take seriously Shultz' attempt to soften the impact of Reagan's remarks 2 days later when he said that he knew many Palestinians, worked with some of them, admired them, and that they deserve a better future. He said efforts are underway to move toward the cherished aim of realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

We must finally say that the reporter who asked Reagan about the way in which the Palestinians could realize their rights also asked how the Palestinians could get rid of foreign occupation, and could they be placed on a par with the Afghan mujahidin or the contra revolutionaries in Nicaragua? Reagan did not answer. The reporter also asked Reagan about the PLO's role. Reagan said: How can they sit at a peace conference when they deny the right of Israel to exist as a state? You cannot ask Israel to negotiate with somebody who sits on the other side of the negotiating table and starts from the position that Israel has no right to exist.

Neither the reporter, nor Reagan himself, nor the Arabs ask Reagan the question: How can this somebody, who is the PLO, recognize Israel's right to exist as a state when Reagan and Israel are launching a genocidal campaign against him with the aim of liquidating him physically, politically, and legally?

We would not have derived consolation had the reporter asked this question, or had Reagan himself or the Arabs asked him. We derive consolation from the fact that Reagan does not know our people and that our people know how to pose questions.

## 'Evidence' of Egyptian Soldier's Murder Cited

*JN132037 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An issue like the assassination of the Egyptian martyr Sulayman Khatir and its ramifications cannot go unnoticed. This issue has clearly shown the extent of the influence of the hostile elements within the Egyptian Government. This issue has shown that some sides in the Egyptian departments are coordinating with and protecting the enemy apparatus, providing the tools, the covers, and the justifications for operations that serve Israeli interests. Undoubtedly, this is a very serious question because the investigation of this problem [word indistinct] and its perpetrators are very influential and can cover it up.

On Thursday, 10 January [as heard], a Cairo court issued an urgent order forming a medical committee to perform another autopsy on the body of martyr Sulayman Katir and to ascertain the circumstances of his death in the prison hospital. The committee would include a number of coroners from the Egyptian medical colleges.

On Friday, 11 January [as heard], two doctors, who attended the washing of the body, said that they noticed traces of scratches in the neck and bruises in the upper right thigh as well as traces of human flesh under the fingernails. All these facts show that violence preceded the hanging operation. Traces of human flesh under the martyr's fingernails prove that he resisted his killers. This proves that the death was not a suicide. It seems that this irrefutable evidence frightened the killers and made them move quickly and officially lest they were exposed. On Saturday, the Egyptian court surprised us by asking the Egyptian authorities to stay the previous court ruling. This clearly shows the power and influence the killers enjoy within the government.

The members of the martyr's family have even started guarding his grave after receiving information that the body might be stolen by some suspect local or foreign quarters and in order to await the final result of the second autopsy.

We do not know if the [words indistinct] because the killers are alert. However, whether the killers are indicted or not, the facts are clear and as big as the usurped homeland. We would like to remind the killers and those behind them that the family of the martyr and the Egyptian people has refused to accept condolences. This is an old Egyptian tradition which means that the right to take revenge continues to exist and that the murderer is still at large, and that the condolences will be accepted after the killer has been killed. Egypt's revenge against Israel will continue to exist as long as Israel continues to occupy the Arab territories. This spirit of revenge will not be wiped out by a shaky agreement like the Camp David agreement.

## KUWAIT

### Council of Ministers Statement on PDRY Events

*LD191049 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Council of Ministers statement on the PDRY — date not given]

[Text] Kuwait, while following with profound anxiety the bloody events in the fraternal PDRY, expresses its deepest regret over these events and the losses in lives and property that have resulted. Despite the conviction of Kuwait that what is taking place in that fraternal country is an internal matter, it considers it its duty to appeal to all brothers to work to end the fighting and carry on a constructive fraternal dialogue to reach that goal which serves the safety and unity of the sons of the fraternal country. Kuwait, while addressing this appeal to the brothers, fully realizes that the continuation of the fighting will inflict more damage and destruction on this fraternal country and will expose the latter to more harm that could endanger its security and stability.

### Amir, Soviet Envoy Discuss PDRY, Other issues

*LD181649 Kuwait KUNA in English 1315 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 18 (KUNA) — Kuwait Saturday followed with deep interest a number of burning issues at the Arab and world levels, including developments in Democratic Yemen, exchange of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel and the proposals made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on disposing of nuclear arms stockpiles by the year 2000.

Within this context, Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad today received at the Foreign Ministry building the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov.

A Foreign Ministry source later told newsmen that the meeting discussed the call made by the Soviet leader to get rid of nuclear and strategic weapons stockpiles by the year 2000.

According to the source, the Soviet envoy has also delivered to Shaykh Sabah a message on the subject addressed to H.H. the amir of Kuwait from the Soviet Leadership.

The talks between Shaykh Sabah and the Soviet ambassador also dealt with latest developments in Democratic Yemen, the source said, quoting the Kuwaiti official as asserting to the Soviet diplomat Kuwait's keen interest in stability of the situation in that sisterly country.

The source also quoted Shaykh Sabah as appealing to officials in Democratic Yemen "to work for stopping the bloodshed among brethren, unification of all efforts to build that sisterly country and direction of all guns against enemies of the Arab nation, those harbouring evil for it and conspiring against its well being."

Meanwhile, KUNA learnt that the Council of Ministers will, at the end of its weekly session tomorrow, issue a statement on conditions in Aden, calling upon brothers in Democratic Yemen to stop bloodshed and concentrate efforts on building and development of the country.

The Foreign Ministry source added that the Soviet ambassador has briefed Shaykh Sabah on results of the recent visit to Moscow by head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi during which the latest situation within Palestinian ranks was discussed as well as developments of the Palestinian cause at the world level.

The envoy, the source went on, also explained to the Kuwaiti acting premier and foreign minister developmetns of the situation in Afghanistan.

As part of Kuwait's followup of Spain's recent recognition of the Zionist entity, the source said that Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid Al-Shahin met today with the Spanish ambassador here, Emilio Barica.

The source told the press that the Spanish envoy has conveyed to Shaheen Madrid government's viewpoint on the subject and handed him a note including text of the recognition decision as well as the statement made by Madrid in this respect.

KUNA learnt that the Council of Ministers will discuss the issue tomorrow after the foreign minister has referred to it the Spanish Government's note and statement received today by the foreign undersecretary.

### Amir Receives Message From YAR President

*LD181017 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0937 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jan (KUNA) — The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-ahmad al-Sabah, today received a message from the YAR president, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Nothing has been officially disclosed about the contents of the message which was delivered by the YAR ambassador to Kuwait. Similar messages from President Salih to Gulf leaders have also been delivered by the YAR ambassadors to these countries.

Shaykh Jabir recently received a telephone call from President Salih which, it has been officially stated, dealt with the latest developments in the PDRY.

### Ambassador to Spain Recalled for Consultations

*LD191545 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1519 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Jan (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti Government decided today to recall its ambassador in Madrid, Jasim al-Sabbagh, for further consultations following the Spanish Government's announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman has expressed the Kuwaiti Government's regret regarding the Spanish step. He said that this step by Spain "is considered a negative stance which does not take the objective circumstances through which the Palestinian question is passing into consideration." In a statement to KUNA, he explained that Spain, which occupies a special position with the Arabs, has taken this step at a time when Israel is declaring its rejection of every international and Arab initiative aimed at resolving the Palestinian question based on justice and right.

He added that the Spanish step grants Israel moral and political support which consolidates its intransigent stance and its disregard of the resolutions passed by the international community's organizations.

## PDRY

### ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad Goes to Ethiopia

*LD190421 Jerusalem International Service in English*
*0100 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The president of South Yemen, ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad, has fled to Ethiopia following the revolution in his country. Israel radio's radio monitor, Mikha‘el Gurdus, listened in on conversations between the plane carrying the deposed president and the Addis Ababa control tower. Ethiopia hesitated for several hours before granting permission for the plane to land. ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad apparently plans to ask for asylum in Ethiopia.

### Leaves for North Yemen

*TA191940 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1930 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Ethiopian television tonight reported that the deposed president of South Yemen, ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad, today left Addis Ababa on his way to Aden.

Our monitor Mikha‘el Gurdus reports that ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad flew this evening on a Yemenite plane from Addis Ababa to the city of Ta‘izz, approximately 70 km north of Yemen's border, and apparently he intends to cross the border tonight in a bid to join the forces loyal to him in South Yemen.

### Returns, Calls Leaders

*GF202036 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT*
*20 Jan 86*

[Text] SABA‘ News Agency has learned from an official source in the southern part of our homeland that Brother Chairman ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad this morning held telephone conversations with a number of Arab leaders, including Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Colonel Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. The source noted that the telephone conversations covered the events in the southern part of the homeland.

He said that Brother ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad has returned to the southern part of the homeland after taking an urgent message to Ethiopia during which time he held talks with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

### ‘Sources’ Doubt Report

*GF210941 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*
*21 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Sanaa — Well-informed Yemeni sources have cast doubt on reports that ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad returned to the PDRY. These sources believe that he is still in Ta‘izz. These doubts were cast despite a report by SABA‘ which indicated that he returned home, and despite a report that yesterday he telephoned Presidents Hafiz al-Asad, Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and Chadli Bendjedid. The sources said that these telephone calls probably took place from Ta‘izz.

### AL-KHALIJ: All Members of ‘Ali Nasir's Family Killed

*GF201119 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*
*20 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Sanaa — Khalid, the eldest son of ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad, the PDRY leader, was killed during clashes in Aden. People who met with ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad when he arrived at the YAR border have quoted him as saying that the rebels have killed all members of his family.

### Lahij-Based Radio Says Situation Returning to Normal

*LD201113 Kuwait KUNA in English 0947 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Aden, Jan 20 (KUNA) — Aden radio resumed broadcasting Monday morning emphasizing that the situation in Democratic Yemen was returning to normal under the collective leadership of the ruling Socialist Party but did not report on any fighting in the country.

The radio was broadcasting on a 11770-wave kilo-hertz (KH) from a transmission station in Lahij Governorate, second largest in South Yemen, on the same wavelength of that of the official radio, that was damaged in the fighting and is being repaired under the supervision of forces loyal to President ‘Ali Nasir Muhammad, according to an official South Yemeni source yesterday.

The Lahij-based radio called on security bodies to cooperate with local governmment councils, partisan and popular organizations to take strictest precautions in defense of the citizens' life and property and to provide consumer goods.

The broadcast said that the orders were included in an "important statement" issued by the Politburo but did not say when did the Politburo meet or how many members were present.

The statement included a number of orders, "adopted to restore normal life in South Yemen," according to the Aden radio.

The orders, to the same tune of articles included in a ceasefire agreement announced by Radio Sanaa (North Yemen) last night, stipulated withdrawal of tanks and heavy arms to army barracks and limiting military movement to "the defense of borders and maintenance of national sovereignty."

The broadcast called for the immediate restoration of water, electricity and telephone services and all that is necessary for the return to normal life in the country.

The statement underlined that steps should be taken to preserve security and safety of sisterly and friendly countries in addition to all foreigners in the country.

The statement prohibited any "illegal action against those deceived by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and dragged to the hostile stance against the people and the revolution's will during the past few days' painful events," according to the Lahij-based radio station.

The Politburo appealed on all strugglers at the Armed Forces, people's militias and police, state security, party members and all honorable citizens to adhere to the aforementioned procedures and expert efforts to apply them, the radio said.

The "Politburo statement" thanked president of Yemen Arab Republic" Col. 'Ali Abdallah Salih and brothers in the northern sector of the homeland for their fraternal feelings over the painful incidents witnessed in our country in the wake of the aborted coup attempt."

The transmission station, calling itself the Radio of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has caused initial confusion when it went on the air yesterday.

The Lahij-based radio quoted the statement as thanking Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for rejecting any intervention in internal South Yemeni affairs and "brothers of the Palestine revolution over their sympathy toward our people and preparedness to cooperation in containing the difficult crisis" confronting the Yemeni people.

The radio further heaped thanks on all those who condemned the "tragic events that were imposed on our people," atop of all the Soviet Union, socialist bloc countries and Ethiopia.

The Aden radio, transmitting from Lahij, the stronghold of opponents of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, attributed orders to the politburo-collective leadership.

The radio broadcast a number of support cables addressed from various army units, navy, peoples militias and organizations, party organs and governorates to the collective leadership.

It further described as "lies" news reports circulated by news agencies on the situation in South Yemen claiming that the situation was normal and under the control of the politburo.

The radio later broadcast its own version of the January 13th events quoting what it called an official source at secretariat of the socialist party's Central Committee.

The source said Comrades 'Ali As'ad Muthaynah and 'Ali Salih Naji were killed in an exchange of fire during a meeting for the Politburo while "other bureau members (which it did not name) were slightly injured."

The source added that politburo members who were announced executed were still alive.

Politburo members 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, 'Ali Antar, 'Ali Shaykh Hadi and Salim al-Bayd were reportedly executed after a summary trial convicted them of planning to topple President 'Ali nasir Muhammad, according to an official statement in South Yemen last Monday.

However, the Lahij-based radio version of the events could not be confirmed by a third neutral party so far while no one of the four supposedly killed Yemeni officials came to the open to end speculations.

## YSP Political Bureau Statement on Cease-Fire

*GF200717 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Jan 86*

["Text" of YSP Central Committee Political Bureau statement of 20 January; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] O masses of our proud Yemeni people: After liquidating the unsuccessful coup attempt and achieving full control over the situation, and on basis of the historical responsibility to normalize the situation in our bold capital, Aden, the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau has taken the following measures: First, to withdraw tanks and all heavy weapons to the camps and to limit their movement to the task of protecting the borders and maintaining national sovereignty.

Second, the security institutions, in collaboration with the local government organs and the security and popular organizations in the various parts of the capital, will take stringent measures to maintain the lives and property of citizens, to maintain supplies of commodities for popular consumption in order to restore the bases of normal life for citizens, and to immediately repair any water and electricity and telephone disruptions and whatever is necessary to restore normal life in the capital, Aden.

Third, the necessary steps will be implemented to safeguard the security and safety of the nationals of fraternal and friendly countries and all foreigners who live in the territories of the republic. In addition, whatever measures are necessary to ensure their stable and normal life in their capacity as guests of our country will be adopted.

Fourth, any illegal acts by those who have been deceived by 'Ali Nasir Muahmmad and were forced to adopt a position opposed to the will of the people and the revolution during the painful events of the past few days are absolutely prohibited. Respect and preservation of the law is a basic responsibility of all the party strugglers and the noble citizens. The security and the military institutions must not detain any of the misled people after they voluntarily give up their weapons. It is absolutely prohibited to subject them to any harassment. The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau also calls on all strugglers in the Armed Forces, the people's militia, the people's police and the state security, the party members, and all honest citizens to strictly abide by the aforementioned measures and to exert all efforts to place them into effect and not to be lax in case of any violation.

While the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau tries to organize the efforts of the state military and civil organs, in addition to the party and popular organizations, in order to normalize the situation in the country, it expresses deep regards to brother 'Ali Abdallah Salih and the rest of the brothers in the northern part of the homeland for their sincere, fraternal feelings toward the painful events witnessed by our country during the unsuccessful coup attempt. It also expresses its absolute confidence that the relations between the two parts will be consolidated and developed for the benefit of our Yemeni people. Intensive efforts will continue to attain unity on peaceful and democratic bases.

The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau expresses its appreciation for the position of the fraternal Syrian people and Brother President Hafiz al-Asad, who backed our people and rejected any interference in the internal affairs of our country. It also expresses regards and gratitude to the brothers of the Palestinian revolution for their sympathy toward our people and their readiness to cooperate to contain the difficult crisis that faced our people. It also thanks all the brothers and friends who denounced the tragic events imposed on our people, who wish to accumulate all their energies and human and material capabilities for overcoming economic difficulties, building up a productive national economy, and achieving the required high standard of living of the toilers of our country within the framework of socialist policy.

In particular, the YSP Political Bureau expresses the very highest regard to the CPSU and to the Soviet people and hails the distinguished role played by the Soviet leadership in containing these regrettable events. It also hails their (?good) efforts as the result of their eagerness to spare innocent blood and to establish security and stability in our country. The painful events have proved the extent of the deep and strong cooperation and relations of friendship between our country and the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries.

The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau hails Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the glorious Ethiopian revolution. Our people will remain faithful to the friends who stood by them in these painful moments and will exert all efforts to heal the wounds and to restore security and stability throughout country. Although the painful events have caused great losses and damage and placed considerable burdens on the shoulders of the honest sons of our heroic Yemeni people, the Yemeni revolution, relying on the cohesive efforts of the popular masses of toilers under the leadership of the YSP and its collective leadership, is capable of overcoming and deciding these difficulties in favor of the prosperity of our people and their social progress.

Issued by the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau

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### YSP Statement: 'Collective Leadership' in Control

*GF190937 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Jan 86*

["Text" of statement by the Political Bureau of the joint leadership of the YSP; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Hired elements in power under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made an unsuccessful attempt to physically liquidate the members of the YSP Political Bureau, to get rid of the joint leadership and monopolize authority, to install an individual rule that would replace the collective leadership, and to suspend the role of the party, the legislative, and the executive institutions of the state. The YSP Political Bureau has been able to foil the attempt of physical liquidation and monopolization of authority. The YSP ordered the Armed Forces and the security organs, the people's militias, and the people's police, which grew and developed under the care of the YSP and which are composed of the best sons of the people, workers and peasants, to decide the situation and spare the people further bloodshed.

Our military institutions are in control of the situation, relying on the party's collective leadership. The Political Bureau pays tribute to the role of the workers, peasants, the heroes of the Armed Forces and the security forces, the popular militias, and the people's police in foiling the vile plot, and urges you today to heal the wounds caused by the plot and return life to normal, safeguard property, and protect the safety and security of citizens. We also pay tribute to the heroes of our Armed Forces who are standing on the border of our country prepared to defend it and safeguard its freedom and independence.

Long live the proud Yemeni people. Long live the YSP, the leader and guide of our people. All glory to our good martyrs.

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### Political Bureau Statement to Defense, Security Forces

*GF191201 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1126 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Statement by the YSP Political Bureau; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] This is Aden, Voice of the PDRY. Greetings from the YSP Political Bureau to the defense and security forces. In the name of the YSP, the fruit of the struggle of the masses of workers and peasants, and in the name of the valiant Yemeni people, we address our warm comradely greetings to the men, NCO's, and officers of the Armed Forces, the militia, the police, and the state security forces. We address our revolutionary and comradely greetings to them wherever they are now stationed — on the plains, in the mountains, or along the borders — throughout our youthful republic, defending the great gains and achievements of our Yemeni people through sacrifices and hard work.

At these great historic moments in which we salute the men of the defense and security forces we pay tribute to their heroic role in defending the homeland and protecting the revolution against deviation. Thus, they have embodied the important role of the revolution and their irrevocable faith in the YSP — a faith that has been magnificently manifested in the confrontation of the conspiratorial coup by renegade elements. We are confident that the defense and security forces will continue to march forward firmly to defend the achievements of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions by relying on their defense capabilities and their loyal men. We shall proceed from victory to victory in the face of the plots of the enemies. We shall proceed — workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals, honest patriots — forward and we shall continue the struggle against the great slogan: "Let us struggle to defend the Yemeni revolution, implement the 5-year plan, and achieve Yemeni unity."

### Prime Minister Warns Against Foreign Interference

*GF211304 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is currently visiting Moscow, has said that what is currently happening in our country is an internal matter. He warned against any foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country, saying that any interference will have grave results on the situation in the whole region.

In cables addressed to Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces in the northern part of the homeland; Brother Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; and Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, he explained that the YSP Political Bureau has assumed control of the situation in the country.

### 'Sources' Relate Events of 13 January

*GF200808 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report read by announcer; broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] Here are the events that took place on Monday, 13 January, as related by an authoritative source at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat who was an eyewitness to the assassination attempt of Political Bureau members:

On the morning of 13 January 1986 at 1000 [0700 GMT], while Comrades Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, Abd al-Fattah Ismail, Salih Muslih Qasim, Ali Shayi Hadi, and Ali Salim Al-Bid were waiting in the Political Bureau session hall for the arrival of other members, the commander of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's bodyguards and a number of troops came in under the pretext of clearing the way for the arrival of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The commander of the guards and his group then opened fire on the members of the Political Bureau who were present in the session hall. The comrade members of the Political Bureau resisted the attack, and a clash between the troops in charge of guarding the members of the Political Bureau and the treacherous group ensued. A strong ring was formed to protect the members of the Political Bureau. This perfidious attempt resulted in the martyrdom of Comrade Struggler Ali Asad Muthanna and the rapporteur of the sessions of the Political Bureau, brother struggler Ali Salih Nashir. Some members of the Political Bureau were slightly wounded.

The authoritative source pointed out that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad did not arrive at the Central Committee Secretariat on 13 January. This indicates that the physical liquidation attempt of the Political Bureau was concocted with his knowledge. This view is supported by the announcement which was broadcast immediately after the coup attempt which referred to the execution of the Political Bureau members. It was broadcast under the assumption that the physical liquidation plan had succeeded. Yet this attempt ended in fiasco. The members of the Political Bureau are still alive. They are currently in charge of the leadership of the party presidium and the state, in addition to the military and security revolution institutions which have announced their condemnation of the abortive coup attempt.

The source indicated that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad fled the capital, Aden, on the same day after he was certain that his perfidious coup attempt had failed.

### Army, Security Organs Implement YSP Instructions

*GF200729 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau is still receiving messages from the various units of the Armed forces, security, people's militia, and people's police expressing support for the loyalty to the measures of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau, which foiled 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's unsuccessful coup attempt aimed at eliminating the YSP Central Committee collective leadership.

All units of the Armed Forces, security, people's militia and police are implementing the instructions of the YSP Political Bureau to control the security situation.

### Security Situation 'Normal' Under YSP Control

*GF200922 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0853 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[News summary report; broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] News agencies have circulated false news about the situation in our country following the unsuccessful attempt by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which was aimed at dragging the country into further bloodshed.

It is worth mentioning the security situation in the country is normal and that the YSP Political Bureau is controlling the situation having liquidated the sources of disorder and chaos.

### Radio: Situation in Capital 'Normal'

*GF201340 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1303 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] The capital, Aden, witnessed the return of normal life after taking every special measure to implement the instructions and decisions of the Political Bureau in this regard.

All sectors of life and services are normal in Aden. Transportation and communications resumed great activity, which the country has not witnessed since the first days of the failed coup attempt. The masses of our people welcomed the return of normal life amid feelings of stability and reassurance following the success of the Armed Forces and the military institutions in controlling the situation in the capital.

## Radio: Political Bureau Follows Up Developments

*GF201501 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Excerpt] The Political Bureau has followed up all developments to stabilize the situation in the capital and the course of the situation in all provinces of the republic. The republic has begun to prepare to fully return to normal political, economic, social, and education life as an embodiment of the measures established by the YSP Political Bureau to consolidate security and stability and to strengthen its ties with our progressive regime and its steadfastness in resisting all conspiracies.

## Radio Hails Role of Yemeni Socialist Party

*GF200604 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Unscheduled announcement; broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] To the laborers at the factories, to the peasants on the state farms and cooperatives, to all the workers and the toilers in the various fields of work. O great masses of our people:

Our Yemeni Socialist Party has chosen one path, which is the path of the people. It has chosen one theory, which is the theory of scientific socialism. Our party believes that the continuation of the march of social progress based on this revolutionary theory is the only thing that guarantees our people's attainment of the progress that has been achieved by the peoples of the socialist countries. The imperialists and the reactionaries, who are frightened by the establishment of our YSP and spent time and petrodollars to plot against our people and our progressive regime in order to lay the head of the revolution on the table of their strategic and economic interests, must realize that there is no power that can turn back the clock. They must know well that the YSP, which was the outcome of the struggle of our Yemeni people, was established to remain. No power can shake its profound roots among the ranks of Yemeni toilers.

Those who deviated from the line of the revolution and departed from the paths of revolutionary struggle abandoned the simplest bases of the party and moral activity when they undertook their abortive coup. Their intent behind the coup was to liquidate the pioneers of the party — a party experienced in the course of revolutionary struggle that had acquired expertise in the field of (?revolutionary) action and in the art of leading the masses. It is incumbent upon us to (?urge) the masses of our people — the laborers, the peasants, the soldiers, and the revolutionary intellectuals — to be extremely alert in order to defend the revolution, because the homeland which we do not build, we do not deserve.

O masses of our Yemeni people, we can say today that we are confident that the laboring Yemeni class and its allies, who include the peasants and the other toilers, now have a class party that can be counted on to defend their interests and ensure their social progress without fearing renunciation, deviation, or monopoly. Preserving the prestige of the PDRY in the international revolutionary process requires unstinting manual and mental action in order to attain decisive victories on the social and economic fronts.

Our YSP calls on the Yemeni toilers to intensify their efforts and resources in order to achieve creatively the social and economic plans. The YSP calls on the toilers to work toward reinforcing social awareness of public property and not to destroy it but to help in its development. Our standard of living today and tomorrow depends on the extent of our efforts to achieve the economic and social plans by normal means and to defend them against all plots.

Long live our YSP. Let the banner of scientific socialism fly high. Long live our great steadfast Yemeni people in the face of all their imperialist and reactionary enemies.

## Radio Says YSP To Continue Same Foreign Policy

*GF191602 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Station commentary; broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] Brother citizens, the following is the radio's political commentary. Masses of our Yemeni people: The regrettable events that occurred in our country in the past few days were caused by elements blinded by the glitter of power that made them lose their sense and humane attitude. These elements embarked on an abortive attempt to collectively assassinate the majority of the YSP Political Bureau members — the historic and experienced leadership of our YSP, the aware and struggling vanguard of our Yemeni people.

The domineering and autocratic propensity of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his elements blinded them from seeing the clear and simple fact that the YSP, the legitimate heir of the struggles of the revolutionary national Yemeni movement, is deeply rooted in our Yemeni society and cannot be eradicated, however well-planned the conspiratorial and liquidating plans of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters.

Our YSP today proves to the conspiratorial elements that it is stronger than conspiracies, and that it is founded on solid bases, the masses of workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, and all other toilers. Our YSP has built and consolidated its defense and security institutions and turned them into class weapons in the hands of the workers and peasants. The role played by the defense and security institutions in confronting the vile plot and nipping it in the bud is tangible and clear proof of their loyalty to the party and its collective leadership.

The military institutions have been, still are, and will continue to be an instrument of our YSP for class suppression and an honest guardian of all the people's revolutionary achievements and a brave defender of the Yemeni homeland and its sovereignty.

Our YSP, which has led our people's victorious march, will continue its principled and firm policy on the basis of its basic documents — the program and the bylaws [of the YSP] — and will strengthen the strategic relations and friendship with socialist countries foremost among which is the Soviet Union, the loyal friend of our Yemeni people and our Arab peoples, on the basis of the principle of international solidarity.

Our YSP will also continue the same line in its foreign policy based on the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different political regimes, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Long live our YSP, leader and guide of the revolutionary process in our country! Long live our Yemeni people! Long live scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism!

## YSP 'Collective Leadership' Receives Messages

### Western Sector

*GF200812 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the soldiers, recruits, NCO's, and officers of the western sector; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, members of the collective leadership of the YSP Political Bureau: In the name of the officers, NCO's, soldiers, and recruits of the western sector we congratulate you on the great victory you have achieved over the clique led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We all pledge to you that we will side with you and that we will be committed to your wise leadership against anyone who wants to commit aggression against this dear homeland. We will foil all plots against our national progressive system.

Comrades, members of the collective leadership of the YSP Political Bureau, we denounce and condemn the coupist plot planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which led to the shedding of precious blood and killing of innocent families. We renew our pledge that we will remain loyal to the confidence vested in us by the people and by our YSP and that we will be a gigantic force under your leadership to protect every inch of our dear land and protect all the revolutionary gains achieved by our people during their struggle march.

Long live our giant leading party, the YSP. All plots and intrigues aimed at hindering the march of our victorious revolution will be destroyed by the YSP. All glory to the YSP. Respect to the martyrs of the glorious 14 October revolution.

[Signed] Your comrades, soldiers, recruits, NCO's, and officers of the western sector

### Eastern Sector

*GF191420 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1403 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from "eastern sector;" broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade citizens, comrades in our Armed Forces, the state security forces, and the people's militias: We have received numerous messages from the eastern sector [mihwar], the people's police, and the Navy. We begin with the eastern sector:

Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, comrade strugglers of the YSP: In the name of the fighters of the eastern sector we congratulate you for achieving the great victory and foiling the coup attempt by the adventurous clique led by the renegade butcher 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

We are fully prepared to defend the revolution and the homeland. We reaffirm our pledge of loyalty to the YSP, represented by its collective leadership. March forward from victory to victory to achieve the principles of our revolution and party; we stand behind you as a protective shield.

Long live the YSP! Glory to our heroic Yemeni people and our valiant Armed Forces!

### Armored Corps

*GF190940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0922 GMT 19 Jan 86*

["Message of support from the Armed Forces;" broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the Political Bureau, the collective leadership: In the name of the heroic fighters of the Armored Corps, we extend to you our decisive support; we will foil the crazy gamble by the hired elements in power under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We affirm that we, as you have always known, will always support the cause of the party, the party of the working class. We will march along the path charted by our party, as part of the program of the stage of the democratic national revolution. We hoist high the banners of scientific socialism. We are defenders of the party, loyal to the Yemeni homeland.

### 25th Mechanized Brigade

*GF200744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0650 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the 25th Mechanized Brigade to the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] We, the soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the 25th Mechanized Brigade, congratulate you and the masses of our Yemeni people on the magnificent victory achieved by the YSP collective leadership, backed by the masses, over those who wanted to liquidate the revolution and its progressive achievements.

From a position of [word indistinct] and boldness, we swear that we will remain loyal soldiers of the revolution and homeland and that we will do what the party tells us to do. No voice can be louder than the voice of the party.

### Paratroop Units

*GF191742 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the paratroop units; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, members of the YSP, our YSP Political Bureau, the collective leadership: In the name of the soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the paratroop units we congratulate you and congratulate the masses of our Yemeni people for eliminating the treacherous plot. We renew our loyalty to the collective leadership of our YSP. Comrades, as you have always known, we will remain sincere soldiers for the cause of the party and the cause of the working class, ready to make sacrifices for the safety of our revolutionary experience, for the continuation of which our Yemeni people made great sacrifices. Go forward with the party course and its constant style and we will always remain soldiers of the party willing to go anywhere that the party wants us to go. Long live the YSP. Death to the enemy of the revolution and death to rancorous elements.

### Artillery Corps

*GF191010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message of support from the "Artillery and Rocket Corps;" broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, the collective leadership: In the name of the fighters of the Artillery and Rocket Corps we congratulate you for taking the courageous measures that have resulted in deciding the situation and foiling the adventurous elements which wanted to drown the country in a sea of blood. We are prepared to carry out our honorable patriotic duty and defend every inch of our Yemeni soil.

We shall always be [words indistinct] under the collective leadership of our party. Victory to the YSP.

### Navy

*GF190955 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0942 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message of support from "the fighters of the Navy;" broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, the collective leadership: In the name of the fighters of the Navy we declare our loyalty to you. We condemn all criminal actions by some adventurous elements which wanted to harm the people and the revolution. We declare our loyalty to the YSP collective leadership, and we place ourselves — following the example of the Armed Forces — at your disposal in order to completely destroy the adventurous elements.

### 1st Naval Garrison

*GF191830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the 1st Naval Garrison; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] We congratulate you for achieving victory over and for foiling the vile plot against the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee which was carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and which was aimed at physically liquidating the members of the YSP Political Bureau. We pledge our loyalty to the YSP and its collective leadership. Long live the YSP. All victory to the YSP collective leadership.

### Air Force

*GF191018 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0925 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message of support from "the fighters of the Air Force and Air Defenses;" broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, the collective leadership: In the name of the fighters of the Air Force and the Air Defenses we support all the courageous measures which you have carried out to foil the attempt by the adventurous elements who wanted to tie the country to the bandwagon of neocolonialism and reactionaries so as to subjugate it to reactionary influence.

We always support the collective leadership. We shall rally around our party. We shall defend our revolution with our blood. Victory for the YSP.

### Western Axis

*GF191030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1005 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message of support from Armed Forces unit; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, members of the YSP joint leadership Political Bureau: On behalf of the officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the western axis, we denounce and condemn the vile attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which was aimed at liquidating the YSP Political Bureau and the joint leadership.

We are perfectly confident that the joint leadership of the YSP will continue to execute the tasks of the national democratic cycle. Rest assured that we will always support the joint leadership of the YSP and remain faithful defenders of our people in order to preserve their liberty and independence and to defend the revolutionary achievements that have been made through long struggle.

### 14th Brigade

*GF190948 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0935 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message of support from the 14th Brigade; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, the collective leadership of the YSP: In the name of the fighters of the 14th Brigade we congratulate you and we congratulate our great people. The hired elements in power under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have been eliminated. We affirm to you and to our [word indistinct] party and to the toiling masses of our people that we shall remain loyal in defending the homeland and in defending its sovereignty against all internal and external attempts.

Long live our YSP under its collective leadership. All glory to our heroic Yemeni people and its loyal Armed Forces in protecting the Yemeni soil and the revolution's achievement.

### 'Abbas Brigade

*GF191348 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1332 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from 'Abbas Brigade; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Brother citizens, we continue to receive a flood of messages from the various units of our Armed Forces.

Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee, the collective leadership: In the name of the fighters of the 'Abbas Brigade, we warmly congratulate you for the victory achieved against the adventurous elements that wanted autocracy to replace the power of collective leadership.

We condemn everything carried out by that gang in the way of killing and destruction, and declare our loyalty to the party and its collective leadership, and place ourselves at your disposal. Long live the collective leadership of our YSP.

### 'Abbud Brigade

*GF191352 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1333 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from "the fighters of the 'Abbud Brigade;" broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] The collective leadership of the YSP: In the name of the fighters of the 'Abbud Brigade we extend our support to you and we denounce the attempt to physically liquidate the strugglers of our party and its collective leadership. Our party must have confidentce in its fighters, the sons of workers and peasants, because they always firmly support the interests of the toilers, and will deal lethal blows to anyone who attempts to undermine the homeland's sovereignty and independence.

Long may you live for the homeland! Victory for the glorious 14 October revolution! Glory to the party and the homeland!

### Manah Brigade

*GF191722 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1706 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from Manah Brigade; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: In the name of the heroic men, NCO's, and officers of the Manah Brigade, we warmly congratulate you and firmly support you on the occasion of foiling the vile plot carried out by adventurous elements under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the morning of 13 January and whose aim was to liquidate the party and the revolution's gains and to take the country several steps backward.

We reaffirm our absolute support for the party and its collective leadership, and express our readiness to repulse any aggression against our country whatever its source may be.

Be confident of our ability to carry out the historic message delegated to us by our party and our Yemeni people. Victory is ours! Death to the enemies of the party, the rancorous enemies of the homeland.

### Armed Forces Medical Personnel

*GF191746 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from men and women workers of the medical services of the Armed Forces; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] We, the leadership, doctors, and men and women workers of the medical services of the Armed Forces declare our support for all the courageous measures by the collective leadership and denounce all the acts of sabotage and terrorism which have been carried out by the elements negligent of the collective leadership.

Long live the YSP. Glory and eternity for our heroic martyrs.

### Staff College, Military Academy

*GF191616 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1557 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from officers, NCO's, cadets, and soldiers of the military academy and the commanders and staff college; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: We warmly congratulate you, O members of the YSP Political Bureau and all the strugglers of the party and the masses of the people, for the great victory of foiling the vile plot by 'Ali Nasir [Muhammad] to tighten the grip of his personal power.

It is a great honor and a noble responsibility, O comrades, to be among the forefront of the fighting lines of the strugglers loyal to the revolutionary traditions of our Armed Forces. Our hearts burn with sacred loyalty to the lofty revolutionary ideals and to the YSP cause and to our great love for our cherished Yemeni homeland.

Once again, we reaffirm our loyalty to the YSP and its collective leadership. Glory to the YSP!

### State Security Forces

*GF191816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1752 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from state security men, NCO's, and officers; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: We express our happiness at your safe escape from the abortive collective assassination attempt planned by the one who departed from the YSP principles set forth in the YSP program and bylaws.

From the first moment, we have, together with our comrades in the military institutions, opposed the dirty attempt and nipped it in the bud. We have been — as the party wanted us to be — its watchful eyes and its class instrument, taking its orders only from the party and defending and safeguarding the party's political line and collective leadership.

Rest assured, O comrades, that we will always remain the eyes of the party, the eyes of the revolution, against anyone who attempts to transgress the party's collective leadership or undermine the achievements of the glorious 14 October revolution.

[Signed] Your comrades, state security men, NCO's, and officers

### People's Militia

*GF201754 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the People's Militia to the Political Bureau and its Collective Leadership; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: We soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the People's Militia congratulate you on your escape from the treacherous coup attempt which was planned by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, with the aim of undermining the party and constitutional legitimacy and exploding the principles of our YSP, the struggling and experienced vanguard of our people.

Comrade members of the Political Bureau, we soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the People's Militia have been, and still are, the striking force in the hand of the YSP directed at counterrevolutionaries — conspirators, reactionaries, and imperialists. Right from the beginning, we opposed the coup attempt which was planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters. We made, and we will continue to make, efforts to crush the plotters and the traitors. We will make these efforts under your experienced and wise leadership. Once again we renew our pledge that we will continue our struggle under the YSP, represented in its Political Bureau and its Central Committee. We will reject all attempts to establish autocracy instead of the authority of the party and its democratic centralist principles and the collective leadership. Long live the YSP so that the flag of scientific socialism will remain high.

### People's Police

*GF191113 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1106 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from men and officers of the People's Police; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] We men, officers, and NCO's of the people's police condemn the treacherous plot by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We pledge to you that we shall be soldiers at the party's disposal in defending the homeland and in safeguarding our citizens' security and stability.

Long live the YSP! Long live the collective leadership!

### Governorate Police

*GF191626 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1543 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the people's police in Shabwah Governorate; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners: Messages of support for the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee are still flowing in from all the republic's governorates. Following is a message from the soldiers, NCO's and officers of the people's police in the Shabwah Governorate:

It is with great pleasure that we listened to the statement issued by the YSP Political Bureau on the foiling of the abortive coup attempt which 'Ali Nasir [Muhammad] carried out and which was aimed at the physical liquidation of Political Bureau members and all strugglers and consquently at eliminating our leading party, the YSP.

We the police of the Shabwah Governorate congratulate you and all the people on this great victory. We pledge to the loyal martyrs who fell under the party's flag that we will continue to march on the road which was drawn by our YSP to achieve the hoped-for goals.

We, the soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the people's police in Shabwah Governorate reiterate to you the continued, firm, and principled struggle to enhance the party's leading role and that we are ready to sacrifice our lives for the soil of this dear homeland and to achieve victory for scientific socialism and international proletarianism. No voice will rise above that of the party.

### Yafa'i Organizations

*GF210639 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0542 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Message from the YSP organizations and popular organizations and military and state organs in Yafa'i Governorate; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the YSP organizations and popular organizations and state and military organs in Yafa'i Governorate and in the name of the governorate's masses, we declare our support for the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau to overcome the unsuccessful coup attempt that was led and planned by adventurer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and which was aimed at physically liquidating the members of the YSP Political Bureau and party, military, and state leaders for the purpose of undermining the revolutionary experience of our country.

While condemning and denouncing this attempt, we affirm to you that we will remain as you want us, a strong fort at the disposal of the YSP and its collective leadership, and that we will offer more blood for the sake of defending the party course, principles, and progressive policy.

All glory to the YSP.

[Signed] Your comrades at the YSP organizations and popular organizations and military and state organs in Yafa'i Governorate

### Al-Mahrah Organizations

*GF200931 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0818 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from popular organizations in Al-Mahrah Governorate; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] With extreme dissatisfaction and deep regret, the popular organizations in Al-Mahrah Governorate have been following the events in our country since they began on 13 January, when some perfidious and rancorous elements attempted to physically liquidate some of the best members of the YSP Political Bureau and took the initiative of broadcasting the rancorous statement of 13 January, which resulted in the bloody fighting in which some of the sons of our Yemeni people were killed. The popular organizations in Al-Mahrah Governorate condemn these perfidious and criminal acts, affirm their absolute loyalty to the party's collective leadership and their readiness to defend the party course and to maintain the gains of the revolution.

In the name of their leaderships and bases, the popular organizations announce their support for the YSP, the party of the Yemeni working class and its class allies, and announce their adherence to party legitimacy as specified in the party infrastructure and the program and resolutions of the third YSP congress. The popular organizations agreee with all the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau to consolidate the unity of the party and to protect our revolutionary achievements. The popular organizations in Al-Mahrah Governorate, together with the military and security institutions under the leadership of the YSP, will rise to support party legitimacy. Death and shame to those who called for undermining the struggle of our Yemeni people and their gains and accomplishments.

[Signed] The Workers Council of Al-Mahrah Governorate; the Socialist Youth Union organization committee in Al-Mahrah Governorate; the Farmers Union committee in Al-Mahrah Governorate; [word indistinct] union committee in Al-Mahrah Governorate; and the popular defense committees organization in Al-Mahrah Governorate

### Hadramawt YSP Official

*GF201750 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1709 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from Kamil Muhammad Jubran, YSP Central Committee member and secretary of the YSP Organization Committee in Hadramawt Governorate; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau: We express to you our total support for the statement of the YSP Political Bureau, the collective leadership, and congratulate you on the great victory in deciding the situation with the adventurer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique which has betrayed the party and constitutional legality and which sought to liquidate the most honorable and noble strugglers of our party in the YSP Political Bureau and the collective leadership of our party.

We emphasize to you our full readiness to continue the struggle to implement the party's programs, documents, and resolutions which have charted the horizons of our people's development, and our readiness to defend them. The party organization, the Executive Bureau, the mass organizations, and the military and security institutions will seek to carry out all of the correct decisions and measures adopted by the YSP Political Bureau so as to heal the wounds resulting from the abortive coup attempt, to return normalcy to the country, to foil all plots and aggression, and to continue to strengthen the party's leadership so that it will emerge from the ordeal wiser and stronger.

[Signed] Kamil Muhammad Jubran, YSP Central Committee member and secretary of the YSP organization in Hadramawt

### Lahij Committee

*GF201408 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1339 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the YSP Organization Committee in Lahij Governorate; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: The YSP Organization Committee in Lahij Governorate, in the name of the members and candidate members of the YSP in Lahij Governorate and in the name of the masses of our people in Lahij, extends to you warm comradely greetings and sincere congratulations for the victory over and the crushing of the coup plot attempted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters. The committee expresses to you its absolute support for the statement of the YSP Political Bureau. The YSP organization in Lahij Governorate holds 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters fully responsible for the destruction and devastation that took place in our country during the painful period our country experienced — destruction that clearly demonstrates the bloody nature of the planners of the 13 January 1986 coup.

We confidently affirm to you that the YSP organization committee, together with all the masses of our people in the governorate, is fully prepared to carry out the directives and instructions of the YSP Political Bureau, the experienced collective leadership of our YSP and the sole guarantee for the progress and prosperity of our people and for the achievement of our people's goals toward liberation, progress, socialism, and unity.

The painful events in our country have demonstrated the firmness and greatness of our glorious Yemeni people and the sincerity of the masses' rallying around their vanguard, the YSP, and its collective leadership, the Political Bureau.

This once again proves that the 14 October Revolution will not turn back and that our Yemeni people are determined to defend their revolution, its achievements, and its vanguard, and to firmly and valiantly defend their sovereignty and independence.

Long live the YSP, the leader and guide of our victorious revolution! Long live the collective leadership!

Issued by the YSP Organization Committee, Lahij Governorate

### Al-Dali' Branch

*GF201818 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the Secretariat of the YSP Organization, Al-Dali' District; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Members of the YSP Political Bureau, Aden: In the name of the masses of the Al-Dali' District, in the name of the members of military and security institutions led by the strugglers of our party organization, we warmly welcome our party's great victory and the victory of party legitimacy and the collective leadership represented by the Political Bureau of our party, the leader, guide, and only teacher. It is a great victory that will be added to the immortal record of the victories of our party and people, a victory scored by honest strugglers against the destructive plot by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to do away with our experience and destroy the achievements that have been baptized with blood.

We convey to you our warmest comradely greetings and the greetings of the masses of our district for the heroic steadfastness in the face of the plot designed to destroy the achievements of our people, achievements for which our people made sacrifices and offered rivers of blood and convoys of martyrs since the firing of the first bullet in Al-Rawshan under the leadership of the National Front.

Comrade strugglers, through you we salute the pure souls of the martyrs who have joined the march of glory and immortality, the martyrs whose heroism will continue to be a prominent feature of our people's steadfastness, the martyrs who sacrificed their blood and gave their dearest so that the cause will triumph, so that the national and international options of our party will continue.

We emphasize to you, in the name of the masses of our district who have recognized in you, the experienced historic leadership, that we shall continue to be loyal soldiers in the long march of our revolution under the leadership of the leader party, the YSP.

The masses of our district will continue to be, as is their wont, prepared to safeguard the homeland's sanctity and soil so that the iron will of our party will always triumph.

Death and destruction to all attempts to harm our party's leadership and our country's sovereignty! Glory, all glory to the YSP.

[Signed] The YSP Organization, Al-Dali' District

### Mayfa' District

*GF201823 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the citizens of Mayfa' District in Shabwah Directorate to the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] To the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the YSP: We the strugglers of the party and all the honorable citizens in this directorate condemn and denounce the vile attempt by which the named 'Ali Nasir Muhammad wanted to be rid of the revolution and the party through the physical liquidation of the YSP Political Bureau members.

We, the citizens of Mayfa' District in the Shabwah Governorate, support the gigantic steps of the collective leadership of our party to foil that attempt and to control the matters in our country. We declare our total loyalty to the YSP and the collective leadership. We will be loyal to the struggle waged to defend the revolution and homeland. Long live the YSP.

[Signed] Mayfa' District, Shabwah Governorate

### Martyrs Department Director

*GF201734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1655 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from 'Abd al-Karim Muhsin al-Zaydan, director of the Martyrs Families and Liberation War Strugglers Department; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau, the collective leadership: On the occasion of your victory and the foiling of the coup attempt and the conspiratorial and reactionary plot by the opportunist and reactionary clique that sought to physically liquidate the YSP Political Bureau members and throw our country into the arms of reactionaries on the morning of 13 January 1986, we congratulate you on bahalf of the fighters of the people's liberation war and assert to you that we support the YSP Political Bureau and its collective leadership and oppose the autocratic trend and the reactionary conspirators.

Long live the YSP Political Bureau and its collective leadership! Down with autocracy! Glory and immortality to the martyrs of the revolution! Victory to our leader party and its collective leadership!

[Signed] 'Abd al-Karim Muhsin al-Zaydani, director of the Martyrs Families and Liberation War Strugglers Department

### Journalists Group

*GF201621 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1446 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the Yemeni Democratic Journalists Organization; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: We journalists and honest writers and workers in the mass media have received the news of your great success in foiling the coup attempt by the adventurous clique of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The success was a manifestation of the firmness shown by our party in many situations and the plots to which it has been subjected during the course of continuous plots that threaten the stability of the Yemeni revolution.

Comrades, amid the circumstances faced by our party, caused by the pillars of one of the most dangerous plots against the revolution and the progressive regime in our country, under the leadership of the YSP, we the workers in the field of media and journalism and the honest word greatly hope that this challenge to which our party and revolution was subjected is yet another test to reaffirm the strength and soundness of our party and progressive regime. This challenge will also prove to the world that any attempt to undermine the revolutionary achievements of our country will be dealt the hardest and most painful blows.

Comrades, we in the field of journalism and media find ourselves a vital part of the process to confront this conspiracy. We have always been a part of the confrontation process borne by our party and progressive regime against our class enemies and all types of conspiracies. As we have made you accustomed, during such circumstances you will observe us to be the other party which struggles using the weapon of words. This weapon has given free rein to the revolution's ideologies and principles since the success of the revolutionary experiment and throughout the development of the revolutionary process in our country until today, as we confront one of the dirtiest conspiracies ever plotted against our revolution.

Comrades, we the writers and seekers of the honest word are another weapon directed against the enemies of the party and the revolution. This weapon will publish the ideologies of love, good, peace, socialism, and friendship with peoples. These ideologies have been taught to generations under the revolution and the collective leadership of the YSP. All glory to the YSP. Long live the honest, brave, and committed word.

[Signed] The Yemeni Democratic Journalists Organization

### Student Council

*GF191708 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1647 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Message from the Central Council of Yemeni Students — read by announcer; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau: Allow us to convey to you, on behalf of the Central Council of Yemeni Students and its Secretariat and all students and pupils of our country at home and abroad, warm comradely greetings.

We condemn the treacherous and abortive attempt by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters who tried to physically liquidate the honest members of the Political Bureau and to destroy the revolution and its lofty principles.

Dear comrades, we in the broad student sector at home and abroad declare our absolute loyalty to the YSP and its collective leadership represented by its Political Bureau and its Central Committee. We declare our constant support for party and constitutional legality. Rest assured that we shall always remain — as you have known us throughout the various stages of the revolution — a class instrument of the party, loyal to its principles and goals. We shall continue to raise the slogan: "There is no voice above the voice of the party."

May the YSP banner triumph. We are always with you in the trench of joint struggle.

We extend greetings of pride and appreciation to all the strugglers of our party and Armed Forces and the heroic masses of our people who have taken a courageous stand and by their strong unity thwarted the criminal and treacherous plot.

Issued by the Central Council of Yemeni Students

### Refinery Workers

*GF201759 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Message from the Professional Committee of the Aden Refinery Company; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: We workers of the Aden refinery company express our strong denunciation of the attempt to physically liquidate the experienced and sincere leadership of the YSP which was carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the clique of plotters against the revolution's accomplishments. While congratulating our masses on the great victories which have been scored under your leadership in foiling the sinister coup plot, we express to you our readiness at all times to defend the sublime principles and the great goals of our leading party, the party of the Yemeni working class, and its historical ally, the YSP. Glory to the YSP.

### Thermo-Electric Workers

*GF201757 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT*
*20 Jan 86*

[Message from the Professional Committee of the Thermo-Electric Station; broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau: In the name of the officials and workers of the thermo-electric station, we congratulate you on the great victory which has been achieved against the clique of plotters led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We denounce the abortive attempt to physically liquidate the sincere Political Bureau members which was planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We are always confident that the attempts to plot against the march of the revolution will fail, thanks to the vigilance of our YSP and the rallying of our Armed Forces, various security organs, People's Militia, and all of the masses around our giant party, the YSP. Long live the YSP. Glory and eternity for the faithful martyrs. Disgrace and ignominy for the counterrevolutionaries.

## Aden Governor Appeals for Restoration of Services

*GF201530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1503 GMT*
*20 Jan 86*

["Appeal" by Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Arashi, YSP Central Committee member and chairman of the Execucitive Bureau of the local people's council in Aden, "in response to the appeal by the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau to restore normalcy to Aden;" broadcast on 11770 khz — live or recorded]

[Text] Following the painful events that occurred in Aden — the resulting destruction and fear among the citizens and the lack of necessary services — a great responsibility falls upon me today, during these circumstances in particular, to provide the necessary and essential services to citizens in the capital and its environs.

What concerns me now is the need to provide food supplies; to open restaurants, shops, and bakeries; and to provide environmental and health services, water, and electricity to all citizens of Aden and its environs. Therefore, I appeal to all brother officials in these institutions to carry out their tasks to provide the necessary services to the inhabitants of the capital and its environs. All water trucks of the municipality and other institutions must place themselves at the disposal of the water board so as to bring water to the areas where water has been cut off.

This is one of the duties which everyone is asked to carry out so as to ensure the citizens' needs for supplies, health, water, and other needs. Thank you.

### Radio Appeals to Workers

*GF201639 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1545 GMT*
*20 Jan 86*

["Station appeal;" broadcast on 11770 khz — read by announcer]

[Text] Honorable citizens, workers in the social services, doctors, nurses, workers in the health services, workers in the water and elecricity authorities, municipality workers, transport and communications workers, all YSP members, members of the Yemeni Youth Union and members of the popular defense committees, members of the General Union of Yemeni Women, workers and employees of the supply services: With magnificent valor and steadfastness our capital, Aden, is facing the effects of the inhuman actions of elements who have discarded all humanitarian feelings and national conscience. They have subjected innocent citizens and residential areas to destruction and devastation so as to replace the people's rule and the people's democratic system with an autocratic, tyrannical regime, a dictatorship of the tribe and clan. They have done this to do away with the YSP, the conscience, mind, and honor of our people and the safety valve of our people's revolution and unity.

At such a time, when normal life has begun to return to our beloved capital, Aden, we call upon you to return to your places of work and to provide the essential services to the heroic citizens of Aden. If you should meet with any difficulties obstructing your return to work you can turn to the people's militia and police centers to obtain the necessary assistance.

Long may you live for the homeland. Glory, all glory to the YSP!

### Public Sector Asked To Return

*GF191002 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0952 GMT*
*19 Jan 86*

[Broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] From the radio of the PDRY we address to you the following appeal:

To all citizens and workers in the centers of work and production; to the workers of the public sector, power, and water; to brother workers in hospitals and health centers: We call upon you to proceeed to your places of work and extend all assistance in order to restore normalcy and to meet citizens' needs. We also appeal to workers in the public services to resume their work and to extend all the necessary services to citizens.

We urge you to respond to this appeal and to resume your work.

Long live the YSP. All glory to the heroic martyrs.

## Lahij Governorate Discusses Vegetable Supply

*GF200733 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0535 GMT*
*20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] An important meeting of the directors of the state farms and agricultural cooperatives was held in Lahij Governorate last night. The meeting discussed urgent measures for providing the capital with vegetables and fruits in response to the appeal made by the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau.

### Party Secretary Inspects Lahid Governorate

*GF201343 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1303 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, today made an inspection visit to the Lahij Governorate. He met with party and government leaders there. He reviewed the current situation and affirmed the need to pay attention to the citizens' lives and to extend the services necessary for them. He also visited the 'Abbas Martyar Hospital and inspected those who were wounded as a result of the appalling disasters of the tragic events which were caused by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique.

### YSP Secretary Meets Party Officials in Aden

*GF201336 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1303 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary, met with the YSP Organization Committee in the Al-Sha'b District, Aden Governorate. He reviewed the tragic events caused by the treachery and treason of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He affirmed the need and importance of indefatigable work to restore life to normal and to operate public services and institutions. He also inspected some services and institutions in the governorate.

### Confirms YSP Members Alive

*GF201426 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee secretary, today met with the YSP Organization Committee in the Al-Sha'b District, Aden Governorate. He explained the tragic developments caused by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's treachery and treason and the treacherous attempt by his private guard against the members of the YSP Political Bureau who were present at the meeting.

Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad explained the details of events since the beginning of the plot. He said that most of the members of the YSP Political Bureau are still alive, having miraculously escaped from the treacherous attempt planned against them. He reiterated the need for and importance of indefatigable work to restore life to normal and to operate public services and institutions.

Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad also visited some public services, accompanied by Comrade Mahmud 'Arafi, YSP Central Committee member and governor of Aden Governorate, who said that the YSP Organization Committee and the Executive Bureau of Aden Governorate will carry out their task to bring the situation back to normal.

### Rallies, Marches in Hadramawt Condemn 'Ali Nasir

*GF201825 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] Hadramwat Governorate was the scene yesterday of tumultous mass rallies and marches condemning the abortive coup attempt led by the adventurous 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

There were mammoth mass marches in the City of Al-Mukalla in which the city's masses expressed their denunciation of the abortive attempt and chanted slogans supporting the party and calling for the fall of the renegades.

There were also similar mass marches and rallies in the city of Shihr condemning the criminal coup attempt.

Speeches were delivered during the marches in Al-Mukalla and Shihr on behalf of the YSP organization in the Governorate.

The various districts of the governorate of Hadramawt have been the scene of numerous mass marches and rallies supporting the line of the party and its collective leadership.

### Mass Rally in Al-Ghaydah Supports Leadership

*GF201834 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1804 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report broadcast on 11770 khz]

[Text] A tumultuous mass rally was held today in the City of Al-Ghaydah, capital of the Al-Mahrah Governorate, in which all of the people's sectors and members of the military and security institutions took part. They all expressed indignation at and condemnation of the abortive coup plot which was carried out by adventurous 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique.

Comrade Sa'id 'Askari 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of the YSP Organization in the Al-Mahrah Governorate, delivered a speech hailing the stand of the workers and toilers of the Al-Mahrah Governorate in support of the legitimate leadership and declaring their total readiness to defend the supreme interests of the party and revolution against all forms of plotting. The toilers and military and security organs also expressed their principled support under the YSP leadership and their unwavering determination to implement its decisions and directives.

### Shabwah Governorate Popular Rally Supports YSP

*GF200939 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0853 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[From the news summary; broadcast on 11770 kHz]

[Text] A grand popular rally was held in Nisab district of Shabwah Governorate yesterday. The masses of the district came from the various subdistricts and villages to express support for the YSP Political Bureau for deciding the situation and for confirming the victory of party legitimacy and collective leadership. The rally participants expressed their readiness to defend the gains of the revolution and to repulse any aggression. Speeches delivered by the secretary of the party organization in the district, the commissioner of the district, and chairman of the political section affirmed the popular rallying around the YSP.

### 'Many' Soviet Casualties in Army Camp Clashes

*GF201137 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Sanaa — *AL-KHALIJ* has learned from PDRY sources arriving in the YAR that there have been bloody clashes in most of the Army camps in the PDRY between supporters of the two feuding sides.

The sources said that there were many casualties among Soviet instructors as a result of these clashes.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### King Fahd, Cabinet Discuss Events in PDRY

*GF201851 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 20 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session that was held today.

In a statement to the SPA correspondent following the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir said: At the beginning of the session, his majesty reviewed with the Cabinet the current Arab issues at the regional level. Upon his majesty's instruction, the Cabinet listened to the information minister's quick review of the most important news reports and the most significant news reports on the developments of the recent events in the fraternal PDRY. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed the hope that God will guide the Yemeni leadership in that fraternal country to spare the blood of Arabs and Muslims and to stop the fighting, to protect the innocent souls of the sons of the fraternal Yemeni people.

## YAR

### President Chairs 'Urgent' Meeting on PDRY Events

*GF181712 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this morning chaired an urgent joint meeting of the Consultative Council and the Council of Ministers. The meeting discussed the latest developments in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was still in progress when this newscast was prepared.

SABA' News Agency has learned that the brother leader president and secretary general, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, will issue an important appeal to the sons of our people in the southern part of the homeland.

### President Appeals for PDRY Cease-Fire

*GF181836 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1808 GMT 18 Jan 86*

["Text" of appeal addressed "today" by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to the PDRY citizens, officials, and military commanders — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O brother citizens, O masses of our Yemeni people, O masses of our people in the dear southern part of the homeland, O citizens; Brother Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, brother members of the YSP Political Bureau, brother members of the YSP Central Committee, brother commanders of the military units, brother leading figures in the southern part of the dear homeland: In the name of the 26 September immortal revolution and the 14 October revolution, in the name of the martyrs of the September and October revolutions, in the name of your brothers, sons, and fathers in the northern part of the homeland, I address to you this important appeal urging you in the name of fraternity, common language, and common destiny and in the name of religion; I appeal to you today, on behalf of your brother officials, in the name of the Armed Forces, and in the name of the General People's Congress, to cease fire — an immediate cease-fire and to consolidate the cease-fire as of 0700 tomorrow [0400 GMT on 19 January] in order to end the shedding of the blood of Muslims, children, women, and old people, and in order to maintain the achievements of the September and October revolutions. Brothers, you should immediately cease fire and consolidate this cease-fire. The consolidation of the cease-fire will be supervised as of 0700 tomorrow by brother strugglers from the Palestinian revolution. They will raise white flags and proceed toward the confrontation lines. All of you must abide by and consolidate the cease-fire.

O brother citizens, O free brothers: You must respond positively to this appeal made by your brothers in the September and October revolutions in the northern part of the beloved homeland. This appeal is being made by every woman, child, old man, scholar, and every leading official in the dear northern part of the homeland.

O brothers, you must adhere to the cease-fire. O brothers, you must immediately leave for the capital, Sanaa, to hold a dialogue and to solve the problems through peaceful and democratic channels — problems which cannot be solved through guns, the language of machineguns, or the language of warplanes. Problems can only be solved through fraternal and constructive dialogue carried out through peaceful and democratic channels.

We also appeal to the brother leaders in the southern part of the homeland to restore life to normal so that water and electricity supplies can be resumed and hospitals can function for the safety of every citizen.

We hope that you will realize your historic responsibilities and adhere and respond to this call. Thank you all. God's peace and grace be upon thee.

### Cease-fire Agreement Reached

*GF191238 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] SABA' News Agency has learned that following the appeal made yesterday by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to the brother officials and citizens in our southern part of the homeland, a joint committee of brothers in our southern part of the homeland held a meeting today at the Soviet Embassy in Aden. During the meeting, the following points were reached:

— To cease fire in the capital and withdraw heavy weapons from it;

— To withdraw armed forces and allow citizens to move freely;

— To issue directions to civilian and [word indistinct] organs to resume electricity and water supplies and to open marketplaces;

— Forces stationed outside the capital are to remain there.

These points will be implemented during the next few hours.

### 'Source': Efforts To Continue To End PDRY 'Problems'

*GF201044 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] In a statement to SABA' news agency, an official source has said that the YAR will continue its efforts with all fraternal and friendly states to create a favorable climate for bringing about a cease-fire and containing the problems in our southern part of the homeland and to resolve the differences among brothers by peaceful and democratic means.

### PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Sanaa 18 Jan

*GF181850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Sanaa this evening on a visit to the republic, during which he will hold talks with the brother leader president and secretary general, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency on arrival, brother Yasir 'Arafat said that his talks with the brother leader president will deal with current developments in the region on the local, Arab, and international levels in addition to the latest developments in the Palestinian arena.

He was received at the airport by a number of brother officials and Palestinian revolution cadres in Sanaa.

### Discusses PDRY Cease-Fire

*GF181944 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1937 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] The brother leader president and secretary general, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, received at his office this evening brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. They discussed measures for consolidating a cease-fire in the southern part of our homeland on the basis of the appeal by the brother leader president and secretary general.

### 'Arafat Sends Note to USSR

*GF191406 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Sanaa, 19 Jan (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is currently visiting the YAR, met separately today with the Soviet, Algerian, and Iraqi ambassadors

During his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Filev in Sanaa, 'Arafat delivered to him a message addressed to the Soviet leaders concerning developments in the PDRY. He also delivered a message to Algerian Ambassador Mohamed Sabbgh addressed to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. He also discussed the latest developments in the PDRY with the Iraqi ambassador.

### 'Arafat Departs

*GF201723 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother 'Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left the Yemeni capital of Sanaa this afternoon following a 2-day visit to the YAR. During his visit, he held discussions with his Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress on the latest developments concerning the Palestinian issue in all fields and the situation in the southern part of the homeland.

Prior to his departure, Brother 'Abu 'Ammar stated: I am happy that the brothers in the PDRY have responded to the appeal made by Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and that they reached an agreement 2 days ago following the (?call made at the meeting) which took place at the Soviet Embassy yesterday and 2 days ago [indistinct words]. The meeting was the beginning for gaining control of the situation in the PDRY. It is known that the Palestinian forces are currently stationed at the borders [word indistinct], they were actually despatched to the PDRY to halt the fighting, and since then the fighting has stopped. We do not intend to move them. We wish all the best, prosperity, and stability to our brothers in the PDRY. I hope that the brothers in the PDRY will manage to establish control over all regions and not to merely halt the fighting in Aden. Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and all Arab leaders are concerned about [word indistinct] which represents the northern part. We wish all success for our people of the PDRY.

Brother 'Abu 'Ammar met this morning with the Iraqi and Egyptian ambassadors to the YAR. Yesterday he met with the Soviet ambassador in Sanaa.

### Palestinian Forces Depart for PDRY

*GF190754 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0747 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Sanaa, 19 Jan (WAKH) — Palestinian fighters departed Sanaa for the PDRY at dawn today carrying white flags in an attempt to end the conflict taking place there between the forces loyal to PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and those forces opposed to him.

Official Palestinian sources told WAKH that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who arrived in Sanaa yesterday, inspected the Palestinian forces prior to their departure for the PDRY.

The sources stated that a mission from the Palestinian Red Crescent organization is accompanying these forces.

### PFLP Opposes 'Intervention'

*JN192000 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Palestinian sources say that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Yasir 'Arafat are monitoring the PDRY developments and that a joint operations room was set up for this purpose under 'Arafat's supervision. Palestinian sources say that Palestinian fighters have been sent by land from Sanaa to the PDRY to separate the fighters. The number of these forces is not known but there are about 3,000 Palestinian fighters in Sanaa who were sent there after being evacuated from Lebanon.

Yesterday, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih proposed a cease- fire and the dispatch of Palestinian forces to separate the warring forces. However, the PFLP Central Committee issued an appeal to the YSP Central Committee to stop fighting and warned against any external intervention under any pretext or description that the enemies might employ. It warned against involving the Palestinian revolution in intervention that is mounted with the aim of exploiting PDRY internal affairs.

### Algerian, Dijibouti Leaders Call President

*GF181716 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT*
*18 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received two phone calls from his brothers, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Djibouti President Hassan Gouled. SABA' News Agency has learned that the two phone calls dealt with the course of events in the southern part of our homeland.

### President Receives Call From Syrian President

*GF182112 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT*
*18 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, tonight received a telephone call from his Brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

SABA' News Agency has learned that the telephone conversation dealt with events in our southern part of the homeland.

### President Receives Ethiopian President's Message

*GF201224 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT*
*20 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office today (Flad Dessau), member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, who conveyed to the brother president a written message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. SABA' News Agency has learned that the message deals with bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the course of events in the southern part of our homeland.

The meeting was attended by Brothers Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the president's office. It was attended on the Ethiopian side by (Kenneth Bukla), deputy foreign minister and [words indistinct] and Ethiopian ambassador to Sanaa.

### Nationals Evacuated From Aden Return to Cairo
*NC200812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jan (MENA) — The first group of Egyptian nationals who had been residing in South Yemen returned to Cairo this morning following the outbreak of civil war in that country last Monday. There are a total of 30 people in this group, including women and children who left Aden for Djibouti with other foreigners aboard two English and Soviet ships. The Egyptians boarded a Djibouti airlines plane for Jeddah where an Egyptian airliner then brought them to Cairo.

### Turkish President Arrives on Four-Day Visit
*NC181302 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Turkish President Kenan Evren arrived in Cairo at 1340 today. Evren, who is accompanied by his wife, is beginning a 4-day visit to Egypt on the official invitation of President Husni Mubarak. President Mubarak was present at the official welcome ceremony given to the Turkish guest at the Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo.

### Mubarak Addresses Kafr al-Shaykh Rally
*NC202033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has once again urged the Arab nation to bury its differences and assess the inherent dangers in the current stage that the Arab nation is going through. The president warned that fateful Arab issues must not be abandoned. He also warned about the time factor in the imposition of a certain reality and the miscalculation of international circumstances and changes. In this context, the president noted that 19 years had passed since the Golan Heights were occupied.

President Mubarak asserted that Egypt regards the Palestinian cause as the cornerstone, and added that it is making every effort to support this cause.

The president asserted during a popular rally in Kafr al-Shaykh Governorate today that the democratic march in Egypt is going forward. He added that those who practice one-upmanship should instead steer their efforts toward the kind of action that would benefit the people. The president affirmed that he will not allow the destruction of the people's march and aspirations, nor slights to their dignity.

The president said that Egypt's democracy and development, as well as our principles and values are feared by certain people in our Arab world, because they are stronger than the weapons of terrorism, which are used by some to pressure their Arab brothers.

In his speech, President Mubarak asserted that Egypt is the master of its own will and makes its own decisions, adding that Egypt's international and Arab policies are clear-cut and known.

The president spoke of Arab relations and their continued deterioration. He also discussed Egyptian-Jordanian relations and cooperation, Egyptian-Arab relations, and relations with fraternal Sudan. He also hailed Omani-Egyptian relations, lauding the solid stand taken by the Sultanate of Oman in support of Egypt

President Mubarak also discussed recent events in Egypt which aimed to harm Egypt's march. He said that Egypt was strong and solid and possesses the determinations to defend the unity of its will, dignity, and supremacy. President Mubarak asserted that every citizen in Egypt must be confident that we will never hide any matter or any fact. The people have their say in everything, and are, therefore, entitled to know the facts.

On democratic practice, President Mubarak reiterated that the march of democracy is forging ahead. He said that the Constitution and the law will continue to reign supreme. He declared: Our objective will remain unchanged. It is to safeguard the people's freedom, independence, dignity, and values. Egypt, the president said, is a leading state, both in the Arab world and in the region, whether some like it or not.

President Mubarak said he will not allow anyone to sabotage the people's march and hopes or to harm their dignity and stability, or to exploit the young. He affirmed that the Egyptian people are vigilant and are capable of distinguishing between true and false.

In his speech, President Mubarak cited the people's participation in repaying debts. He saluted every citizen who has participated in this matter regardless of the size of his contribution.

The president stressed the importance of the role of the public sector as a mainstay for the national economy. He lauded this role in maintaining social balance and price control and in meeting the society's commodity needs.

The president reiterated that the state was commited to developing the public sector, eliminating all obstacles that prevent the achievement of this objective, and providing it with the most modern industrial technology. He said that the 5-year plan has assigned 7 billion pounds to develop Egyptian industry. President Mubarak highlighted the role of the public sector, stressing the need to protect this role and give it the chance to move forward.

Concluding his speech, the president stressed the importance of developing the armed forces so that they will continue to defend Egyptian soil, freedom, and dignity, as well as the people's gains along the road of development and democracy.

### Ghali Returns From Niger With Messages for Mubarak
*NC180904 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo early this morning following a visit to Niger during which he had delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to the Niger head of state. Dr Ghali also led Egypt's delegation to the Egyptian-Niger Joint Committee meetings.

Dr Ghali stated that the talks which he had held with officials in Niger demonstrated an identity of views between the two countries on the issues discussed. The talks also demonstrated the need to strengthen bilateral relations in various fields.

Dr Ghali said that he will deliver a reply message to President Mubarak from the Niger leader. He will also deliver a message from the Burkinabe president on the border conflict between his country and Mali.

In addition, Dr Ghali has a message for President Mubarak from the Egyptians working in Niger. This message includes support for the president's efforts to insure the well-being of the Egyptian people, as well as their contribution of 1.5 million Niger francs to pay Egypt's debts.

## Finnish Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo 18 Jan

*NC181555 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (MENA) — Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 4-day visit to Egypt. He is scheduled to meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

In an arrival statement, the Finnish minister stated that he will convey greetings from the Finnish president to President Mubarak. Vayrynen added that Finland has always supported the Middle East peace efforts because it believes that peace in this region will definitely ensure the establishment of international peace.

Vayrynen added that Finland, and other north European states, have practically contributed to the peace efforts through their participation in the Middle East peacekeeping forces. The Finnish foreign minister lauded Egyptian-Finnish relations. He pointed out that his visit to Egypt is part of the ongoing exchanges on the ministerial level between the two countries in a bid to bolster bilateral relations and to increase the volume of trade.

The official talks between the Finnish foreign minister and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, are scheduled to start on Tuesday. They will discuss issues of common interest, as well as bilateral relations and means of promoting them in all fields.

### Talks Begin

*NC202120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Jan (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Finland began at the Foreign Ministry today. The Egyptians are headed by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, while the finns are led by Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs.

The talks began with a comprehensive review of international issues of concern to both countries, particularly the situation in the Middle East. The session lasted 90 minutes.

Mr Vayrynen stated that the talks revolved around various international developments and issues of mutual concern, particularly the situation in the Middle East, which concerns Finland. He added that Finland is following the efforts to achieve peace in the region. It has also participated in the peacekeeping force in the Middle East.

The Finnish foreign minister added that they also discussed the promotion of cooperation between Egypt and Finland in various fields. He also said that Dr 'Abd al-Majid has accepted his invitation to visit Finland.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid in turn stated that the talks dealt with matters of concern to the two countries, adding that he explained Egypt's views on those issues, particularly on current Middle East developments.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid hailed the development of relations between Egypt and Finland, saying: "We are trying to promote them further".

The talks also dealt with cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

The Finnish delegation said it wanted to bolster cooperation in construction and other technical areas, and tourism in particular.

It was agreed that the Egyptian-Finnish Joint Committee would meet in Cairo next week to finalize tourism and trade agreements.

## Mexican Foreign Secretary Arrives 19 Jan

*NC192151 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) — Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the mexican secretary for foreign relations, arrived in Cairo tonight for a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he will deliver a letter to President Husni Mubarak from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado.

During his visit to Egypt, the Mexican official will attend the third session of the African-Latin American Dialogue beginning tomorrow.

### Ghali, Sepulveda Open Meeting

*NC201226 Cairo MENA in English 1155 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, inaugurated here today the third symposium on the African-Latin American Dialogue organized by the Institute of Diplomatic Studies, the African Association, *AL-AHRAM* newspaper's Strategic Studies Center and the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

Dr Ghali underlined, in his speech, the importance of furthering cooperation between the two continents.

Dr Ghali expressed hope that the coming UN General Assembly session on the critical economic situation in Africa and scheduled for May will give more attention to the problems of Africa.

Bernardo Sepulveda underlined the importance of the dialogue between peoples of both continents in stepping up cooperation in the different fields particularly as regards coordinating stances particularly as regards the major issues of interest to both continents in the light of the political and the economic crises. [sentence as received]

The three-day syposium is being attended by Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma, Sudanese Information Minister Dr Muhammad al-Bashir as well as 45 researchers, diplomats, and experts in the fields of international relations representing scientific, and political specialized institutes in Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia, Algeria, Venezuela, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, representative of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and the Economic Committee of Latin America.

## MENA Reports 18 Jan Arrival of U.S. JCS Chief

*NC181455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1207 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (MENA) — William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on an official 3-day visit, during which he will hold military talks with Defense Ministry officials.

Upon his arrival, the chief of staff stated that it was his first visit to Egypt. He added that he will discuss Egypt's military needs and that he will meet with the defense minister, Egyptian chief of staff, and Defense Ministry officials.

Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the central military zone, received Crowe at the airport.

### Received by Mubarak

*NC191330 Cairo MENA in English 1125 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, Jan 19 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today William Crowe, visiting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the U.S.

The meeting, held at the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace, was attended by General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff.

### Military Talks Begin

*NC191011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jan (MENA) — A session of military talks between Egypt and the United States was held this morning. The Egyptian delegation was led by Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the Armed Forces' chief of staff. The U.S. delegation was led by Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Discussion focused on bilateral military cooperation. The U.S. chief of staff arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

## Egyptian Papers Comment on Fighting in PDRY

*NC182242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (MENA) — In their editorials tomorrow, Sunday, *AL-AKHBAR* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* express regret over events in the PDRY and call for a halt to the current struggle so that the homeland, which will be the only victim, can be saved.

*AL-AKHBAR* says: At a time when all the people of the world are trying to come together to confront the challenges of the era, the Arabs are returning to tribal warfare. While the Arab nation is still suffering in the north from its bleeding wound in Lebanon, a new Lebanon arises and the bloodshed starts in the south. The paper adds: What is taking place in South Yemen now puts the entire Arab nation face to face with its frivolity of many years and clearly exposes the extent of the deceit in which some Arab regimes that call themselves progressive are living.

*AL-AKHBAR* stresses that the first victims of what is happening in the Arab world now are the Arab people who once again are suffering in South Yemen, just as they are suffering in Lebanon, Palestine, and other Arab countries.

*AL-JUMHURIYAH* stresses that what is taking place in Aden is not in the interest of the people there now or in the future. It says that this interest should be placed above any narrow power struggle or any ideological differences. The paper calls on all the warring parties in the south today to stop their bloody struggle immediately. They must protect the blood of the innocent and a homeland that is small but an important and strategic part of the greater Arab homeland which is bleeding enough elsewhere.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that all the warring groups in the PDRY must realize that those who have fallen and are falling now have spilled their blood far away from the real arenas of struggle for the homeland.

## Communiques Issued on Latest War Operations

### 16-17 Jan War Actions

*JN171726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2,087 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 17 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their brave activities in all operational sectors with the determination of men who believe in their sacred cause and who are defending their pure soil against the forces of tyranny and aggression.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of our legitimate right to destroy all the resources the regime of charlatans in Iran is using against our country and people, our brave eagles carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0100 today [2200 GMT 16 January], scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which they safely returned with their aircraft to the homeland under God's care and protection.

2. Our brave formations in the operational sectors pounded enemy positions and troop assembly points opposite our positions with artillery and tanks, inflicting the following confirmed losses:

a. The headquarters of one infantry company, one observation post, one vehicle, and three infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Two persons in the observation post were killed.

b. One enemy tower was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

c. One infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

d. One medium-caliber machinegun emplacement was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. The forces of evil and aggression shelled the village of Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 January 1986

### 18 Jan War Actions

*JN181729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2,088 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant men's courageous activities continue in all sectors of operations in defense of principles, honor, and the security of Iraq and the Arab nation and to wipe out the dreams of the charlatans in Iran and inflict on their forces heavy losses.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Insisting on dealing devastating blows to the Iranian rulers, who insist on the course of aggression and reject peace, and proceeding on the course of total destruction of all their resources and capabilities which they use to prolong war, our giant Air Force planes carried out the following:

a. At 1512 today our brave eagles carried out a successful raid on Khark Island facilities, setting their targets ablaze.

b. Squadrons of our daring Air Force planes continued to carry out devastating raids on enemy units, military hardware, and weapons opposite our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, destroying them and leaving flames spiraling from them. Our Air Force planes carried out 93 combat missions, after which our brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned to base. We thank God for this victory.

2. Our forward units in the operational sectors pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and equipment with their weapons, inflicting on the enemy the following losses:

a. Four enemy soldiers were killed and five infantry positions and two observation posts were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

b. One enemy vehicle and two infantry positions were destroyed and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

c. Four infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

d. One enemy soldier was killed and two others were wounded in the I Army Corps northern sector and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

3. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Faw and Mandali and its environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 January 1986

### 19 Jan War Actions

*JN191737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2,089 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 19 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing to stand like a bastion in the face of the criminal tyrant clique in order to defend Iraq's territory, sovereignty, and honor, as well as its exemplary principles of freedom, security, dignity, and prosperity.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In order to convince the suspect Iranian rulers that their insistence on the policy of aggression and war costs them grave losses and a great price, in order to preserve Iraq's security and sovereignty, and in order to increase opportunities for peace by preventing the Iranian regime from using its resources, and by wiping out its remnants, our daring Air Force planes carried out the following missions:

a. At 1030 today our planes launched a successful raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate, effective hit.

b. Formations of our Air Force raided enemy positions, troop concentrations, and equipment with the aim of inflicting great losses opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors. In 39 combat missions, our planes spread death and destruction over enemy concentrations, equipment, hardware, and vehicles. Our planes destroyed the positions of the enemy remnants over their heads.

After carrying out all their missions with their well-known courage and accuracy, our pilots returned safely to the homeland in God's care.

2. Our brave formations intensified their artillery and mortar fire against enemy positions, vehicles, and equipment opposite our units in the various sectors, inflicting the following confirmed losses:

a. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, a number of enemy men were killed. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Four ammunition dumps, one vehicle, and one infantry position were also destroyed.

b. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, 10 enemy men were killed or wounded.

c. In the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, two ammunition dumps and one raft were destroyed.

d. In the II Army Corps central sector, two enemy men were killed.

3. The forces of evil and aggression shelled Al-Faw and Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 January 1986

## 20 Jan War Actions

*JN201943 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Communique No 2,090 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 20 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our Armed Forces, whose hearts are full of faith and love for their leader and nation, are resolutely continuing their heroic operations in all war sectors against the tyrant clique ruling Iran.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. At 0320 today an enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment attempted to advance toward the positions of one of the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces' companies in the II Army Corps central sector. Our heroes confronted the force with their weapons, wiping out most of its men. The rest fled, leaving their dead littering the battlefield. The situation was completely decided in favor of our heroic forces.

2. A number of our forward formations in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan opened intensive artillery fire on enemy units opposite them, scoring direct hits on their targets. Our forces inflicted losses in enemy men and equipment. Our forces also destroyed one enemy boat elsewhere in the same sector.

3. Our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in hardware and equipment. Our units killed one enemy soldier, wounded another, and destroyed one observation post and one infantry position.

4. Two enemy men were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 January 1986

## Defense Minister Khayrallah Inspects Battlefront

*JN171658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, has spent 2 days inspecting several forward formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, and the Shatt al-'Arab sector under the VII Army Corps.

During his tour the defense minister was acquainted with work accomplished within the framework of the recent campaign to construct defensive roads and dams and cut reeds and papyrus in the above-mentioned sectors. He was also briefed on our units' defensive arrangements.

The minister also held several meetings with field commanders during which he praised the accomplishments which prove our people's ability to firmly confront the despotic clique's aggression against our lofty country. He said that a people led by leader President Saddam Husayn will rise to the peak of glory, carrying the torch of civilization and progress. He added that history has greatly honored our present generation when it chose it to be the generation that faces the great challenge with comprehensive development. He stressed that the enemy will suffer a total, abject defeat if it commits a new folly against Iraq. We will turn its defeated forces into dismembered bodies, he added. The defense minister was accompanied on his tour by the chief of staff, the commanders of the four Army corps, and several high-ranking Army and security officers.

## Tariq 'Aziz Comments on Events in PDRY

*GF191150 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated the following: We are following with sorrow the bloody developments in the PDRY.

He added in a statement on the current events in the PDRY: We believe that the circumstances of the Arab nation and humanitarian considerations require that all the Arabs request the brothers in the PDRY to spare their country continued devastation and bloodshed.

Tariq 'Aziz asserted: Despite our great pain and anxiety at what is happening there, we consider the events in the PDRY an internal matter.

## Saddam Views Socialism, Private Enterprise

*JN201920 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1605 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn during reception attended by employees from mixed public and private sector in Baghdad on 20 January — recorded]

[Excerpts] When we establish companies for the mixed sector, we create private enterprises because there will be protection, subsidies, and convincing economic feasibility. We tell this sector: Come, we will bear the consequences together with you. You have only to invest.

I believe this is an active, peaceful coexistence among all these sectors. This situation will last forever. I personally believe in this (?form). Private enterprise must not control life. Similarly, the socialistic enterprises must not control life. If any one of them controls life alone, it will not realize its objectives, and the socialistic enterprises will not realize their human objectives. Private enterprise, if it monopolizes life, has its well-known disadvantages. In this regard I will not try to flatter anybody. However, coexistence between the two sides realizes man's happiness. Those who want to profit can profit, but man will be happy in carrying out such activities, be it a socialistic or a private activity. I will go so far as to say that both will end up realizing a socialistic objective because both of them meet human needs in a general and acceptable framework from the standpoint of socialist principles.

We have reached a stage that we needed as Iraqis. Now everybody, including those in private interprise, feel that they are serving the homeland. There had been a state of confrontation; the public used to suspect private investers and the private invester used to suspect the public. The socialist sector used to suspect the objectives of private enterprise groups and private enterprise groups used to suspect the socialist sector. Now, praise be to God, this situation is over. This does not mean that there were no mistakes here and there, both in the private enterprises and the socialist sector, but in general, the confrontation is over. It has been replaced by cooperation, serving our country and people now and for many decades to come, God willing.

Therefore, I say that the state has a responsibility toward the private enterprise companies to help them develop their products. We want more skill in the industrial and other fields. At the same time, we do not want our people to suffer when they compare Iraqi products with foreign products. Our country is open. Iraqi citizens go to Germany, the USSR, the United States, France, and other states. They compare what they see in those countries with what they find in their own country, and some forget that their country has been developing for only a few decades while the other countries have been developing for hundreds of years.

Therefore, we want private enterprise to develop, but private enterprise must also help us. It should not look for quick profit. If it wants to make half a million dinars as profit, let it improve its products because it may make 1 million dinars instead of half a million. But instead of making all this money in 2 years while keeping his factory's industrial methods backward, the private invester will make 4 million dinars in 5 years while promoting both his production and methods of production.

My brothers in both the private and mixed sectors will hopefully explain this point to their workers in order to help us find a way to help them promote their work and their production in both quantity and quality. Society needs this and the socialist state of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party needs this method of production now and in the future. It needs this method of enterprise. God bless you.

## Gorbachev's Disarmament Initiative Welcomed

*JN202042 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Iraq has welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative in proposing a long-term program for nuclear disarmament. In a statement to INA, an official Foreign Ministry spokesman said: Iraq has learned about the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the long-term program for nuclear disarmament. The spokesman added that our country, which is concerned with achieving world peace, realizing disarmament, reducing tension, and providing the necessary means for development, especially in the less developed countries, welcomes this Soviet initiative and regards it as positive. Iraq hopes that all states concerned will respond to this initiative in a realistic, positive manner.

### Al-Masri on Syrian-Jordanian Integration, Summit

*JN191119 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jan 86 p 1*

[Text] Abu Dhabi — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has affirmed that Jordanian-Syrian relations are actively progressing toward integration, especially following the summit meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the end of last month.

In a statement to the Abu Dhabi *AL-ITTIHAD* published yesterday, he said that the exchange of visits between officials from the two countries falls within the framework of practical implementation of what His Majesty King Husayn and Al-Asad had agreed on regarding joint coordination between them. Al-Masri affirmed that Jordan supports all joint Arab efforts to achieve solidarity. He indicated that contacts are being made on every level to pave the way for calling for the Arab summit scheduled to be held in Riyadh.

### Foreign Minister Returns From Damascus 18 Jan

*JN181624 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman from Damascus today. Al-Masri participated in the eighth session of the Afro-Arab cooperation standing committee's ministerial conference, which concluded its meetings in Damascus yesterday.

#### Leaves for Morocco Meetings

*JN191520 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1215 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[From "Newsreel" program]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and His Eminence Awqaf Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat left for Morocco at noon today to participate in meetings of the Jerusalem Committee, formed by a decision from the Islamic summit conference, which will begin in Morocco on 21 January under His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

[Begin recording][Unidentified radio correspondent] Mr Foreign Minister, what efforts is Jordan exerting to expose the Israeli practices and violations in the occupied Arab territories? How can world public opinion be won over and how can the facts about the Israeli practices in occupied Palestine be disclosed?

[Al-Masri] Immediately after reports were received that a committee from the Israeli Knesset had entered the area of Al-Aqsa Mosque as well as what followed this, the Jordanian Government held contacts with influential and effective international bodies and with some friendly governments, in addition to other regional organs like the Arab League and the Islamic Conference. We also informed the UN Security Council chairman. We informed all these sides that the situation had become dangerous and that there are premeditated Israeli intentions that we knew of in the past and of which we warned the entire world. The events have now confirmed what we were expecting and what we warned the world of in the past.

We will follow up this issue, God willing, not only on the Islamic level, where the Jerusalem Committee will meet soon under His Majesty King Hassan to discuss this matter, but also on the international level where the UN Security Council will meet next week to discuss this subject. We will have a role in both forums. When we go to the Jerusalem Committee, we will not only issue a statement of denunciation but will also demand decisive and clear measures and hold contacts, as Muslims, with the sides and countries that can make explanations to Israel and prevent it from going too far in such measures. [end recording]

### Zayd al-Rifa'i Returns From Britain 19 Jan

*JN191633 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman this evening after a visit to Britain that lasted several days. During this visit he participated in His Majesty King Husayn's talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, on the latest developments in the region. He was received at Queen Alia International Airport by the deputy prime minister and a number of ministers.

### Minister on Israeli Plan To Launch Satellite

*JN180902 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*
*18 Jan 86 pp 1, 16*

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpt] Amman — Communications Minister Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni has said that the Arab League is holding contacts with the International Telecommunication Union [ITU] to prevent the Zionist entity from obtaining permission to launch a satellite. Answering a question by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Al-Husayni said that if the Arab League's efforts fail, Jordan will continue its contacts with the ITU and the friendly countries to abort the Israeli plan, which will have negative effect on ARABSAT because their orbits in outer space will be close.

In answer to another question, the minister categorically denied that the Israeli Government had requested ARABSAT service from the Arab Organization for Satellite Telecommunications. He said that if such a request is made the answer will be known in advance.

### Al-Jumayyil on Recent Events; Ja'Ja' Meeting Rumored

*NC200745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0530 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] People who have met with President al-Jumayyil quote him as saying that what has happened in the eastern area recently was not designed to end the Arab option or to harm the relationship with Syria. Together with the Phalangist Party, former President Camille Sham'un, and the apostolic administrator Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu, he is trying to contain reaction and to prepare for a broad Christian conference in Bkirki. Minister Joseph al-Hashim has been holding intensive contacts to convene such a conference.

According to his visitors, President al-Jumayyil believes that this conference should be a gathering of Christians assigned to make and to sponsor fateful decisions under the guidance of Bkirki [the seat of the Maronite Patriarchate]. Everyone recognizes that Bkirki is an authority which can not only play an effective role on the Christian level but on the national and regional levels as well.

A source close to President al-Jumayyil has denied that any meeting took place between the president and Samir Ja'Ja' and Karim Paqraduni recently. The same source added that contacts are now being held behind the scenes to arrange for a meeting between President al-Jumayyil and Samir Ja'ja', the first since last April and the incidents east of Sidon. The source refused to give any further details or to say when such a meeting would take place.

### Ja'ja', Karamah Hold 'Friendly' Meeting

*NC171616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1515 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', Lebanese Forces chief of staff, met with Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah at noon today. Present at the meeting were Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, Alfred Madi, Emile Rahmah, Butrus Khawand, Sami Khuwayri, George Qassis, and Joseph Ilyas.

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting, Dr Ja'ja' said there is nothing to worry about. Everyone must feel assured of that. What has taken place will ensure that the situation will not repeat itself in the eastern area.

Dr Karamah emphasized that the important thing is that the Christian ranks are now one on the basis of the unity between the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party. This unity will allow a unified Christian stand to be adopted with respect to all important matters. Karamah went on to say that the recent incidents are internal matters. He added: Things were set right and abnormal practices have come to an end. Karamah stressed the need to maintain good relations with all Lebanese factions in order to reach a comprehensive peace and end the state of war. He added that a friendly atmosphere prevailed in today's meeting.

### Phalangist Emergency Committee Formed

*NC181358 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
*1345 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau held an extraordinary meeting at noon today under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah. The following statement was issued after the meeting:

The Political Bureau has decided to establish a Phalangist emergency committee composed of party leader Dr Elie Karamah, as chairman; deputy party leader Dr George Sa'adah; party Secretary General Joseph Sa'adah; Dr Samir Ja'ja'; Engineer Alfred Madi; Karim Paqraduni; Sami Khuwayri; George Kassab; George Qassis; and Nadir Sukkar.

### Karamah, Ja'Ja' Attend Phalangist Party Meeting

*NC201346 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1215 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The Phalangist Party's Political Bureau and Central Council held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah. Dr Samir Ja'Ja', Karim Paqraduni, and George Kassab also attended this session.

During the meeting, Dr Karamah delivered a speech in which he welcomed the returning comrades, above all Dr Ja'Ja'. He emphasized the unity of the Phalangist Party and the need to clear the atmosphere within the party and between the party and the Lebanese Forces.

Dr Samir Ja'Ja' then spoke. He affirmed that the 12 March uprising movement is continuing, as the events of 15 January exemplified. Dr Ja'Ja' greeted all those attending the meeting, and they responded with applause.

Lawyer Karim Paqraduni was the next to speak. What is required is for the Phalangist Party to be for all Phalangists, he stated, and every Phalangist should have the same rights and duties. He noted that the Phalangist Party had recently passed through a trying time which it has since overcome.

In an emotional atmosphere, George Sa'adah asked that the comrades be content with the speeches delivered up to that point. The session was then adjourned following a recitation of the Phalangist anthem.

### Lebanese Forces Issues Statement on Christian Unity

*NC171828 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held an extraordinary meeting at the invitation of lawyer George 'Adwan, Lebanese Forces secretary general, at 1430 today. During the 3-hour meeting, the conferees discussed the painful and difficult circumstances which led to the resignation of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman. The Executive Committee decided to accept his resignation. The conferees then discussed the various aspects of recent developments and conditions. The committee also examined the background and outcome of these developments and the expectations they have raised. The following statement was issued by the Executive Committee at the end of its meeting:

1. The Executive Committee would like to point out that the incidents that took place in the Christian arena on 15 January are the internal affair of the Lebanese Forces. The object of these incidents was to straighten out and rectify the internal course of action. It was necessary to put an end to certain abnormal behavior curtailing the freedom of the citizenry, to halt the intimidation and the inducements, and to stop the practices of those who are reckless with values and dignity. Had this behavior and these practices continued, all the characteristics of the free Lebanese society and all the accomplishments of the Lebanese resistance would have been destroyed. The decision to carry out this precautionary measure was made in a bid to stop the imbalance within the Lebanese Forces institutions and within the Christian community.

2. The Executive Committee stresses the true unity that exists among the Lebanese Forces, and its standing commitment to firmly establish unity of arms and of Christian ranks. The Lebanese Forces are convinced of the need to pursue the process inspired by the 12 March uprising, and call on all powers, whether or not they took part in the recent operation, to abstain from personal vendettas and all harmful and revengeful acts, so as to face up to the historic responsibility and fateful circumstances.

3. The Executive Committee pledges to all that the Lebanese Forces will continue its deep commitment to liberty, security, individual freedom, and freedom of opinion and beliefs. The Lebanese Forces also pledge to protect rights and property, to respect values and morality, to ensure the participation of the masses, and to uphold the principle of democracy. Proceeding from this, the Executive Committee calls anew for the establishment of an expanded Christian grouping in Bkirki representing all parties, organizations, functionaries, and others. This grouping will constitute the political authority where weighty national matters are concerned.

4. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee extends a loyal, open, and pure hand to all Christian organizations and personnel, particularly to the Lebanese Phalangist Party, the National Liberals Party, and former President Sulayman Franjiyah. The committee sincerely calls on them to shoulder their responsibilities, take part in the Christian and national decision-making process, and help close Christian ranks. All of this is an indispensable step to unite all the Lebanese people.

5. The Lebanese Forces stress policy to continue efforts to reach a national solution for the Lebanese crisis with the collaboration of Syria. The Lebanese Forces believe that a solution can only be reached politically through dialogue so that overall national reconciliation can be achieved. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee in this respect calls on the national union factions and all other local factions to dialogue and understanding, and reminds them of the need to continue persistent and serious efforts to end the state of war and achieve peace. This can be realized through a new and developed mentality and open-mindedness. These in turn will lead to political reforms and to the establishment of a more just and equitable society for all Lebanese people.

### Ja'ja' Chairs Lebanese Forces Military Meeting

*NC192047 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1915 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] An expanded military meeting of the Lebanese Forces was held today under the chairmanship of Chief of Staff Dr Samir Ja'ja'. Attending were attorney Karim Paqraduni, chief of the Lebanese Forces Information Department; members George Qassis and Sami Khuwayri; and some unit officers.

Dr Ja'ja' said: We discussed all recent events and possible developments. We concentrated on these two main points:

1. A high price has been paid for the unity of the Lebanese Forces. We had many victims. Therefore, this unity will not be lost again. There is no room for a second military force, regardless of the cost. Any such attempt will be immediately and firmly suppressed. We have had enough fragmentation, fighting, and loss.

2. We must cast aside old attitudes and end all the fabricated partisan or regional divisions inside the Lebanese Forces.

To clarify what he said, Dr Ja'ja' added: There are several parties and regions in our society. Each of us belongs to a region or a party. Such an affiliation must have no effect on what happens inside the Forces' institutions and administrative departments. He emphasized that anyone who works to instill such party or regional loyalties will be dismissed from the Forces. He further emphasized that there is no room for military forces other than the Lebanese Forces.

Referring to the comrades who worked with the security services, Dr Ja'ja' said: They are our comrades, who struggled as we did. However, a few evil persons hold fast to main posts in the services because of circumstances. This is why our comrades acted the way they did.

Dr Ja'ja' pointed out that the 12 March uprising [against the traditional Phalangist Party leadership] took place to restore political freedom to society, reorganize the Forces' structure, and fight corruption. He said: What has happened recently not only threatened freedom of political action but also did away with political action and provided two options. They are to accept money and keep quiet, or to terrorize those who reject this. Recent events completely contradict the aims of the Lebanese Forces and the 12 March uprising movement. Therefore, we carried out the painful operation executed on 15 January in order to restore principles, values, and unity to our society and the Forces. If we cooperate, victory will be ours.

### Al-Jumayyil, Ja'ja' Forces Reportedly Kill Kidnapees

*NC201455 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic*
*to Lebanon 1230 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Security and party sources in the eastern area have disclosed that the forces of Bikfayya's Somoza [Al-Jumayyil] and Ja‘ja‘ took advantage of the prevailing conditions in the area last Wednesday to execute a number of kidnapped Lebanese who had been held in Lebanese Forces' centers and barracks. This is yet another of their feats in the war there.

The same sources have linked this matter to the strong criticism by Ja‘ja‘ of the Lebanese Red Cross yesterday when he spoke about the number of those who were killed in the recent incidents.

## 'All' Christian Media Reportedly Under Ja‘ja‘ Control

*NC171331 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The picture in the eastern areas is very black. Everyone is awaiting the outcome of the alliance of expediency between Somoza [Amin al-Jumayyil] and Samir Ja‘ja‘, which is bound to be shortlived.

Ja‘ja‘ has taken over all Christian media with the exception of the *AL-‘AMAL* newspaper. Joseph Abu Khalil, director of the Voice of Lebanon radio which came under the control of the Phalangist Party for just a few hours, has been dismissed by Ja‘ja‘ and replaced by Tawfiq al-Hindi, who is known as Nabil ‘Awn. ‘Awn was previously appointed director of the Voice of Lebanon by Karim Paqraduni. The Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation television and Radio Free Lebanon are entirely controlled by Ja‘ja‘.

## Karami, Al-Husayni, Al-Huss Talk With Syrian Officials

### Departure for Damascus

*NC180737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Minister Salim al-Huss left for Damascus this morning for talks with ranking Syrian officials. The talks will deal with the current developments in Lebanon and ways to restore peace there.

### Return From Damascus

*NC201209 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami returned from Damascus at 1320 today. He immediately went to the Government House where he is now chairing the West Beirut Coordination Committee's weekly meeting. Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor, also has returned to Beirut from Damascus.

## Karami Urges Abolition of Political Sectarianism

*NC201708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee at noon today. The members reviewed the latest security and political developments. After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami said the following:

[Begin recording] We visited Damascus following the painful incidents that took place in the eastern areas, incidents which were extremely violent and — if I may say so — savage. These incidents took place in order to unify the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangists through the legitimate state. If this is the state of things, can the unification of these two be achieved at the expense of the unity of the country? It would be subjected again to division, fragmentation, and cantons. All Lebanese reject this option.

We have heard the people in the eastern area say that they support ending the state of war. How can it end through a bloody and savage war, as I have already said? Is this not a contradiction? The citizens in our country hope for salvation and rescue, after 11 years of bloody and violent conflicts, because everyone wants stability and security. They wish to gain their livelihood through hard work. However, the opportunity for salvation is frustrated by those who cling to the presidential powers, the system, and the Constitution. Might I ask where are the Constitution and the system? For what purpose was the Constitution drawn up and the state and the legitimate authority established? Are they not to serve the people's interests? Where are the interests of the people who have suffered and sacrificed a great deal as a result of the events of these lean years? Should these people be sacrificed so that the Constitution may remain safe — the Constitution, which, in the final analysis, is a dead letter if it does not serve this country and these people?

The presence of a partisan at the head of the state — as we have always said — could subject the state and its departments to serving the party and not the people. For all these reasons and for the freedom of the citizens from the burdens of the high cost of living, anarchy, and insecurity, we have begun to hear calls for the resignation of the president because he is constitutionally responsible for everything that is happening. If this is possible, I do not think that the boycott, for which others have called and which is actually in force, and resignation can lead to real salvation through the reform of the system and the Constitution.

The tripartite agreement, which has been opposed by some, provides arrangements for a 15-year transitional period. If this transitional period is for the purpose of totally abolishing political sectarianism, why do we not shorten this period and call for immediate implementation? Let political sectarianism be abolished. Once this is achieved, there will no longer be a need for the tripartite agreement.

In any case, we discussed all these painful developments, as well as the new developments in the arena with the brothers in Damascus, especially with His Excellency President General Hafiz al-Asad. It is as if this coup [the rejection of the tripartite agreement] has put us back where we began. In view of economic, social, and security difficulties, can the people tolerate more years of such a painful and ugly situation? No, I do not believe that anyone can tolerate more than what he has already endured. For this reason, a political stand must be taken through a consensus and through the unification of all functionaries, forces, and citizens. We will achieve this as a result of ongoing contacts among all of us to define this political stand. I hope that this will be the way to achieve comprehensive national reconciliation for the sake of Lebanon's salvation. [end recording]

### Presidential 'Sources' on Government Boycott

*NC210700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0550 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] According to a nationalist source, any official and political boycott of the regime by the western area will depend on the outcome of future bilateral consultations. If the anticipated Christian conference has positive results, a comprehensive nationalist conference may be held, as the response in West Beirut will not be a sectarian one. There are both Christians and Muslims in West Beirut.

The same source did not rule out the possibility that Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, might return to Lebanon, take up residence in a place like Zahlah, and use that as a base for political and military operations.

Sources close to President al-Jumayyil have criticized those calling for a boycott of the regime, pointing out that such an action would mean a boycott of the homeland in general and of Christians in particular. The sources noted that President al-Jumayyil has not rejected the tripartite agreement, but has proposed an alternative and presented his views. The sources added: In any case, the president of the Republic represents the Christians. Now we are dealing with Christian unity, and any attack on him will rally the Christians around him.

### Junblatt on Al-Jumayyil, Agreement's 'Failure'

*NC172157 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain*
*in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has made the following statement:

The last chance for the establishment of real peace in Lebanon has collapsed and the clouds of new local and regional wars are looming. The causes for the failure of the tripartite agreement are numerous. Some of these causes must be disclosed for the sake of the future:

1. The traditional opposition, both Christian and Muslim, has been enormous because the agreement has affected, though so far only in form, the vast interests of the Lebanese bourgeoisie, both religious and lay, and because the agreement enlarged and broadened the base for participation. From the north to the south, the voice was one of rejection, irrespective of the diversity and extent of the objections.

2. The Lebanese military establishment has objectively and practically linked itself with the interests of the bourgeoisie and has become its protector. This is not new except for the fact that the Lebanese regime has turned this military establishment into a large destructive tool, similar to Caesar's army, for example, and similar to the armies of the regimes of the Third World countries, such as Pakistan, El Salvador, Chile, Brazil, and others. In its present structure, and in view of its foreign Western and Israeli links, this army is no longer capable of carrying out its required national role. Our only remaining hope lies with the brigades which have refused to obey the orders of the Al-Yarzi [the Defence Ministry and Army command] and the shah, and have rebelled. We have great hope that these brigades will constitute the nucleus of the future nationalist army.

3. Since he assumed power, he has managed to deceive everybody. He used the Sabra and Shatila massacre to terrorize the Muslims. He also used Samir Ja'ja' in the mountain — and Samir Ja'Ja' is aware of this — in order to steal it, giving no thought to the destiny of the Christians there. That was not the first time. He once asked Ja'ja' to kill Tony Franjiyah. Ja'ja' complied and, by virtue of that crime, he became the Al-Jumayyil family captive. He has also used traditionalism in his idiotic statements and with his sardonic smile to obstruct real reform. He has been able — and everybody must admit this — to spoil relations with Syria, creating numerous and various excuses and taking advantage of the general nationalist retreat and the anarchy in the nationalist areas. When it became necessary, collective or individual crimes were used as the best way to practice terrorism through the well-known organs. I will not enumerate his well-known feats in thievery and swindling. I will only say that he will not change. On the eve of the murder of his brother Bashir, whose political views and line we never shared but whom we respected for his audacity and frankness and for his adoption of the cause of the toiling Christian youths, he promised Sharon to conclude the 17 May agreement. He is still holding to his promise. Before going any further, I say that this man is Amin Pierre al-Jumayyil.

As for Israel, it is going ahead with its scheme to fragment the area on the basis of communities and religion. This old-new line conforms to the aggressive U.S. policy in all fields. The calamity that has befallen South Yemen is but proof of this. As for the rest of the Arab countries, except Syria, they still run the risk of collapsing at any time. Arsenals and dollars do not protect anybody in the absence of a clear democratic and national political line.

In view of this bleak picture, the only great hope lies with the honest national fighter who has been fighting silently on the contact lines and who is valiantly struggling in the south. The great hope also lies with the poor heroic Palestinian in the occupied territory, who is defying the Israeli arsenal with his bare chest. The great hope also lies with Syria, for despite the fact that the Arab body has disintegrated, the heart still throbs.

Junblatt concluded by saying that whoever deals with the Lebanese regime and accepts a settlement is a traitor to the homeland and the nation.

### Birri Comments on Events in Eastern Areas

*NC181355 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic*
*to Lebanon 1230 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Commenting on recent events in the eastern area, Nabih Birri said today that the process of reconciliation and peace in

Lebanon has suffered a painful blow. The supporters of the 17 May agreement and the opponents of the Arab line have dealt a serious blow which constitutes a move back to this agreement and the Israeli option.

Birri said in a news conference at noon today that the massacre that took place on 15 January was not an internal matter. Otherwise, why didn't the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee announce its continued adherence to the tripartite agreement? Birri added: The tripartite agreement has not ended yet. It provides the base. Our position from this moment on is the immediate elimination of political sectarianism in all political, judicial, military, and ministerial areas, including the premiership, the office of speaker, and the presidency. Amin al-Jumayyil is not what many people imagine him to be today. He is weaker than at any time before. He has become the Nero and tyrant of this nation.

Birri affirmed that a solution is no longer possible unless Al-Jumayyil's term of office is cut short. The Israeli option, he said, is that of sectarianism and partition, whereas the Arab option is that of unification. Birri maintained that the army must dissociate itself from the regime. The nationalist army everywhere refused to participate in a civil war, he said. The 6th Brigade, for example, did not shell the eastern area. Why doesn't Michel 'Awn take a similar stant?

Birri also stressed the need for unity among all the nationalist and Islamic forces and the Palestinian brothers in order to foil Israel's schemes.

Replying to newsmen's questions, Birri said that the tripartite agreement is valid, and those who want to negotiate must negotiate with us about the elimination of political sectarianism.

Replying to another question, he explained that the blow to the tripartite agreement came from Amin al-Jumayyil, and that the response should be resolute political action to oust him.

### Syrian Forces Reportedly Stationed Near Bikfayya

*JN211236 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Military sources in Beirut mention that Syria has dispatched 1,200 paratroopers from the special forces in Al-Biqa' to the villages near Bikfayya, President Amin al-Jumayyil's home town. This Syrian force took up position in locations near the military belt that was set up by fighters of the progressive and leftwing parties in the area, and particularly in Dhur al-Shuwayr, 'Ayrun, and Duwwar.

### Gunmen Kidnap Three Spanish Diplomats in Beirut

*NC171950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1915 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Security sources have disclosed that an armed group kidnapped three Spanish diplomats, including two Lebanese nationals, as they were returning to the embassy in Al-Hadath from Beirut Airport this evening. One of the Lebanese is As'ad 'Abduh.

Security sources said that an army unit was escorting the cars in which seven diplomats were traveling. Four were released immediately.

Contacts to secure the others' release are being made by the Army Command, the Spanish Embassy, and Colonel Munir Ma'luli, chief of the embassies security force.

This incident coincides with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

#### Release of Prisoners Demanded

*NC172143 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Beirut, Jan 17 (AFP) — A Spanish diplomat and two Lebanese employees at the Spanish Embassy were kidnapped here today and a man later threatened to harm them if two Lebanese Shi'ites imprisoned in Spain were not freed, police said.

In a telephone call to a foreign news agency the man said he was a relative of Muhammad Rahhal and Mustafa Khalil, sentenced to several years in jail last June 20 for shooting and slightly wounding a Libyan Embassy official in Madrid.

Their release had been demanded in June by Shi'ite fundamentalists who comandeered to Beirut a Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane flying from Athens to Rome. Amal Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri, who negotiated the TWA hostages' release, had the demand dropped.

The three abducted men were identified as Spanish diplomat Pedro Sanchez, whose rank was not disclosed, and Lebanese employees As'ad Abduh and 'Id 'Abduh.

"If the Spanish ambassador does not want anything to happen to them," the man said, "he must respond to my demand within two days."

Police said the three men had been abducted on the road to Beirut Airport in predominantly Moslem West Beirut.

Spanish Ambassador Pedro Aristegui left Lebanon for several months and later transferred the embassy from West to Christian East Beirut after the two Shi'ites were convicted in Madrid for the September 12, 1984 attack.

Although the abduction was linked with the release of the two Shi'ite men, observers noted that it coincided with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel today.

#### Spain Rejects Demands

*NC181237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1220 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] The fate of the three Spanish diplomats who were kidnapped in West Beirut yesterday is still unknown despite the contacts being made by Colonel Munir Ma'luli, head of the embassies security force; ranking officials at the Spanish Embassy; and Amal Movement officials.

Security sources have told us that the Spanish Embassy in Beirut has been informed of its government's rejection of the kidnappers' demands with regard to the release of Muhammad Rahhal and Mustafa Khalil, who are being detained on charges of attempting to kill a Libyan diplomat.

### Threat To Kill Hostages

*NC181949 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Beirut, Jan 18 (AFP) — An anonymous caller speaking in the name of a group which allegedly abducted a top Spanish policeman and two employees at the Spanish Embassy in Beirut threatened today to kill the three hostages.

In a call to a foreign news agency here, the alleged kidnapper said, after reading a passage of the Koran, that the "Black Banner Organization" would "carry out the death sentence passed on the three" kidnapped yesterday if Madrid did not give in to their demands.

They want the release of two Shiite Moslems, Muhammad Rahhal and Mustafa Khalil, sentenced to several years in jail last June 20 for shooting and slightly wounding a Libyan Embassy official in Madrid, according to a telephone call made yesterday to a foreign news agency here.

Today's caller also said "the Spanish Government should be punished for establishing diplomatic relations with the terrorist state of Israel."

The men were kidnapped yesterday, the day Spain established diplomatic ties with Israel.

The hostages include Pedro Sanchez, a member of GEO, Spain's special intervention unit. The other two are As'ad Abduh, who holds a Spanish diplomatic passport and his brother Gaspar, a Lebanese citizen in charge of relations with the predominantly Moslem West Beirut.

They were taken on the road from the airport which crosses through Shiite neighborhoods. Mr Sanchez had just arrived to bolster the security around the Spanish Embassy as Spain established relations with Israel.

Shiite fundamentalists who commandeered to Beirut a Trans World Airlines plane flying from Athens to Rome in June had also demanded the release of the two Shiites held in Spain.

### EFE Says 2 Released

*PA201257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1244 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Madrid, 20 Jan (EFE) Unofficial Spanish sources have told EFE that As'ad 'Abduh and Gaspar 'Abduh, Spanish Embassy officials in Beirut were released this morning.

Policeman Pedro Manuel Sanchez of the Spanish Embassy's security corps is still being held by the kidnappers, according to the same sources.

### Spanish Envoy Denies Releases

*NC201738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1727 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The Spanish ambassador in Beirut has denied that two kidnapped Spanish diplomats have been released. He pointed out that a false report has been disseminated in Spain, and added that contacts are underway to ensure the release of the three Spanish diplomats. He stated that the Amal Movement has promised to bring about their release.

### Explosion in Furn al-Shubbak Kills 20, Wounds 70

*NC211155 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1115 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Preliminary reports indicate that this morning's explosion in Furn al-Shubbak has left 20 dead and 70 wounded thus far. The Army is surrounding the area while rescue teams try to extinguish the fire and evacuate those who are trapped or wounded.

According to Civil Defense sources, all the fires are under control and their teams, along with Red Cross personnel, are using ladders to reach and remove the trapped and wounded. The security forces have requested that roads be cleared to make room for evacuation, rescue, and transport operations. Some hospitals have declined to give any details on the number of wounded persons they have received. The administration of Al-Hayik Hospital has stated that 11 people have been admitted for treatment.

The explosion, which took place near the Farahat Bakery and fuel station in Furn al-Shubbak, left a crater 2.30 meters deep and 5 meters wide. The weight of the explosive device has been estimated at 250 kg.

### Car Bomb Explosion in Sidon Injures 3 People

*NC171755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1746 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Our correspondent in southern Lebanon reported a short whiel ago that a car bomb exploded in one of the residential quarters of Sidon at 1900 today. Civil defense and fire fighting teams are trying to extinguish a fire that broke out in one of the buildings. Three injured people were taken to Hammud Hospital. We have now been informed that the car was a BMW and that two explosions were heard within 2 minutes.

## Reportage on Arab-African Cooperation Conference

### Al-Asad Receives OAU's Oumarou

*JN181302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou at 1200 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. The talks revolved around the results of the ministerial conference of the standing commission for Arab-African cooperation held in Damascus and ways to promote this cooperation.

President Hafiz al-Asad also received Burkina Faso Foreign Minister Basile Guisso at 1115 today. The talks revolved around Arab-African cooperation issues and matters of mutual interest.

### Arab League's Chedli Klibi

*JN181815 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1806 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 18 Jan (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1815 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. Talks dealt with results of the meetings of the ministerial conference of the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation which was held in Damascus. The situation in the region was also discussed.

### Khaddam Meets Libya's Al-Turayki

*JN181913 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 18 Jan (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, at 1030 this morning. Talks dealt with the current Arab situation and the confrontation of the imperialist onslaught in the region.

### Assures Libya of Support

*LD181846 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, Mumada Awal 7, Jan.18,JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, received this morning in Damascus the secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau. The two sides discussed the Arab situation and the American blatant threats against the Arab nation.

They asserted that the conspiracies against the patriotic and progressive forces cannot be separated from the American-Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab people as well as the events on the Lebanese [word indistinct].

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reiterated the firm stance of Syria against the American threats against Jamahiriyah and said that Syria's resources would be put under the disposal of the Libyan Arab people in countering any act of aggression.

### Al-Turayki on Anti-U.S. Measures

*GF201908 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 19 Jan 86 p 1*

[Ghazi al-Jasim report from Damascus]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *AL-WATAN* in Damascus, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, who led the Libyan delegation to the ministerial meeting of the Afro-Arab cooperation committee, called upon the Arab countries to realize that it is about time they adopted effective measures against the United States.

Dr al-Turayki said: Those who attempt to talk about the Israeli occupationists, separating them from Washington, are living under a delusion and are misleading themselves and their people.

He said: The Arab money and investments in the United States are a weapon against the Arabs and a support to Zionism, as it happened with the freezing of the Libyan capital which were remittances for other parties and not deposits. Certainly this forces the Arabs to realize the importance of adopting measures to boycott the United States economically and to withdraw their funds and end their investments there.

Concerning the recent confrontation between the Libyan and U.S. aircraft, he said: This is an ordinary matter in view of Washington's continued provocations against us and the existence of the U.S. fleets opposite our coasts, so do not be surprised by such matters.

He said: Libya has been used to such continued provocations. He added: We will not kneel and we will not surrender. We will continue to lead the battle with all fierceness and we will continue to rely on the Arab nation, on the Arab peoples, and on the support of our friends in socialist countries that are allies of the Arab countries. He said: The problem is not between Libya and the United States, but between the Arab peoples and the United States. He added: The main problem between us and the United States is the Palestinian issue. We in Libya have rejected all capitulatory plans.

Al-Turayki accused the United States of supporting terrorism, of confiscating others' lands by force, and of occupying possessions which belong to independent countries. Al-Turayki said: The United States ignores the Arabs. It builds bases on their lands and strikes their towns. He called for adoption of effective measures, particularly during the Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to be held at the end of this month.

### Makes Statement, Departs

*JN191754 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jan (SANA) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, left Damascus today after heading his country's delegation to the eighth session of the ministerial conference of thestanding committee for Arab-African cooperation. In a predeparture statement to journalists, Al-Turayki stressed the positive results the conference reached regarding promoting Arab-African cooperation and strengthening the joint struggle against the racist regimes in the Zionist entity and South Africa. He expressed appreciation for Syria's efforts which contributed to the success of the conference and to achieving its objectives. He also expressed appreciation for the conference's support for and solidarity with the Libyan people against U.S. threats.

Al-Turayki said that the participants in the conference expressed appreciation for and pride in Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad in leading joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination.

### Klibi, Oumarou Statements

*JN181835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Two agreements were signed this morning. The first agreement regards cooperation between the Arab League and the OAU and the second agreement deals with reinforcing the political and economic boycott of the two racist regimes in Tel Aviv and Pretoria. The agreements were signed within the framework of the ministerial conference of the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation, which concluded its meetings yesterday evening.

The two agreements were signed by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou in the presence of Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister and head of the Arab side to the conference, and Kojo Tsikata, member of the Ghanian Provisional Defense Council and head of the African side to the conference.

An education agreement was also signed between the OAU and the Arab organization for education, culture, and science. It was signed by Ide Oumarou and Dr Muhyi al-Din Sabir, director general of the Arab organization for education, culture, and science.

Chedli Klibi and Ide Oumarou held a joint news conference at the end of the signing ceremony in the presence of Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister and head of the Arab side to the conference, and Kojo Tsikata, member of the Ghanaian Provisional Defense Council and head of the African side to the conference.

At the beginning of the news conference, Klibi expressed pleasure at signing the three agreements which will contribute to bolstering Arab-African cooperation. He also expressed pride at the positive results of the eighth session of the ministerial conference of the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation which was held in this militant country. He expressed thanks and admiration for President Hafiz al-Asad for his kind patronage of this conference and for Syria's great efforts in providing very suitable circumstances which contributed to the success of this important conference.

Afterward, OAU Secretary General Oumarou spoke and affirmed the importance of the three agreements which demonstrate the determination of the Arab League and the OAU to follow up fruitful cooperation between them. Oumarou hailed President Hafiz al-Asad's great interests in the ministerial conference. He thanked the Syrian Government for its excellent preparations for this session and its hospitality.

In response to a question regarding Spain's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity, Chedli Klibi said that the Arab League and the ministerial conference of the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation expressed deep regret over this decision by the Spanish Government at this time, coinciding with Israel's wave of violence in the occupied territories, especially in Jerusalem.

Klibi said that the Spanish Government made this decision at a time when Israel is desecrating the sanctity of holy places, especially the Al-Aqsa Mosque, terrorizing citizens, putting a large number of citizens in prisons, and is continuing to occupy Arab territories and carry out aggression agaisnt Arab countries.

In response to a question regarding the restoration of some African states' relations with the Zionist entity, Oumarou affirmed that the ministerial council expressed deep concern over the decision by a number of African countries to restore ties with Israel — a move which will have a far-reaching impact on the principles and objectives of Arab-African cooperation. He said that the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation affirmed its conviction that this trend must be halted. He said that the committee urges countries that restored diplomatic ties with the Zionist entity to reconsider their decisions.

On the aggressive U.S. threats against Libya, Chedli Klibi said: In the ministerial conference we expressed our dissatisfaction with and denunciation of this way of dealing with countries. The conference condemned the measures which the U.S. Government adopted against the Jamahiriyah. He announced this absolute solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and considered the arbitrary economic measures the U.S. Administration adopted as illegal and demanded their cancellation.

In reply to a question about the most important topics the conference discussed and the results reached, Oumarou said: The conference expressed its denunciation of the aggressive Israeli policy in the region, as well as its rejection of the arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories. He denounced the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories and affirmed his support for the Lebanese people in liberating their territories. He added: The conference discussed the Iraqi- Iranian war and demanded a halt to this war which exhausts the resources of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. Oumarou pointed out that the conference also discussed the situation in South Africa and denounced the racist regime in Pretoria. It discussed the situation in Namibia and called for supporting the Namibian people in their struggle for liberation.

On the situation in Lesotho, the conference expressed its vehement denunciation of the measures which the racist regime in South Africa took against Lesotho, measures involving the imposition of a siege on all trade to and from Lesotho.

On economic cooperation between Arab and African peoples, Chedli Klibi affirmed that the two sides agreed on establishing a coordination committee serving the most important economic organs of the two organizations, as well as one for the Arab and

African secretariats to implement economic cooperation policies. They also agreed on holding a symposium on food security for the two groups and on drawing up a joint report to prepare maps of water and natural resources in Arab and African countries, in addition to drawing up future development plans for economic cooperation between the two groups.

Replying to a question on Syrian-Jordanian relations, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said: The dialogue and talks between Syria and Jordan have made noticeable strides. Positive steps have been achieved on the path of Syrian-Jordanian understanding.

At the end of the conference, Al-Shar' thanked the general secretariats of the Arab League and the OAU for explaining the results reached by the ministerial conference for Arab- African dialogue.

### Klibi, Mauritania's Minnih Depart

*JN191925 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*
*1830 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Damascus this morning after participating in the eighth session of the ministerial conference of the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation. Leaving aboard the same plane was Mauritanian Foreign Minister Lieutenant Colonal Ahmed Ould Minnih who led his country's delegation to the conference. Seeing them off at Damascus International Airport were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

## Officials Meet With Lebanese Leaders on Situation

### Khaddam Receives Leaders 18 Jan

*JN181807 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1756 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus, 18 Jan (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received this morning Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies; Rashid Karami, prime minister; and Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education, labor, and social affairs. During the meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon.

### Al-Asad Meets Leaders 19 Jan

*JN191128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1115 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] At 1100 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, Rashid Karami, Lebanese prime minister, and Dr Salim al-Huss, Lebanese minister of education and labor. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon.

### Al-Zu'bi Meets Counterpart

*JN201913 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*
*1830 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni this evening. They reviewed the current situation in the Arab region and developments and stands toward them, particularly in the Lebanese arena.

### Al-Kasm Receives Junblatt

*JN201948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1915 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm this evening received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon. Their discussion dealt with recent developments in the Lebanese arena.

## Command Appeals to PDRY Leaders To End Fighting

*JN181639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian command expresses grave anxiety over the bloody and regrettable incidents the fraternal PDRY has been experiencing in the past few days. It appeals to the brothers to immediately work for a cease-fire between the two parties and to resort to legitimate state and party institutions to settle their current differences.

While it makes this appeal to all the brothers in the PDRY without any exception, with whom we are bound by the link of common struggle, the Syrian command affirms that the continuation of fighting will greatly harm the fraternal Yemeni people's achievements and the Arab national liberation movement. The Syrian command also believes that the continuation of fighting will be a collective suicide of the PDRY command, which will please only our common enemies, the imperialists and reactionaries.

At the same time, Syria stresses its complete rejection of any foreign interference in fraternal PDRY affairs on any pretext whatsoever. The Syrian command hopes that the brothers in Aden will respond to this urgent appeal and halt the military clashes among the comrades-in-arms as quickly as possible.

## MIA Reportedly Alive, Held in Damascus

*TA201915 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] A report we have just received states: New information which reached Paris indicates that it is possible that at least one of the three IDF soldiers missing in action from the Al-Sultan Ya'qub battle in Lebanon is apparently alive and being held in Damascus. Our correspondent in Paris, Yo'a Tocker, adds that the report was brought to the knowledge of the mothers of Tzvi Feldman and Zekharya Baumel and to the sister of Yehuda Katz during a day of meetings with French statesmen and public figures. The information regarding the soldier was recently checked out by various elements in Europe and the Middle East and was apparently found to be reliable.

Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky adds that the IDF authorities do not know a thing about this but that no possibility is being ruled out. To repeat then, one of the three — we do not know who it is exactly — Tzvi Feldman, Zekharya Baumel, or Yehuda Katz, is alive and in captivity in Damascus.

### Military Sources Comment

*TA211115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Israeli military sources say it is possible there is substance to the report that one of four [as heard] soldiers missing from the war in Lebanon is alive and being held in Damascus. The report came out of Paris last night, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is in Europe, accompanied by parents of the three soldiers. The Israeli military sources said information is fragmentary, but the Army is checking out what it calls every serious bit of information.

## Peres Departs on Official European Visit, Comments

*TA190545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0505 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] A short time ago Prime Minister Shim'on Peres departed from Ben-Gurion Airport en route to The Hague in the Netherlands, where he will confer with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. This evening Peres will also confer with the U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Richard Murphy. The prime minister's tour will last 10 days and in addition to the Netherlands, he will visit West Germany and Britain. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav was at Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Begin recording] [Nadav] This morning the prime minister still talked about his European tour in general terms. He will confer with the leaders of the Netherlands, Britain, and West Germany in order to exchange views, strengthen Israel's friendship with these countries, and discuss Middle East issues and topics related to Israel's relations with these countries. Referring to today's meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in the wake of the official establishment of bilateral relations on Friday, Shim'on Peres said:

[Peres] We will discuss the situation in the Middle East, the chances for peace, and the content of our relations. We will thoroughly discuss these relations to the benefit of both countries in all possible areas: in the cultural, economic, and diplomatic fields.

[Nadav] The prime minister did not elaborate on his scheduled meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy.

[Peres] The meeting with Murphy will take place this evening in The Hague. I think that I will mainly be listening during this meeting because Mr Murphy will probably do all the talking.

[Nadav] Unrelated to the European tour, the prime minister commented on a possible summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

[Peres] When the Inner Cabinet passed its resolutions, it actually determined Israel's positions. It was clear to the Inner Cabinet that an Israeli delegation would leave for Egypt in the wake of these resolutions to discuss Israel's positions and hear out the Egyptian stances. The Inner Cabinet was aware that the next stage would be to reach agreements in all relevant areas and that a summit meeting would probably take place afterwards.

[Nadav] After shaking hands with other officials and talking briefly with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Shim'on Peres left for the Netherlands. [end recording]

### Shows 'Flexibility' on Conference

*TA191525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has expressed willingness to show flexibility on the matter of the composition of the international conference for negotiations on peace in the Middle East. Mr Peres was speaking with correspondents during his flight to the Netherlands.

He said that the international conference could be held under the aegis of the United States and the Soviet Union, or under the auspices of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Mr Peres believes that negotiations can be started without the PLO and that if Jordan takes such an initiative, the Palestinians will follow suit. The prime minister added that in the final analysis, the Palestinians are paying the price for 'Arafat's evasiveness and they are fed up with his declarations.

### Meets With Gonzalez

*TA191215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1200 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his Spanish counterpart, Felipe Gonzalez, are currently meeting at the official guest house of the Netherlands Government in The Hague.

The prime minister arrived in The Hague this morning and was received by the Netherlands prime minister and foreign affairs minister. Our correspondent notes that disagreements developed between Israel and Spain regarding the publicity to be given the talks. The Spanish delegation is not enthusiastic about allowing the media to cover the meeting and is trying to play down its importance.

### News Conference With Gonzalez

*TA191800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1725 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Report from correspondent Yisra'el Segal at the Hague, with Gil'ad Sher in the studio — via telephone, live]

[Text] [Sher] Good evening, Yisra'el Segal.

[Segal] Good evening.

[Sher] I understand that you have just left the joint news conference given by Prime Minister Peres and his Spanish counterpart Felipe Gonzalez.

[Segal] Correct. Several minutes ago the joint news conference, held in the Dutch Government Press Building, ended. This was an extensive news conference which lasted 1 hour, after which the two leaders, Shim'on Peres and Felipe Gonzalez, met for a cup of coffee and tea, and television crews were for the first time permitted to photograph this minor event, which stood in the shadow of the main historic event.

In the joint news conference — by the way, until the last minute it was not clear whether it would be held, whether it would be held with the two leaders together, or whether Shim'on Peres will appear alone, and after him Felipe Gonzalez, but finally it was decided to hold a joint news conference.

The two leaders spoke extensively of the historic, cultural, and even religious ties which exist between the two nations, Israel and Spain. However, there were also references to current topics; Shim'on Peres said that the fact that Spain has extensive links with Arab countries should not disturb the establishment of ties between Spain and Israel, and perhaps even the contrary is true: Spain can contribute by using its extensive ties for renewing the peace initiative.

Felipe Gonzalez also spoke extensively on the cultural and historic ties, following which he emphasized that the resumption of ties with Israel was done in the framework of Spain's efforts to remove itself from its political isolation. He noted the fact that Spain joined the EEC on January 1, and linked the establishment of ties with Israel with this process, that is, Spain is ending its isolation in the Western world. I asked Felipe Gonzalez whether embassies will be opened in Jerusalem and Madrid. His diplomatically phrased answer was that we have talked about this issue, and intend to open embassies as soon as possible, in Tel Aviv, of course, and in Madrid. I was told that the atmosphere in the meeting was extremely friendly. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Felipe Gonzalez hugged one another and exchanged kisses, and later Gonzalez told Peres: Well, you did not believe that I would establish diplomatic relations between our two countries after I was elected to office, and here it is happening before our very eyes.

Shim'on Peres spoke extensively, and in a nostalgic vein, about the historic links. He spoke of the contribution of Jewish humanists, and said that we even helped the Spaniards discover the new world, America.

To sum up: The atmosphere was extremely friendly, even though at present it is difficult to see beyond the outstanding event itself, the resumption of diplomatic relations. This is a long and slow process of deepening cultural, economic, and social relations.

### Comments on Husayn Peace Efforts

*TA191825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that Jordan's King Husayn seriously intends to bridge the differences of opinion between the Arabs and Israel. In a news conference in The Hague, Mr Peres also said that the Soviet Union can play a part in an inetrnational conference on the Middle East. Two problems remain, the prime minister said: the international forum, and the Palestinian representation. However, he said, we are working day and night to try to solve these two problems.

### Meets With Murphy

*TA200544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy is shuttling among European capitals to promote Middle East issues, according to correspondents in The Hague. Last night, Murphy conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in The Hague after his meeting with King Husayn in London.

Our correspondent in The Hague, Yisra'el Segal, reports that the meeting between Murphy and Peres lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours and various issues were raised during its course. Among other things, the question of international auspices for negotiations on the Middle East and the issue of Palestinian representation in these negotiations were discussed. Mr Peres said that the meeting with Richard Murphy in The Hague did not constitute a substantive, but rather a geographical change. They will meet again when the prime minister arrives in London.

The prime minister's spokesman pointed out that Mr Peres would not meet with King Husayn in London.

### Gives Murphy Message for Husayn

*TA200825 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Jan 86 p 2*

[Report by Ilan Kfir, with Prime Minister Peres' entourage in The Hague]

[Text] Time is running out and decisions must be made — this is the gist of Peres' message to Husayn which will be relayed to the latter by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in

London this morning. Murphy conferred with Peres in The Hague last night and relayed to him a message from King Husayn with whom he had met earlier in the day in London. The contents of this message were not disclosed.

Murphy's shuttling between Peres and Husayn strengthens the impression that something is going on between the Israeli prime minister and the Jordanian king. *HADASHOT* has learned that Peres is pressuring Husayn to make a quick decision about the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without the PLO.

"I am not surprised that the PLO has not yet responded to the conditions Husayn posed to 'Arafat," Peres said. "This is how 'Arafat has been behaving all the time. On the one hand he creates the impression that he is about to enter the political process but, at the last minute, he always sabotages the peace efforts."

Peres is asking Husayn to make a courageous decision and include leaders who represent the inhabitants of the West Bank in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Another obstacle pending between Peres and Husayn is the composition of the international forum under whose auspices Israel and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would conduct their negotiations. Husayn wants the auspices of the superpowers in the Security Council while Peres is prepared to accept a U.S.-Soviet international umbrella on condition that Moscow changes its attitude toward Israel. The United States is not thrilled about Security Council auspices either.

Last night, Peres confirmed Murphy's plans to shuttle between him and Husayn during their stay in Europe. When asked whether he would confer with Husayn in London, Peres gave a diplomatically evasive answer: "Those who expect us to solve our problems over a cup of afternoon tea are wrong. I believe Husayn is serious in his attempts to bridge the gaps at the core of the conflict. We have not yet reached the right solution, but we have taken several steps in that direction."

The U.S. Administration attributes utmost importance to the results of the contacts between Peres and Husayn. Following instructions from Washington, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering joined the prime minister's entourage.

### Meets With Netherlands' Lubbers

*TA201648 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The prime ministers of the Netherlands and Israel met this afternoon on the Netherlands capital. Yosi Melman, the *DAVAR* correspondent, reports from there:

[Begin recording] Following the media dramas over the meetings with the Spanish prime minister and the U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, the prime minister and his advisers have returned here in The Hague to their normal itinerary: discussing regular issues between Israel and the Netherlands. After Shim'on Peres briefed Ruud Lubbers on Middle East affairs, it was agreed that the two countries would increase economic cooperation. In the near future a memorandum of understanding will be signed on increased cooperation in the field of research and development, and on joint assistance to African countries.

The Netherlands, which represents Israel's interests in the Soviet Union, promised to continue to assist in the matter of Soviet Jewry. During the meeting between the two prime ministers, Shim'on Peres said that a large-scale emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union is not expected. In addition, the two delegations discussed the possibility of European countries becoming involved in the peace negotiations. The current president of the EEC is from the Netherlands.

The prime minister will end his visit to the Netherlands tomorrow and depart for his next stop, London. [end recording]

### Peres Receives Basyuni, Mubarak Message 17 Jan

*TA171314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1300 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The prime minister met this afternoon with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni and received from him a verbal message from President Mubarak. After the meeting, sources in the Prime Minister's Office expressed satisfaction over Egypt's reaction to the Inner Cabinet's decision on the political package deal. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that President Mubarak invited the delegation of directors general to come to Cairo in order to conclude the arbitration document and the other matters involved with the deal. In the message, the Egyptian president also expressed the hope that he would meet with the prime minister. Our correspondent notes that the date of the meeting depends on the progress made in the negotiations on the arbitration document and in other issues still pending between the two countries.

### Message Reveals 'Reservation'

*TA190842 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew*
*19 Jan 86 pp 1, 9*

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon, Roni Shaqed, and Smadar Peri]

[Excerpt] President Mubarak disagrees with most of the points included in the Inner Cabinet's decision on Tabah last week. This emerges from a verbal message which the Egyptian president passed on to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last Friday through Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel.

Political sources in Jerusalem got the impression that the Egyptians do not want to set a near date for a Mubarak-Peres summit. In the message, Mubarak indeed expresses agreement in principle to meet with the Israeli prime minister, but does not mention a possible date for such a meeting. At the same time, Charge d'Affaires Basyuni firmly denied a report published in Israel that Mubarak had asked Peres to delay the summit due to internal problems in Egypt.

The message brought by Basyuni was formulated in a positive tone and full of expressions of friendship and congratulations to the prime minister. It repeats the Egyptian president's commitment to peace with Israel.

The Egyptian president's major reservation about the Inner Cabinet's decision concerns clause 2 of the decision, which states that during the initial stages of the arbitration procedure — the first 8 months — the arbiters will act through conciliation (namely, by raising unbinding proposals) to solve the Tabah dispute. Mubarak claims that this clause runs counter to the agreement achieved during the talks of the Egyptian and Israeli directors general delegations in Cairo and Herzliyya. According to him, this agreement did not mention conciliation at all; neither did it mention a certain time period for a conciliation process.

### Shamir Interviewed on Relations With Spain

*TA171830 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic*
*1730 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by unidentified correspondent on 17 January, in Hebrew; place not given — videorecorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Vice Prime Minister, upon the announcement of the joint communique between Israel and Spain on the establishment of bilateral relations, how do you define this event as far as Israel is concerned, and what is its political significance?

[Shamir] Well, this is a great success for Israeli diplomacy. It is a considerable contribution to the strengthening of Israel's political standing in the world. Spain is one of the most important countries in the world, especially in Europe, and it was a complete anomaly for this Western country, which is now a member of the EEC, not to have normal relations with Israel. We always knew that eventually, following Spain's entry into the EEC, it would take this step. Lately, however, there were reports which were cause for concern because Spain has always had great consideration for Arab pressure, and we feared that it would surrender to this. In the end Spain did not give in, and made this move. We congratulate the Spanish Government and the Spanish people on this. We knew that the large majority was in favor of establishing ties with Israel, and we hope that in the future friendly relations will develop between Israel and Spain, substantially benefiting the two countries.

[Correspondent] On establishing the relations, the Spanish Government presented the Israeli Government with a declaration of its position on the Middle East. The Spanish foreign minister today spoke about support for the PLO, and support for the establishment of a Palestinian stae. Do you see Spain continuing to maintain this line after the establishment of relations?

[Shamir] Once we have normal relations between us, we will have to opportunity to hold a dialogue and to try to bring Spain closer to our viewpoint. We have learned from experience which tells us that there are countries which have good, at least normal, relations with us, but which differ with us on certain issues. We do not regard this as something extraordinary. However, we will try to change Spain's attitude to our problems for the better.

[Correspondent] Mr Shamir, as is known Spain has special relations with Arab countries and Arab leaders. Today, in light of the establishment of bilateral relations, do you think that Spain can help the peace process in the future?

[Shamir] Indeed Spain has strong, wide, and traditional relations with the Arab world. It is not the only one to have this among those countries having normal relations with us. It is definitely possible that Spain's relations with the Arab world can contribute to the chances of peace.

[Correspondent] Mr Shamir, before the establishment of relations between Spain and Israel, contact did exist between the two countries, and you played a part in this. Could you clarify this point?

[Shamir] Yes, we maintained a very broad spectrum of relations for a considerable number of years with the Spanish Government, including both direct ties between representatives of the Israeli Government and Spanish representatives and indirect ties through the services of foreign diplomats. I myself met with the Spanish foreign ministers several times during the past year, 1982, 1983, 1984. There was a time in 1984 when the previous Spanish Government decided to establish relations with Israel, and I met with the then Spanish foreign minister. However, when early elections in Spain were declared, this was not implemented. It was passed on to the current Spanish Government, and it apparently took a long time, from 1982 until today, for the decision to be made.

### Briefs Cabinet on Relat[illegible]

*TA191142 Jerusalem Domestic Service i[illegible]brew*
*1100 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] The Cabinet today heard a review of the contacts with Spain. Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin announced that Foreign Minister and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir briefed the ministers on the establishment of relations:

[Begin Beilin recording] Minister Shamir reviewed the efforts made by various elements in Israel and abroad for the establishment of relations since the change of regime in Spain. He expressed the hope that within a few days the two countries will decide on the appointment of ambassadors and that this will have a positive effect on Israel's status in the world, especially among Latin American countries. [end recording]

### Shamir: No Present Direct Negotiations With Jordan

*TA211520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that presently Israel is not negotiating directly with Jordan. He noted that there are only a few indirect contacts. Shamir said that he has not yet received a report on the prime minister's meeting in The Hague with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, and he supposes that the reason for this is that the talks did not contain anything urgent or new. Minister Shamir made these remarks to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer during a tour of the Jordan Rift Valley and Nabulus. He was accompanied by the chief of staff and senior IDF officers.

### Rabin on Syrian-Jordanian Accord, Ties With Egypt

*TA161001 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 15 Jan 86 p 7*

[Report by Barukh Ron]

[Text] "Syria has recently ceased dispatching terrorist squads to Jordan to attempt to penetrate our territory through that country. This follows an agreement signed by Syria and Jordan, stipulating that the one would not sent terrorists to the other." This was disclosed this week by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who addressed students at Tel Aviv University.

"Let us hope that the accord will survive," Rabin said. "It carries a potential of great benefits to Israel: So far the Syrians have tried to send terrorists in through both southern Lebanon and Jordan; now this front has been limited, and only southern Lebanon remains. [no end quotation marks as published]

Referring to the peace process, the defense minister said: "Israel will oppose simultaneous multi-sided negotiations with several countries. Such negotiations, in which each country will make its participation conditional upon the consent of the others, are doomed. There is no fraternity in the Arab world; consequently, the only way is direct negotiations.

"Jordan is the only country with which there is presently a chance of sitting together around the negotiating table. Israel will oppose an international conference whose resolutions will be froced upon the parties, in which the Soviet Union and the United States will play a dominant role and will dictate the conditions; Israel will, if the Jordanians so desire, support an international forum that will not interfere in the dialogue."

The defense minister also addressed the positive shift in our relations with Egypt. "Right now the policy of peace is our topmost priority. I believe it will not take long before the accord with Egypt will be fully implemented, and is infused with real content. At the same time, anyone who seeks love between the two nations is bound to fail. Love and international relations do not go hand-in-hand; only rarely do nations establish more than correct relations."

### Moda'i Submits $21.6 Billion Budget to Knesset

*TA201836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i formally presented the budget for the coming fiscal year at the Knesset this afternoon. In presenting the $21.6 billion budget, Moda'i said there is practically no precedent in the world for bringing down inflation as fast as in Israel over the past few months. Harley Braidman reports on the speech and other aspects of the budget:

Moda'i said the economic gains in many fields had not been achieved by transient, artificial means. The message today is that these achievements can be preserved, consolidated, and expanded to ensure economic stability, which was a vital condition for future economic growth. He called for further cooperation of all the people, on the lines of last year, to achieve five goals: first, continuation of stabilizing the price system, eliminating inflation, and keeping it down to a level of 1 to 2 percent monthly; second, improving the balance of payments, and reducing current dependence on U.S. foreign aid; third, creating conditions for balanced economic growth, namely in the productive sectors, and particularly in exports; fourth, increasing productivity; and last, promotion of savings.

Moda'i said the rise in unemployment last year was inevitable in the process of the sharp economic adjustments, but it was less than had been feared. There was no intention of raising unemployment this year. As for wages, they had fallen below the 1980 level, but by the time a new fiscal year began, they would be about 10 percent higher than they were in 1980. The finance minister also said there had been a quiet revolution in the income tax burden, which had gone down significantly.

The budget forecasts another $200 million improvement in the trade gap and favorable conditions in international trade to enable an 8-percent growth of exports. Imports will also go up by almost this amount, mainly due to raw materials coming in for industry. The standard of living is expected to rise by 2.5 percent, after a fall of 10 percent in the last 2 years.

Tax receipts are due to go up slightly, printing of money will go down, and the government deficit will drop. Subsidies are due to be cut sharply again. Some items, such as public transport, bread, and milk products, may go up steeply during the year. Israelis will also face higher health and education charges. National insurance benefits will be curtailed.

### 25 Percent Allocated for Defense

*TA202016 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Hayim Plattner]

[Excerpt] The new budget is divided according to the following sections: Forty percent is allocated for the payment of the government's debts in Israel and abroad. The defense budget, which includes U.S. aid, takes up approximately 25 percent of the budget, a much larger sum than most countries allocate for their defense. Eighteen percent of the government's expenses is earmarked for the social and welfare sectors — for the financing of health, education,and welfare services, and subsidies. Ten percent is allocated for financing the wages of civil servants, and for purchases in Israel and abroad. The remaining 7 percent is allocated for investments in construction and industry.

### POST Reports Budget Trends

*TA210836 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*
*21 Jan 86 pp 1, 8*

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] The Gross National Product will not increase and standards of living will not rise in 1986, as the government seeks to consolidate the achievements of last year — stable prices and an improved balance of payments. These are the major trends implicit in the NIS [new Israeli shekel] 30,194 billion state budget proposal for 1986-87, presented to the Knesset yesterday.

The budget envisages the continuation of recent economic trends. It assumes a tough wage policy and fiscal restraint. This policy will in the coming months lead to higher bus fares and dearer bread and milk. It will also mean that parents of children in school will have to pay the $60-120 education levy.

Lower old-age allowances from the National Insurance Institute and higher health fund fees will be other results of the budget cuts.

The tendency of last year's budget to let the public shoulder part of the burden of financing public and social services is maintained by the proposed budget.

The heads of the Treasury, the Bank of Israel and the Economic Planning Authority yesterday also presented the National Budget — a document that contains the major economic forecasts for the coming year.

According to these forecasts the Gross National Production is to grow in 1986 by 1.5 to 2 per cent, the same rate as in 1985. Standards of living will not rise despite the considerable drop they suffered over the last two years.

Government and Bank of Israel officials do not foresee any improvement in the employment situation. Unemployment is expected to rise from 6.9 per cent in 1985 to 7.4 per cent this year.

Imports and exports are to rise by about 7 per cent this year, according to the National Budget. Due to a drop in interest payments on foreign loans, lower oil prices and an increase in grants from abroad, a surplus of some $600 million in the balance of payments is expected by the end of the year.

Talking to reporters on the eve of the budget presentation to the Knesset, Treasury officials stressed the importance of fiscal restraint. They pointed out that the last nine months have proven that the government is able to stay within budget limits. They emphasized that business firms or even entire sectors in financial trouble should not look to the Treasury to bail them out.

Treasury Director-General 'Imanu'el Sharon said that in the coming months there will be no change in the rate of exchange. "As long as exports maintain their present level of profitability, there will be no need for such a change," he said.

Concerning rumours of a pending tax on financial assets, Sharon admitted that the Treasury was weighing such a proposal but stressed that any decision was far in the future. He added that all proposals only refer to future assets, and that there was no intention of taxing existing wealth.

On the brighter side the budget includes a reserve set aside to finance a reduction in income tax. In addition, there are no plans to raise the travel tax or to impose another tax on private cars.

## WAFA: Former Mosad Chief Attacked in Tel Aviv

*JN162045 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*
*2000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] It was announced in Tunis today that General Yitzhaq Hufi, former chief of the Zionist Mosad, was wounded in an operation carried out by a group belonging to the Palestinian Force 17.

In a statement in Nicosia carried by the Palestinian News Agency [WAFA], a spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces said that the Martyr Abu Hasan Salamah Unit, which monitored the moves of the former Mosad chief on the evening of 9 January, fired at Gen Hufi while he was on his way home in Tel Aviv, directly hitting him in the neck and waist. He was quickly transported by helicopter to Tel Hashomer Hospital in critical condition.

The spokesman stressed that the attackers managed to withdraw from the scene of the operation although the area was encircled by the Zionist forces.

## Levi, Moda'i Promise More New Settlements in 1986

*TA160950 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew*
*16 Jan 86 p 1*

[Report by the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent in the territories]

[Text] Thirteen new settlements will be established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1986, said Construction and Housing Minister David Levi yesterday in a meeting of the Herut Movement in Ma'ale Adummim, dedicated to the topic of settlement and local administration.

Levi said that among these settlements will be: 'Omarim (on the southern slopes of the Hebrom hills), Mazzevot Yehuda, El-David, Ma'ale Levona, Tel Hayyim, 'Eli, Neve Daniyyel, Livna, Haggay, and Ele Sinay.

Minister Levi added that territorial compromise and the Jordanian option are an unrealistic illusion. We have the power, he said, to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state by means of action in the area and by being steadfast.

Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that the government should set up another 27 new settlements, and that there is no intention of putting this off until the unity government's last week in power. Every year, he said, we will strengthen and establish the relative portion of this number (of the 27 settlements on which the various components of the unity government had agreed).

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at the meeting that he would advise all the Middle East and world bodies "to forget about the vain dreams and inflammatory reports on a foreign flag flying on the Temple Mount. This will never happen."

### Reconstruction of Hebron Jewish Quarter Begins

*TA201220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Housing Minister David Levi has announced the renewal of construction of the Jewish quarter of Hebron. Levi made this statement at a dedication ceremony for the renovated Hadassah building in the town. In the near future 13 families are to move into the building that is in the heart of the Arab market area. Jerry Cheslow ias at the ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] With the nailing of the mezuzah to the door post of the Bet Hadassah building, Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordekhay Eliyahu officially announced its reopening to Jewish settlement. Housing Minister David Levi, who attended, said anyone who believes Israel will leave the area is deceiving himself. Levi said he wished Prime Minister Peres every success in his efforts to restart the peace process, but the message from Hebron was clear. Levi said: Israel will not make territorial compromises. He pledged to rebuild the old Jewish quarter but would not be drawn on a timetable or the number of Jews who would move into the mainly Arab town.

The Hadassah building has become a symbol for Jews and Arabs in Hebron. It was the first building that Jewish settlers squatted in in the city 6 years ago. It was attacked 14 months later by Arab terrorists who killed 6 yeshiva students and wounded 18 others.

Among the Hebron Arabs deposed Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah says the reopening of the old Hadassah building means trouble.

[Al-Natshah] Settling of extremist settlers, with fanatical opinions, leads to tension and tension leads to unknown results.

[Cheslow] Are you saying you expect violence?

[Al-Natshah] Increasing the number of settlers in the city means increasing the number of soldiers inside the city and this makes tension, and tension makes bad results.

[Cheslow] Al-Natshah says that he agrees that Jews and Arabs should live together but he maintains this can come only after a peace treaty. [end recording]

### IDF Soldier Wounded in S. Lebanon 16 Jan

*TA161350 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1348 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] An IDF soldier sustained medium wounds this afternoon when a bomb placed near the road exploded while his vehicle was passing by in the area of Bint Jubayl. IDF and army of southern Lebanon forces are conducting searches in the area. The wounded soldier was evacuated to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa. Our military correspondent notes that the bomb was planted near a UNIFIL post.

### Scuffle Between Jews, Arabs in Hebron Holy Site

*TA171815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1800 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] A scuffle erupted today in the Makhpelah Cave between Jewish and Arab worshipers. An IDF patrol came to the place after shouts were heard from the cave, and the soldiers dispersed the gathering. They detained an Arab, about 60, who brandished a pocket-knife and claimed he was insulted. He was released following an interrogation.

### Curfew Imposed on Villages Near Nabulus

*TA190730 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0605 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Last night a bullet hit the car of an inhabitant of the Elon More settlement. Nobody was hurt but the car was damaged. The incident took place around 2300, when the car ran into a stone barrier near the village of (Ashawwa) in the Nabulus area. A shot was fired at the car as the driver was trying to go around the barrier. As noted, there were no casualties.

Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that the security forces have imposed a curfew on three villages near the site of the incident and have launched an investigation.

### Maj Gen Baraq Interviewed on Regional Tensions

*TA192020 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Interview with Major General Ehud Baraq, outgoing commander of IDF Intelligence Branch, IDF Central Command chief-designate, by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky — place not given, videorecorded]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Major General Ehud Baraq is leaving the Intelligence Branch at the height of the missile crisis with Syria, when the United States is staging economic sanctions against Libya and Soviet war and spy vessels are sailing the Mediterranean:

[Baraq] This deployment of two destroyers and a spy ship along our coast, at a distance of several dozen miles from our beaches, according to our assessment is meant to enable the Russians themselves to give the Libyans early warning in case of unusual activity in the air directed by Israel against external targets. It is also possible that it is meant to signal to the Arabs that the Soviet Union, in case of problematic tension connected to one of its clients, is actually delivering the goods, if we can put it that way.

[Shlonsky] This morning Maj Gen Baraq warned about the danger of deterioration in the Middle East:

[Baraq] I cannot predict events for the next year. There is a serious danger of deterioration which stems from the very fact of the challange inherent in the deployment of surface-to-air missiles along the border, as well as from the increasing strength of

Syria and its policy objectives. The deterioration is not unavoidable, and is not unrelated to our own considerations.

### Comments Further on Syria

*TA181720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Major General Ehud Baraq, head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, will end his duty tomorrow and be appointed head of the IDF Central Command. He will replace Major General Amnon Shahaq, who will shortly be given another top post. This is reported by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

In a talk with military correspondents on this occasion Maj Gen Baraq said that in the near future Syria's long-term plan for building up its military power will be completed. Syria's military capabilities and the possibility of deterioration due to the continued deployment of antiaircraft missiles on the Lebanese border might make this year a year of changes and developments, and this requires of the Intelligence Branch to be on high alert and be calm. Maj Gen Baraq said that there are only four pairs of surface-to-air SAM-2 batteries along the Syrian-Lebanese border.

He believes there are chances for opening a political process with Jordan, but these chances are slim, and if they do not materialize it is possible that Jordan will embrace Syria's attitude vis-a-vis Israel.

### New IDF Intelligence Chief on Jordanian Weapons

*TA191420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Thirteen families and several dozen yeshiva students will soon move into Bet Hadassah in Hebron. This has been reported by Amnon Lipkin, the outgoing head of the IDF Central Command. He said that Bet Hadassah will be populated once the renovations on the building are completed, and the IDF will be positioned to defend it and provide security to the best of its ability. Major General Lipkin pointed out that there is relative quiet in the territories.

Maj Gen Lipkin was today appointed head of the IDF Intelligence Branch. In an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, he said that the Jordanian Army is undergoing a process of improvement and renewal. The Jordanians are eagerly buying modern weapon systems from the East and West. He also said if a war breaks out on the eastern front, the IDF will be prepared. However, he added that it is not at all certain that we will find only the Jordanians on this front.

### New Liberal Party Established; Platform Outlined

*TA151152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The split in Israel's Liberal Party became official today, with the setting up of a new party: the Center Liberals. The party is led by Jewish Agency Director Arye Dulzin, while the party's list for the next Knesset elections will be headed by Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat. Other prominent leaders include former Deputy Finance Minister Yehezqel Flomin and former Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman. More on the new party from Tony Gadot.

[Begin recording] [Gadot] For more than 2 years there has been a movement away from the Likud coalition by Liberal Party members. Matters came to a head when the formal merger between the Herut and Liberal parties appeared imminent. The new party sees itself as a center party, closest in ideals to the Likud's Independent Liberals and the Shinuy and Ometz Parties. Shlomo Lahat outlines the "I believe" of the Center Liberals.

[Lahat] To take care of middle class, employees, and private enterprise; to cut down on public budgets; to cut down the machinery of the government and the local government; to cut down taxes, income taxes especially; things of this kind. In other words, I mean to live and let live.

Secondly, we are a party which believes in compromises and we are ready to negotiate to try to achieve peace sincerely.

We believe that all the different lines or streams in Judaism are equal. We believe that for the benefit of Israel in the future basically we should have a presidential government.

[Gadot] Should there be a split of the votes between the Likud and between the Alignment, and your party holds the balance of power, which way will you go?

[Lahat] In today's political reality, I think with the Alignment.

[Gadot] Lahat said that he will not resign as mayor of Tel Aviv, even though he heads the Likud faction of City Hall. He maintains that he was elected on a personal basis by the electorate, not on a party ticket. [end recording]

### Political Goals Noted

*TA160939 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Jan 86 p 20*

[Report by party affairs correspondent Dorit Gefen]

[Excerpt] Speaking at a news conference yesterday in which he announced the establishment of the Liberal Center Party [Mifleget Hamerkaz Haliberalit], Arye Dulzin said: "We will be prepared to give up territories in Judaea and Samaria for the sake of peace."

He noted that the new party believes in peaceful borders that will be determined in negotiations between Israel and its neighbors according to security considerations and in observance of Israel's Jewish character.

He said that in the interim, an autonomy with a clearly-defined status and role for both Israel and Jordan, will be established in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. No other country will be established between Israel and Jordan.

At the beginning of the news conference, Yehezqel Harmelekh, one of the leading founders of the new party, said that the party's objective is to implement the liberal principles in the social and economic spheres in Israel, as well as in the political life.

He pointed out that the party will be moderate and logical and will work toward the institution of a presidential regime in Israel. He added that in the economic sphere, the party will take action to ease the tax burden and strengthen the middle classes.

### Space Defense Agreement With U.S. Being Prepared

*TA170900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jan 86 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] The U.S. Department of Defense is now preparing the text of an agreement of understanding with Israel which is to be devoted to Israel's incorporation into the space defense system known as "star wars."

A Defense Department source has told *HA'ARETZ* that the text will be general but will contain a breakdown of the issues in which Israel will be involved, the rules for guarding the transfer of technology and shared information, guarding inventors' rights and patents, and so on. All this follows a letter from Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin which reached the Pentagon 2 days ago and in which Rabin, in view of the Cabinet decision, asks that the initial conclusions reached on this issue to date be texted as part of an agreement of understanding that is separate from that in existence between Israel and the United States.

Pentagon sources say Israel has no need for a separate agreement of understanding regarding the space defense system, and the existing agreement of understanding, within the framework of which strategic cooperation is being implemented, can also cover the space defense system. "However, there is apparently a political need in Israel to expand the formal framework of the cooperation between the two countries. Therefore Israel wants another agreement."

The Pentagon has no objection to preparing such an agreement, and Pentagon sources believe it can be signed within 2 months. However, not signing such an agreement would not postpone the signing of agreements between the Department of Defense and Israeli companies which submit ideas suitable for the space system.

The U.S. Navy's research laboratories, which are subcontractors of the Pentagon for testing ideas and inventions in this field, have already approved several such Israeli projects which are suitable for the space defense system. Pentagon sources have, however, added that Israel should not expect giant sums to fall into its lap following its participation in the defense system, because reference is to small-scale agreements involving small sums of money.

### El Al Allegedly Suspends Flights to Manchester

*TA181605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] The El Al Company has announced in London that it is suspending its weekly flight to Manchester due to a dispute on security arrangements in that city's airport. In the framework of the British Government's efforts to increase security, El Al men were ordered to move their counters to an isolated area, far away from the counters of other airlines. El Al's spokesman in London said this move means that El Al is being isolated due to terrorist activity, and this is unacceptable.

### El Al Denies Reports

*TA181825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] El Al says it is not cancelling its flights to Manchester. The company denies reports from foreign sources that it is cancelling the flights because its counter in Manchester was removed to an isolated spot.

Our flight affairs correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the arrangements in Manchester are still not final and El Al's flights there are continuing. El Al has a weekly flight to Manchester. British aviation secretary [as heard] said that on the basis of advice given by experts it has been decided to make new arrangements at El Al's counter in Manchester's airport.

### Papers on Resumption of Relations With Spain

*TA190738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that the expulsion of Jews from Spain is still engraved in our memories as one of the greatest tragedies in the history of our people. Still, Moorish and Christian Spain is connected with the golden era of our greatest poets, biblical scholars, and philosophers. Spanish exiles retained their heritage in all the countries they settled and their surnames attest to this fact to this very day. Modern Spain also respects the memory of Jewish life in the Middle Ages, and although there is no forgiveness for the church's fanaticism, the expulsion of the Jews, and the persecution of the Marranos, all of which cannot be atoned for by Spain's official recognition of the Jewish state, this recognition is a very meaningful event that transcends its current significance.

*DAVAR* writes that the real differences in the way Israel and Spain view their policy in the Middle East will probably not disappear. This could be gathered from Spain's announcement on the establishment of diplomatic relations. However, such differences also exist between Israel and other European countries. A wise and sober Israeli policy and a willingness to promote the peace process through mutual concessions may contribute to closing these gaps and to strengthening understanding and cooperation with the entire European community.

*THE JERUSALEM POST* says that the establishment of diplomatic relations has opened an opportunity for a fruitful dialogue between the two countries on the politics of Middle East peace, which both unite and divide Israel and Spain, and the reconciliation of economic interests that may be partly conflicting but are also partly complementary. The scheduled meeting between Shim'on Peres and Felipe Gonzalez at The Hague today will inaugurate this dialogue on a formal, authoritative level for the first time in the history of the two nations.

*HATZOFE* notes that the establishment of relations between Israel and Spain will close the circle of free European countries that maintain diplomatic relations with Israel.

## Reportage on IGAAD Summit Activities in Djibouti

### Mengistu Address

*EA171904 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has said that the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] in eastern African countries has the historic responsibility of ensuring that the coming generation is not faced with the dangers of drought. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam stated this in a speech he delivered to the IGADD summit which opened last night.

In his speech, the comrade secretary general commended the great efforts made by the Republic of Djibouti and by President Apidon in particular in the activities to form the organization and he expressed his gratitude at the welcome and hospitality extended to him and the delegation from revolutionary Ethiopia.

### Moi Address

*EA171858 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today urged African countries to uphold the spirit of collective self-reliance in solving some of the problems that face the continent. The president especially lauded the establishment of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development for eastern African countries, IGADD, and said this was a step in the right direction. President Moi was delivering his speech at the assembly of the heads of state and government during the launching of the sub-regional body in the City of Djibouti.

He said IGADD was a creation of African countries seeking a solution an African problem. President Moi said the body should be keen to carry out is primary responsibility for combating the effects of drought, desertification and other natural disasters through the initiative of member countries. The six member countries of IGADD are Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda.

In an effort to solve the problems that face Africa, President Moi said at the assembly, external assistance should be treated as complementary. The president expressed his hope that the international community would assist the newly-launched body as called for in the UNGA resolution on the drought stricken countries of eastern Africa. President Moi said that he was confident that individual members of IGADD would benefit from each other in terms of activities covering food production, meteorology and weather forecasting, ground water investigation, and information exchange.

On international coexistence, President Moi observed that the progress of the world could not come about except through global interdependence. He, however, remarked that external aid, particularly to Africa, should aim at strengthening the economies of recipient countries without creating a situation of continued dependence. President Moi stated that Africa does not seek food aid but what it requires is assistance which will enable the continent to produce its own food.

### Okello Address

*EA171913 Dakar PANA in English 1353 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Djibouti, 16 Jan, (PANA) — Ugandan head of state Tito Lutwa Okello today described the signing of the agreement to establish an Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (Igadd) as a milestone in the efforts of the eastern African sub-region to combat the effects of drought and other natural disasters and foster economic co-operation for development.

In his statement to the first assembly meeting of the six eastern African states affected by drought, President Okello said the agreement was a result of a long process of negotiations which started in 1980 and was also the beginning of a longer and more difficult process of combatting the effects of drought and problems of development in the region.

He noted that although Uganda was the most favoured country, climatically, among the six member states of IGADD, the drought which hit the country in 1979 and 1980 taught Ugandans that prevention is far better than cure. President Okello said the process of desertification in the sub-region was becoming a major problem, adding that Uganda's efforts were geared towards arresting and reversing this process. "I would like to assure this august assembly that Uganda will play an active role and spare no efforts to ensure that IGADD achieves its lofty objectives", he said.

President Okello, who is chairman of Uganda's military Council, took over after toppling the Obote regime in July last year. He said that his council was keen to hand over power to a democratically elected government at an early date. "We have no intention to stay in power a day longer than is absolutely necessary", he told the assembly of heads of state of IGADD. He said that in pursuit of this objective the Military Council would shortly convene a national conference to discuss key national issues, such as the tenure of the interim government, the future constitutional framework, elections and the formation of a new national army.

The Ugandan president said there were priorities his government has set so as to end all armed conflicts in the country. He said tht in order to break the vicious circle of conflicts, revenge and victimisation which has bedeviled Ugandan society for so long, the government would vigorously pursue a policy of national reconciliation and forgiveness.

President Okello said that the second priority was to forge unity out of the diversity that makes Uganda. "In the final analysis, unity is our strength without which the enormous potential of our country remains untapped". He said the national conference to be convened soon would set in motion the necessary arrangements to return the country to parliamentary democracy.

The Ugandan head of state said that his government would, as a matter of urgency, implement a programme for the resettlement of returnees and displaced persons and rehabilitate the areas damaged by war. He also said that his government would work hard to ensure adequate security throughout the country and establish conditions in which human rights will be fully guaranteed. President Okello said with the achievement of peace, his government would spearhead the efforts of the people of Uganda for social and economic development which has lagged behind for several years because of lack of peace and stability.

[passage indistinct] Hassan Gouled today signed the agreement establishing IGADD, which will co-ordinate efforts among the six member states in the sub-region. A final communique is expected to be adopted before the closing session of the two-day conference.

### Leaders Sign Communique

*AB171436 Dakar PANA in English 1335 GMT Jan 86*

[Text] Djibouti, 17 Jan (PANA) — The six heads and government of the Eastern African countries affected by drought yesterday signed a final communique at the end of their two-day assembly meeting expressing their common stand to fight desertification and their determination to reinforce cooperation between them to forge development of the sub-region. The communique issued after two days of deliberations, said that the leaders adopted the agreement to establish the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD).

Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Said Barre of Somalia, Mengistu Haile Marian of Ethiopia, 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab of Sudan, Tito Okello of Uganda and El Hadji Hassan Gouled Apidon of Djibouti signed the agreement immediately after its adoption.

The authority is comprised of an assembly of heads of state and government, a council of ministers and an executive secretariat.

The communique also said that the objectives of the orgnization were aimed at coordinating efforts to combat the effects of drought and desertification and development endeayours in the sub-region on short and medium term plans.

The communique said that during their working session the six leaders also adopted the plan of action of IGADD whose headquarters will be in Djibouti.

The plan identifies emergency measures to be taken promptly and it also indicates priorities for development strategies and the struggle against desertification.

The assembly also approved the appointment of Mr Mekonnen Kebret of Ethiopia as IGADD executive secretary.

The conference was also attended by the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf who left for a state visit of Ivory Coast yesterday.

### Djibouti Minister Speaks; Leaders Leave

*EA171935 Dakar PANA in English 1320 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Djibouti, 17 jan (PANA) — Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah today expressed optimism that the newly created inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and development (IGADD) for the six eastern african countries would succeed despite the differences which exist between some member states. Responding to a question by a PANA correspondent at the Foreign Office in Djibouti, Mr Farah said that the dramatic socio-economic situation caused by drought and desertification in the region should be separated from political conflicts which have existed for long among some of the member states of IGADD.

He said the alarming situation has made the leaders bury their differences and address themselves to the joint fight against their common enemies which now are drought and desertification. The political squabbles cannot be resolved in a day but step by step and the trend now is promising, he added. Mr Farah who coordinated for two years the activities of IGADD before its formal establishment explained that three experts and ministerial meetings held in February, May and November in Djibouti last year were marked by mutual understanding and no differences were relected in their deliberations. He added that the same spirit of understanding was demonstrated by the six leaders during their two-day assembly meeting which ended on Thursday.

Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam is reported to have held conciliatory talks with Somali President Siad Barre. The two countries have a long time conflict over the question which sparked war between them in the late seventies. More than a hundred delegates attending a state banquet on Wednesday hosted by Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, were moved to see Mengistu and Barre shake hands, an indication according to diplomatic circles of rapprochement.

The Ethiopian head of state is also reported to have held talks with Sudanese President 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. Sudan used to accuse Ethiopia of supporting Sudanese separatists and Ethiopia was accusing Sudan of supporting Eritreans fighting the central government.

The Djibouti foreign minister expressed satisfaction at the understanding among member states of IGADD, saying that the organization would meet successfully its objectives of promoting subregional cooperation in the field of agricultural development as well as fighting against drought and desertification. He said member states were eager to implement IGADD's short and medium term programs by using their resources and would do thier best to appeal to the international community to complement their efforts.

Foreign Minister Farah explained further that the IGADD plan of action which was adopted by the leaders envisages to implement programs amounting to only one billion dollars. However, he said, given the number of the population which is much higher than that of the sister organisation in West Africa, (CILSS) [Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the SAHEL] he did not see the reason why the international community cannot help IGADD raise one billion if CILSS managed to collect 13 billion dollars.

The minister also disclosed that among countries which have expressed the wish to join the organisation were Tanzania. He added that Egypt has applied for an observer status in the organsation.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya left for home on Thursday immediately after the end of the conference. Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who attended the meeting as chairman of the organisation of African Unity, also left the same day to start a state visit in Ivory Coast.

The Ethiopia leader left this morning for home while the Somali head of state is expected to stay for an official visit of Djibouti. Sudanese President 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and Ugandan President Tito Okello are expected to leave later on today.

In their communique issued at the end of the conference the leaders expressed determination to fight against desertification and reinforce cooperation for the development of the region.

## Trans-African Highway Authority Meets in Congo

*AB132325 Paris AFP in French 1859 GMT 13 Jan 86*

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Jan (AFP) — Deliberations of the 6th session of the Trans-African Highway Authority (ARTA) began on Monday Brazzaville, at the experts level, it was learned from official sources in the Congolese capital. These experts will, for 4 days, study about 20 fields, including one on developments in the cooperation between ARTA and Belgium, the free movement between states, the draft administrative reorganization of ARTA, and taxes and royalties for the financing of the Trans-African Highway.

The 13 member countries or associate members of ARTA are: Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan Chad, and Zaire.

The outcome of the experts' meeting will submitted to the public works ministers of these 13 countries which will meet at a board of directors meeting next Friday in the presence of Shiffaraw Bizuneh, regional director of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and Sakibede Simon, a delegate of the Customs and Economic Union Central Africa (UDEAC). The ECA representative will notably present a draft reorganization of ARTA.

The idea for the construction of this highway, which will link Lagos to Mombasa (southeast Kenya), was launched in 1971 in Tunis, during the ministerial meeting of the ECA.

ARTA, whose budget for 1985 was $657,000, has as its acting managing director, Mweze Dunia Ikandanya (Zaire). Its headquarters has been in Bangui since February 1981 and it employs nearly 27 persons.

## ALGERIA

### PDRY President Telephones Benjedid on Situation

*LD210709 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, had a telephone conversation with President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the PDRY.

President Chadli Bendjedid received this call yesterday from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the talks dealt with the current situation in the PDRY.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Gorbachev Message on Initiative

*LD181226 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1158 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Jan 1986 (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a message from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The message concerns the initiative announced by the Soviet leader on the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and their destruction by 1999.

### JANA Comments

*LD181809 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Jan (JANA) — The JANA political editor has welcomed the initiative announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of CPSU Central Committee, concerning the peaceful initiative on eliminating nuclear weapons, with their total destruction by the end of 1903 [date as received].

The editor said that this initiative was clear proof and a definite indication of the Soviet desire to spare mankind the threat of destruction and annihilation through nuclear weapons.

He also expressed his doubts over the imperialist U.S. response to this initiative, which stems from a realization of the dangers facing mankind from chemical and nuclear weapons, because U.S. imperialism continues its feverish drive to escalate the nuclear arms race and implement the "star wars" program. The editor concluded by saying that at a time when we praise this initiative and confirm that it is a turning point for the establishment of real peace in the world, we simultaneously confirm that there can be no real peace until imperialism, which constitutes a direct threat to mankind, is eliminated. Real peace is the destruction of the anti-Semitic imperialism.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on Suicide Squads Clarified

*LD190728 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Jan (JANA) — Some news agencies reported that the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution has offered to train and arm Arabs to carry out suicidal tasks. The correct version is that the leader of the revolution has said that the Jamahiriyah has accepted a resolution adopted by the basic people's congresses, made up of Arabs residing in the Jamahiriyah, to be trained in weapons and to form suicide squads and volunteer for fedayeen action. This is in retaliation for the U.S. provocations and America's anti-Arab nation attitude.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Says 'We Might Act Crazily'

*NC201536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Beirut, 20 Jan (MENA) — Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has claimed that Libya can, with one blow, inflict a real defeat on the U.S. 6th Fleet. He has also said that 41 U.S. ships are now in the Mediterranean on their way to Libya.

Although Al-Qadhdhafi does not explain the nature of that one blow, he is quoted as saying: "If we know that we are going to die, we might act crazily.... Let it be on me and on my enemy, O God"

In an interview with *AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI* published today in Beirut, Al-Qadhdhafi states that an alliance with the Soviet Union is not unlikely, and notes that current developments point in that direction.

In the interview, Al-Qadhdhafi declares his support for Syrian policy in Lebanon, saying that Libya supports Syria's annexation of that country. He also affirms that the Palestinians have the right to strike at Israel outside of occupied Palestine. In this regard, he opposes the PLO's decision to limit its activities to the occupied Arab territories.

### Comparison of 14 Jan Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1415 GMT on 15 January rebroadcasts the 14 January speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi at the Shari' al-Zawiyah Basic People's Congress in Tripoli. The Tripoli Domestic version has been compared to the Tripoli Television version published in the 15 January Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* on pages Q 1-11 revealing the following variations:

Page Q 1, paragraph two, last line, the radio says: ...not deceive ourselves. We should not talk too much lest we think that we have done something. Man tends to talk too much to please himself and then thinks that he has actually done something, when in fact he has not.

It is easy... (supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph three, line five, the radio says: ...and not the pan-Arab congresses, to which... (changing "national" to "pan-Arab")

Paragraph four, line fove, the radio says: ...might not be so lucky, however.

But this does... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph five, line four, says: ... under their feet. Here comes the role of... (supplying indistinct words)

Page Q 2, paragraph one, penultimate line, says: ...warships, gunboats, destroyers. They would rest and we would take our places before them, instead of our resting and them taking their place before us.

This applies also to the Air Force and the air defense forces. After that, patriotism and the dictates of the challenge demand that those who are absent from the army or military service return immediately to their work and to their units. [Words indistinct] not a soldier coming to say he is deserting and he is hiding at his mother's place or his grandfather's place, at the time of confrontation against the United States and Israel, because the largest power on earth is against the freedom of the people. Imperialism and Zionism are both united against the Libyan people. All the world's people are standing by the Libyans because they are a small people who are the victims of the largest Zionist-imperialist forces in the world — forces of of aggression. The whole world knows how these forces unite unashamedly against a small people like the Libyans. So it is a disgrace that exceeds all others for some Libyans who belong to units to be absent from them. All must join [words indistinct]. Anyone who is absent from his work should return to his work immediately and leave the house of his mother, his aunt, or his grandfather.

There are ambitions directed against our homeland and so we must defy them. Anything else would be treason, for he would be siding with the U.S. fleet and the Israeli fleet. Even if he [word indistinct] crossed the sea he would be lagging behind the ranks.

Any family which has any degree of patriotism — indeed, every family should have patriotism — should not allow a coward who fails to perform his duty to remain with them. The family might have been in circumstances that prevented it from working, but we hope now that these circumstances will end now. Sanctions and punishment for desertion could be dropped in the present conditions if those people decide to return to work or join the Armed Forces. The military battle has largely receded but we must still expect it to take place. If it takes place, it will most likely be at sea.

The battle, naturally... (picking up paragraph five, line one; supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Paragraph six, lines three and four, say: ...the economic battle. This is the battle for which the state of mobilization and national emergency were declared.

When the U.S.... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph ten, last line says: ...there is confrontation.

Now when a U.S.... (supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph sixteen, line five says: ...everything, but we bring them up here so as not... (replacing queried words)

Page Q 3, paragraph two, line one, says: ...show how many stray ones have decided to join after what we have said, we can consider... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Paragraph two, line one says: ...are not everything. When one of us fails to pay for the cost of water and electricity and telephones, what sort of an act is this? How can you... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Same paragraph, line seven says: ...forget that the municipality is yours and... (supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph four, line two says: ...price for light. That might have been forgiven in the past... (supplying indistinct word and rewording)

Paragraph five, line two, says: ...installments they owe. This is your struggle, after that nothing much remains. For the things we are talking about are [word indistinct] do not do... (supplying indistinct passage)

Paragraph six, line three says: ...to pay gradually. At least in 1986, one... (supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph, line six says: ...did not expect. Now that the economic battle has come these will be its weapons. You see, what would be the weapon against the U.S. threat in the battle? and how can you get involved in the economic battle... (picking up paragraph seven, line two; supplying indistinct words; rewording; and changing paragraphing)

Paragraph nine, line one, says: ...destroy America is the dinars you give to the municipality. We must think rationally. We must not deceive ourselves. You are rational...(supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph twelve, line one, says: ...This is your state. If the banks were to go, then so be it! You too would then go; everything would go if the banks were to go. The last thing to go would be the banks. We must rid...(supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Same paragraph, last line says: ...or be stolen.

If [words indistinct] or the United States (?bombs) then you take your money out, each one takes his money. Because the money is neither in the bank nor in your pockets. To place our... (supplying indistinct passage)

Same paragraph, line four says: ...before the world and before the United States. How did their... (supplying indistinct words)

Page Q 4, paragraph three, last line says: ...deficiency, a mistake. I was expecting [words indistinct]. Let the Libyans realize that this is ridiculous — isolating half the people who are affected by the battle from the duty of battle. Now that the confrontation is declared there must definitely be a decision to orient girls and boys alike from preparatory classes onwards.

This does not... (supplying additional passage)

Paragraph five, line eight, says: ...confrontation, similar to cats who live in the streets and who walk in... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph seven, line seven, says: ...male who cannot enter here; and this person should go this way. This is all... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph nine, line five, says: ...is no austerity as people are saying. On the contrary... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph eleven, line one says: ...page: We can train now, undergo the training of armed people. We can... (supplying indistinct words, rewording)

Paragraph twelve, last line says: ...guidance. Of course the United States would not bomb when the battle is at sea; they wouldn't shell a whale would they? The ship, which... (picking up paragraph thirteen, line two; supplying indistinct words; and rewording)

Page Q 5, paragraph one, line seven: ...an economic base. In both cases the economy is important.... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph three, line nine says: ...be entering? How are you going to enter the battle? This... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph fourteen, line five, says: ...should grow watermelons. We will impose our will and decide what to export to the world... (supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph, line twelve, says: ...our will. The Israelis export oranges. They... (confirming "Israelis")

Page Q 6, paragraph three, line ten says: ...so on. But, I told them, one-third of the milk... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph three, last line says: ...from the market. I will come back to this point.

Eggs: To be... (supplying additional sentence)

Paragraph thirteen, line four says: ...for its milk. Harm may be useful in some ways. The United States may harm us but at the same time they may do us a good turn and drive us toward... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Page Q 7, paragraph two, line six says: ... every 50 persons may be members. I am taking a family as a reduced example only. A family consisting... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Same paragraph, line nine says: ...hens, that is enough. There is no problem for a family to go and buy six hens, or for every five people to go and buy six and then get together and set up a poultry farm; or for a family to set up a poultry farm by itself. Every municipality takes the land around it — district by district — and divides it for this... (confirming "enough," supplying indistinct words, and rewording)

Paragraph three, line ten says: [illegible] chickens have protein, fish has... (supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph four, line two says: ...it for feed. We produce about 200,000 metric... (confirming "we produce")

Same paragraph, line eight says: ...become self-sufficient. If every Libyan should... (supplying indistinct word )

Paragraph five, line eleven says: ...that is it. Each home builds a cistern for rain water — tanks in which... (supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph, line fifteen says: ...used to. That is it: a cistern in the house will suffice you for a full year and from it you water the trees. If you need water you dig a cistern and plant trees. The United States cuts the trees destroys the cistern, and kills us.... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Paragraph seven, last line says: ...the market anymore. You say, go and buy me these things. [all passages as... (picking up page Q 8 line one; supplying indistinct sentence)

Page Q 8, paragraph three, penultimate line says: ...contrary, we will end up stronger. Harm may even be useful, I told you... (supplying indistinct words, rewording, and changing paragraphing)

Paragraph four, line twelve says: ...wage you now regard it as sacred and it takes on a value; because your wage keeps you independent. You feel that if you acquire the habit of breeding a she-goat every gear and become independent, you would say... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Same paragraph, line sixteen says: ...the Arabs say. And the flour you import from abroad, not knowing whether it is bones or what. You should then say to yourselves: I should have bred a she-camel, it costs only 50 dinars, the... (supplying indistinct words)

Same paragraph, line eighteen says: ...three or four. We would then say to ourselves: What were our salaries spent on? and where are our lives going? This confrontation is... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Same paragraph, line twenty-two says: ...produce the eggs. Meat — we used to queue for it outside the slaughterhouse and... (supplying indistinct word and rewording)

Paragraph five, line thirteen says: ...to a tree. You just construct a basin and you can... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph seven, line three says: ...education. This is the aspect of application. We have... (supplying indistinct word)

Page Q 9, paragraph six, last line says: ///cries of defiance.

This was what made the Arab nation and the whole... (changing words)

Paragraph nine, line six says: ...countries will meet, not necessarily for a boycott, for they do... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph ten, line six says: ...no ambition to influence them. To the rest... (changing words)

Paragraph twelve, line three says: ...as of tomorrow cooperatives will begin to be set up; families and the Jamahiriyah should decide to become self-sufficient regarding those products we now import from abroad. We must make alternative products to oil.

We export... (supplying indistinct words and rewording)

## Armed Forces Issue Decree on Recruiting Arabs

*LD201748 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1330 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces has issued a decision concerning the principles regulating the service of Arab volunteers in the Libyan Arab forces to implement the resolutions adopted by the pan-Arab basic people's congresses during their emergency session this year. The text is as follows:

The supreme commander of the Armed Forces, recognizing Law No 40 of 1974 concerning service in the Armed Forces, Law No 35 of 1977 concerning the reorganization of the Armed Forces, Law No 5 of 1978 concerning the modification of some military regulations and the historical declaration accepting Arab volunteers in the Libyan Arab Armed Forces in order to rally Arab potentialities for the battle of security and liberation, has decided:

Clause 1:
To open the door for volunteers to serve in the Libyan Arab Armed Forces for all Arab militarists whose services has come to an end in their own countries in accordance with the following conditions, and observing the conditions of acceptance for military service decreed in Law No 40 of 1974, regarding service in the Armed Forces and which contravene [as heard] the provisions of this decision.

First: He must be of Arab nationality and must not be married to a foreigner.
Second: His service must not have been terminated because of bad behavior or physical unfitness.
Third: He must not have been convicted of a crime against another person.
Fourth: A period of not more than 3 years must have elapsed since he left the service of his country.
Fifth: He must be physically fit for service at the time of joining.
Sixth: His speciality must be compatible with the specialities needed by the Armed Forces.
Seventh: His rank must not be above colonel.
Eight: The volunteer must accept the occupation and the unit assigned to him.
Ninth: The volunteer will be given the actual rank which he used to have at the time of leaving the service of the armed force to which he used to belong, and his previous seniority will be taken into account.

Clause 2:
Requests to volunteer should be given to brotherhood and people's bureaus, as appropriate, which in their turn will inform the volunteers about the conditions of acceptance. Files must be opened for them and then sent in full to the General Command Headquarters whereupon the latter will scrutinize the volunteers' requests and the extent of their fulfillment of the conditions.

Clause 3:
The General Command Headquarters will inform the brotherhood or the people's bureau on whether a volunteer has been accepted or not and those accepted will be sent to the Jamahiriyah. The General Command Headquarters should be informed by cable on the volunteers' dates of arrival.

Clause 4:
The Administration of Military Protocol will take care of the volunteers' reception, hospitability, medical check-ups, and private interviews on the dates and places determined by the General Command Headquarters.

Clause 5:
Following the medical check-up and the private interview, the administration and organization branch will prepare the offer of appointment and implementation and refer to the General Command Headquarters which will decide the procedures of appointments.

Clause 6:
The supreme commander of the Armed Forces issues the decisions on appointing officers and the general commander issues the decisions appointing NCO's and privates.

Clause 7:
The volunteer is subject to all laws, regulations, and everyday orders of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Clause 8:
The volunteer will have the right to the following:

1. Bear the military rank which was accorded to him by the appointment decision;
2. Wear the military uniform of the Armed Forces in accordance with his unit;
3. Take part in promotion exams.

Clause 9:
The volunteer will be given the salary and all other financial priviliges accorded to his comrades in the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Clause 10:
It is permitted to grant the volunteer Libyan military decorations and medals if he is deemed to merit them.

Clause 11:
A section for Arab volunteers will be established at the General Command Headquarters which will take care of their conditions and will prepare a special file for officers' registration and another for NCO's and privates.

Clause 12:

In calculating pensions, the date of appointment will be considered as the date of the period of service for which the volunteer should receive a pension.

Clause 13:
The service of Arab volunteers is terminated for the same reasons for the which the service of the Libyan serviceman is terminated.

Clause 14:
The service regulations in the Armed Forces will be applied to the volunteer in the same way as his Libyan counterpart while observing of Clause 1 of this decision and all other military regulations in force. He will be treated in exactly the same way as the Libyan serviceman.

Clause 15:
The commander in chief of the Armed Forces shall implement this decision and lay down the necessary procedures for its implementation. It is effective from the date of its issuance and all other decisions are abrogated.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

## Tripoli Calls for 1,000 Suicide Operations Daily

*LD171933 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1840 GMT 17Jan 86*

[Text] The operations mounted by the fedayeen and Arab suicide squads against the Zionist enemy light the path to liberation; they point to stepping up the pan-Arab struggle for the destruction of Zionism and imperialism.

These fedayeen operations are a holy struggle waged by an oppressed and persecuted people who are supported by a nation which believes that its existence is not secure until the Zionist invaders are liquidated.

Let the slogan of the Arab masses this year be: 1,000 suicide and fedayeen operations per day. Arab masses in the Arab homeland and everywhere else should be fully ready to turn this slogan into suicide operations. Only in this way can one destroy Zionism and turn the tables on U.S. imperialism; only in this way can the Arab will embodied in the united countries of the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf and Arab society be transformed into a Jamahiri society — with power, wealth, and arms in the hands of the masses.

## JANA Notes Saratoga Joining 'Hostile Campaign'

*LD171800 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1650 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli 17 Jan (JANA) — The U.S. Administration has built up its military presence in the Mediterranean in the context of its frenzied hostile campaign against the Arab Libyan people.

The U.S. Defense Department has admitted that its aircraft carrier *Saratoga* crossed the Suez Canal yesterday, accompanied by six other naval units to join the other U.S. naval units present in the Mediterranean.

## Financial Workers Discuss Measures Against U.S.

*LD182307 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Banghazi, 18 Jan (JANA) — The emergency congress of bank, insurance, and financial workers began this evening in Al-Bayan al-Awwil, Banghazi. It discussed the latest developments resulting from the U.S. economic measures against the Jamahiriyah and the freezing of Libyan assests and properties in U.S. banks. Participants studied a number of important points and means which will ensure a reply to the U.S. action of freezing Libyan assets and properties in U.S. banks. Among these means is a call for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Union of the Arab Banks Federation to confront the American measures in an effective and practical manner, to create an Arab financial market and an Arab economic organization, and to urge Arab finance institutions to launch the Arab dinar in order free Arab currencies from foreign dependency.

## Bank Economist Discusses Arab Asset Management

*LD171945 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1243 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Interview with Dr Nuriy Baryum, economic adviser in the Libyan Central Bank on the Voice of the Revolutionary Committees "Today's Report" program by unidentified reporter — live or recorded]

[Text][Reporter] Welcome Dr Baryum. Would you give the Arab listeners some details about the dimensions of freezing Libyan Arab assets in the United States?
[Baryum]: Thank you. In fact this measure is indeed unsound, and in general conflicts with international norms. Thanks be to God, since 1981 when they lifted their partial economic blockade, we stopped investing our assets in one place. Consequently, as a central bank, we do not have deposits in America itself. We might have one or two deposit accounts in a branch of an American bank outside the United States. These have indeed been affected by the freeze order. However, they form a low percentage, not exceeding 4 percent of our reserves.

The financial market is sensitive so I believe, we must not bring it into the battle. The measure of freezing assets is not in the interests of America itself. This is not a sound move. It makes Arab countries feel that this decision is also directed against them and consequently that support should not be confined to mere words, but should counter-boycott America. Some economists have been calling for this for some time. If we as a unified Arab bloc were to boycott America, it will not be able to face up to us, even if it was supported by West Europe. In fact, it would be more so, now that West Europe does not go along with America. West Europe cannot sacrifice its economy and its interests, which are all centered in the Arab homeland.

[Reporter] So, Dr Baryum, the decision to freeze the assets constitutes a serious precedence even for the Arab assets on deposit in the United States?
[Baryum] Naturally. Today, any Arab country, be it Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, or the Arab Emirates, which has become politically liberated and embarked on helping the fedayeen, could have their assets frozen. This means that the independence of these

countries becomes threatened.

[Reporter] Technically, can these assets be withdrawn and invested in Arab projects?
[Baryum] If the investment base in the Arab world could be expanded, the greater part of these investments could be used in the Arab countries. Unfortunately, the Arab countries have not succeeded yet in creating a major financial market which can absorb all these funds. In fact, anyone with funds liable to seizure, such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, or Kuwait, cannot go anywhere except to London or New York. They are the only two cities in the world which can absorb any major investment. If you have 50 million, you can deposit it within seconds. In other countries, even Italy, you cannot find a bank to accept your deposits.

So, if the Arabs were to unite and create a financial market on a large scale, be it in Lebanon or Kuwait, and place their investments in the Arab homeland. [sentence as heard] Some Arab banks may withdraw their funds from the American Trust Bank or any other bank in New York and place them in a German bank. This is to no avail if the German bank also deposits the funds in U.S. banks to gain the interest. Thus we would not be actually achieving anything by doing this.

Frankly speaking, the deposit game, even if the Arab banks were to withdraw their funds from some U.S. banks — it is only interest that one gets from U.S. banks — we would actually have not have disciplined America. Disciplining it would come from Arab unity, the creation of an Arab financial market, and the creation of an investment base in the Arab homeland to be financed by Arab funds. There is no objection. They could be invested in projects in Morocco, Sudan, Syria or anywhere else. They all could be financed by Arab funds. Consequently, the Arab funds would circulate within the sphere of the Arab countries. A new currency might be initiated for deals. It is not necessary that the dollar be the currency. It could be the dinar, the Arab dinar. If the dinar becomes the unit, it could become the base unit for investment. But even if there was an investment base, the Saudi riyal is a convertible currency. The Kuwaiti dinar is also a convertible currency. The Arab Emirates' dirham is also convertible currency. They are exactly like the dollar. But nobody pays attention to them, buys them, or touches them. Why? Because the investment base in these countries is nothing.

What do they export? They export oil. Their oil is exported in dollars. We Arabs have failed even to decide that oil should be priced in the dinar. Consequently, whoever would buy oil would have to pay for it in dinars; therfore he would have to buy dinars from an Arab monetary fund or from the Arab countries themselves. Anyway, this matter must be tackled within the framework of Arab unity. Unfortunately, it cannot be tackled individually. It, however, needs many years, a long period of time — not a mere 3, 4, or 5 years, but 10 or even 15 years.

[Reporter] Could you give us a brief analysis about the fall of the U.S. dollar in the international markets and the reasons for this?
[Baryum] When the United States increases its expenditure abroad such as military expenditures, as happened in the case of Vietnam, the amount of dollars for sale abroad becomes immense and consequently their rate of exchange falls. Before 1971, even after they ended the war in Vietnam and elsewhere, the dollar became stronger than its real value. So, the U.S. Government took measures to devalue the dollar by 8.5 percent in November 1971 and again by 10 percent in February, 1973.

In 1973, Nixon decided to sever the link between the dollar and gold, because he found that those who were owed money in the United States withdrew gold. This is because U.S. law stipulates that payment must be in gold, dollars, or any other currency.

You must be aware of the position of De Gaulle, when he stood against the United States and demanded gold instead of the money. A great deal of gold was exported to France.

All these measures caused the dollar [words indistinct]. After they devalued the dollar, the dollar began to rise gradually until it reached about 27 percent in 1984. Compared to all European currencies, it rose by 70 percent. In 1985, the dollar underwent a sudden fall as a result of the imbalance in the U.S. balance of payments, the increased state deficit, and the increased expectations of speculators. The speculators, individuals, and banks, said that since there was an increase in the U.S. deficit, everyone would rush to sell dollars and buy gold. Thus the dollar fell. From February to December 1985, the dollar fell by about (?90 percent).

Naturally, this fall will continue as long as the United States maintains the present crisis. All the speculators expect that if America declares war or attacks Libya, its expenditures abroad will increase and the dollar will strengthen. [as heard] Then those outside the United States would begin to move away from the dollar for fear of further drops in value and the losses they would incur. So the dollar would no longer be an investment base unit. When people abandon the dollar, the dollar will fall further and the U.S. Government will then be forced to devaluate it further.

## Freezing Arab Assets Seen as 'Catastrophe' For U.S.

*LD172250 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Financial observers in the United States have stated that the freezing of Libyan Arab assets by Reagan's administration will lead to a catastrophe for U.S. interests more serious than the catastrophe which hit the banks following the freezing of Iranian assets in 1979, during the Presidential term of former U.S. President Carter. These observers described the American measure as shooting their own feet because it will cause a state of deterioration in U.S. banks, deprive them of their position in the international monetary market, and consequently they will be unable to play any role in this market for many years. (Arnold Mikain), a representative of (Strikom) Company, one of the biggest financial consultants, said that many Arab and foreign investors reject Washington's use of American banks for political purposes, because this violates all agreements and obligations.

## Reagan Termed World's 'Number One'Terrorist

*LD191539 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] In the commentary which expresses the U.S. Government's views, the Voice of America this morning said that Libya ignores other government's sovereignty. The U.S. Government has alleged that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is proud, at times when he is more frank, of his role in backing terrorism.

The JANA political editor commented on this by saying:

It has become certain that misleading logic now governs American official thinking. It has become clear that the U.S. Government does not act from the concept of objective facts but proceeds from the principle of aboslute bias and that (?imagination) has become stronger than facts.

The editor said that a simple glance is sufficient to reveal who ignores the governments' and states' sovereignty and who violates international law and employs the method of force to impose his viewpoint.

The U.S. Government has turned the allied countries in West Europe to nuclear arm arsenals thus exposing their people and the people of the world to the risks of nuclear destruction. The U.S. Government head personally once spoke on what he termed "limited nuclear war" which can erupt outside U.S. territories, namely, inside Western European states without paying any importance to the lives of those states' inhabitants. It also was he who installed himself as a gendarme in Latin America if not in the world, and abandoned the U.S. (?international) responsibility as a major power; it was he who invaded Guyana [as heard]; backed and is backing the racist Zionism in occupied Palestine; participated in the invasion of Lebanon and applauded the massacres of Sabra and Shatila and bombarded Tunis; is supporting the white racists in Pretoria; has become boisterous with his fleets in the Gulf of Sidra and is planning a direct aggression against the Libyan Arab people; and has entrusted his intelligence services to draw up a plan for murdering the leaders of the world revolutions who reject the logic of U.S. hegemony.

The JANA political editor said: Is it not that the one who resorts to the method of economic boycott and attempts to starve people and destabilize other countries is the one who ignores the sovereignty of the states and other governments? And is it not he who is the world's number one terrorist?

## International Support for Jamahiriyah Continues

### CSSR Official

*LD181624 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Prague, Jumada Awal 7, Jan. 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Czech deputy foreign minister has reaffirmed his country's support for and solidarity with the people of Jamahiriyah in countering American-Zionist military threats. This came in a meeting the Czech deputy foreign minister held with the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Prague on Thursday.

### Sudanese Ambassador

*LD181621 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1243 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Interview with 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmad, Sudanese ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the "Voice of the Revolutionary Committees Program" by unidentified correspondent, in Tripoli; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] We would like to start by asking you to tell the Arab listeners about Sudan's attitude toward the American threats and plots against the Libyan Arab people.

[Al-Ahmad] Sudan's position has been clearly expounded by the chairman of the Provisional Military Council, General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, and by the brother the prime minister, Dr Daf'allah: Full support alongside the fraternal Libyan people against the American threats, indeed, Sudan's full readiness to implement the Arab joint defense pact, which was concluded among the Arab countries, in case the Jamahiriyah people are exposed to any aggression. Undoubtedly, this position reflects the position of the great Sudanese people who stand alongside their brothers in the Jamahiriyah in checking aggression and fighting on the side of the great Libyan people.

[Correspondent] The Arab nation has adopted a bold historic stand toward these threats. What does the decisive reply dealt by the Arab nation to the American aggressive intentions imply to you?

[Al-Ahmad] The stand taken by the Libyan people was extremely great. All the people's congresses throughout the Jamahiriyah held meetings. I wish similar conferences had been held throughout our Arab nation. The Libyan people's stand was brave and great. The words of the brother commander Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi fell like meteors and were stronger than all the weapons of the enemies. They were mightier than the missiles and stronger than the B-52 bombers — indeed mightier than nuclear weapons. By his words he raised the head of the nation high. The United States has now gone into complete isolation not only with the Arab countries but also throughout the world. It has been isolated even by the West European countries which are members of NATO. Indeed, the United States has failed to find one single European country in the Mediterranean to support it. Even Turkey, which is also a NATO member, has clearly indicated its position through its President Evren and its prime minister. This glorious isolation, as it is being described, has been the result of the bold stand of the Libyan people and their great commander, and of the Arab nation. The attitude of the Arab nation has been also the reason for this wide gap between the United States and Western Europe. Europe has rejected military interference and a boycott of the Jamahiriyah.

I personally believe that the time has come for us, for the Arab nation, to take an offensive stand and not a defensive stand alone. This great stand by the Arab nation has succeeded in checking the aggression and in confusing the enemy. But we must now escalate our stand into an offensive one. The Arab world is in a position to do so. We, the Arab nation, control the entrances into the Mediterranean either through the Suez Canal or through Gibraltar. This geographic position serves the Arab will if it wishes. We are in a much stronger position than that of the United States. We are the ones who control relations among the three continents of Asia, Africa, and Western Europe by our unique geographic position. But all this demands a solid will so that we may stand not only to prevent aggression but also, as an Arab nation, to be in a position of attack.

[Correspondent] Brother ambassador. The United States has recently frozen the Libyan Arab assets in the United States. What have you to say about this American act of piracy?
[Al-Ahmad] In my opinion, this is a serious measure which affects the whole Arab nation and the world. For it evidently means that whenever an Arab country differs with the United States the latter will freeze its assets in America. This is an extremely grave matter. The Arab nation must not wait until such a thing happens, particularly since it is likely to take place at any time. If the Arab nation cannot invest these funds in the Arab countries — and this should be the priority — then at least, for the time being, they should move their assets to Western Europe. This will bolster relations between the Arab nation and Western Europe and widen the gap between the United States and Western Europe.

This too falls within the framework of what I call the offensive of the Arab nation. We must not be on the defensive but on the offensive. We will see what the Arab countries will decide at their coming meeting in this regard. This is an extremely important matter and while today it poses a threat to the Jamahiriyah, tomorrow it will pose a threat to all the Arab countries which invest their funds in America and we must not allow the enemy to take us on one after the other. What applies to military aggression should apply to military transgression and economic conditions. [as heard]

In conclusion, I wish to again praise the great Libyan people and their commander, brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan Arab people have stood in the vanguard of the nation checking the aggression. The commander has emerged clearly as the commander of this nation. He actually reminded me of the glorious days when Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir fought with the Arab nation at his side in the Suez war in 1956. I am confident that this stage will be a turning point in the history of this nation. I am confident that our future days will be unlike our past days. Thank you.

## Chambers of Commerce Union Calls for Arab Action

*LD181922 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 7, Jan. 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary general of the Union of Chambers of Commerce in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah sent a message to the president of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce Trade and Agriculture concerning the economic measures taken by American imperialism against Jamahiriyah and steps taken by the Reagan administration to force other countries to follow its example.

The message draws attention to threats the American measures would have on world economy and trade.

It pointed out that the measures constitute a serious precedent and urged Arab and Islamic Chambers of Commerce as well as joint Chambers of Commerce to discuss the American measures against Libya and consider them a dangerous act threatening the economic destiny of other countries in the world.

The secretary general of the Union of Chambers of Commerce in Jamahiriyah called on the Arab union to take the necessary action to put an end to the American measures and foil them. He further called for convening an emergency meeting of the Arab Chambers of Commerce as soon as possible to discuss the matter.

## Committee Against Oil Monopolies Issues Resolutions

*LD181935 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli 18 Jan (JANA) — The Permanent Committee Against Oil Monopolies has concluded its emergency meeting held in Tripoli to discuss the U.S. and Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab people and the economic measures which Reagan ordered against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The meeting issued a number of resolutions reaffirming absolute support for the Libyan Arab people against the threats and provocations of U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

In an urgent message to the EEC and the heads of the member-states, the Permanent Committee Against Oil Monopolies called on the EEC to use a unified currency instead of the dollar which has become an obstacle to the development of nations and a source of economic terrorism against states which reject the U.S. policy of subjugation and hegemony.

The Executive Council of the Permanent Committee Against Oil Monopolies stressed in a statement issued after the meetings that the hostile economic measures taken by the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Arab people constitutes the worst and most dangerous form of monopoly in modern times. The statement urged all progressive and peace-loving organizations to protest and condemn these irresponsible measures and call for an end to the freeze on Libyan bank deposits because it amounts to theft and is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In its statement the committee also condemned U.S. intentions as reflected in its plans for war and concentration of its naval fleets off the Libyan coast. It pointed out that any aggression against Libya is an aggression against all the member organizations. It also held the U.S. Administration responsible for all consequences.

The statement urged peace-loving organizations to take any steps which might check America's antipeace activity including refraining from loading and unloading U.S. instruments of destruction — or anything like that — moved from one country to another, boycotting all U.S. ships and planes, and taking a firm stand against the U.S. measures.

### Transport Workers Consider Boycotting U.S. Carriers

*LD201917 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jan (JANA) — Delegations from a number of Arab countries arrived in Tripoli today at noon to participate in the emergency meeting of the Arab transport workers union, which will discuss the necessary means to reply to the U.S. aggressive scheme against the Jamahiriyah and to adopt a united Arab stance by the Arab transport workers toward boycotting the U.S. means of transportation as a reply to the U.S. economic measures ordered by Reagan against the Jamahiriyah.

Delegations from Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, and Jordan arrived in Tripoli.

### Arab-American Relations Chairman Arrives in Tripoli

*LD181713 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Jan (JANA) — Dr Muhammad Mahdi, chairman of the Arab-American Relations Committee, arrived in Tripoli at noon today on a visit to the Jamahiriyah that will last for several days.

In a statement to JANA, Dr Mahdi said his visit to the Jamahiriyah is an expression of the Arab-American Committee's categorical rejection of the U.S. economic sanctions ordered by Reagan against the Jamahiriyah. He urged concerted efforts to wage an information war against the U.S. Administration and to expose its conspiratorial terrorist designs against justice and peace-loving people to the American people from whom the U.S. Administration is concealing the abominal crimes it commits. The American people, he said, should know that their country's policy is arrogant and inhuman.

In his statement, Dr Muhammad Mahdi said that the world's Muslims from Jakarta to Casablanca, including Africa and Asia, stand firmly and resolutely on the side of the Libyan Arab people in their brave confrontation of the U.S. and Zionist provocations. He stressed that the Libyan Arab people have every right to resist such threats because they are people who support just and humanitarian causes and the liberation of nations.

### Abu Musa, PFLP Command Official Depart Libya

*LD181014 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0400 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the provisional command of the Fatah Movement, and brother Fadl Shurur, member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, left Tripoli yesterday at the end of their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which lasted for several days.

### Spain's Ties With Israel Seen as 'Historic Mistake'

*LD171749 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Madrid 17 Jan (JANA) — Spain and the historic mistake — The Spanish Government and the Zionist enemy this morning signed in The Hague a document on the establishment of political relations between the two sides.

By signing this agreement the Spanish Government records the biggest mistake made by Spain in the excellent historic relations between the Arab and Spanish people.

In this connection, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at various levels urged Spain to stick to its previous correct position of not recognizing the Zionist entity which, Spain knows, has usurped Palestine, displaced its people, and used terror against the Palestinians and the Arab nation without interruption since the forties.

The Jamahiriyah also warned against the negative effects of such a recognition on historical and social relations and on the common interests on the Arab and Spanish nations.

## SUDAN

### Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on PDRY Events

*JN191005 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum Jan 19 (SUNA) — Sudan has expressed concern and sorrow over the events of Democratic Yemen that lead to the falling of victims and destruction of establishments.

In a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry yesterday, the Sudan by virtue of the fraternal ties that link the peoples of both countries urged feuding parties to settle their differences through dialogue and appealed to them to cease the shedding of blood.

### Ethiopian Pilot Defects to Khartoum 19 Jan

*JN201433 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jan (SUNA) — SUNA has learned that an Ethiopian pilot with the rank of lieutenant colonel defected to Sudan last night in a Ceassna airplane. He submitted a written application to the competent authorities asking for asylum. The authorities are still questioning the pilot. SUNA says the Ethiopina pilot was on an internal mission between Asmara and Addis Ababa but changed direction, entered Sudanese airspace, and landed at Khartoum airport last night.

### Arab Conference Condemns U.S. Threats Against Libya

*JN171749 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 17 (SUNA) — The Arab People's Conference which wounded its sessions here today has issued a strong-term communique on the U.S. threats against Libyan people and territory. The communique voiced the conferees' backing for the Libyan people and further spoke with strong terms about the verbal support of the Arab countries leaders for Libya. It said

Arab citizens should boycott U.S. goods, tourists and other American-originated items.

The conferees also sent a cable of backing and support for the Libyan strong man Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The cable, which condemns the American piracy, pinpoints that Libya "is not alone in facing the imperialist threats." All the Arab national liberation forces, the socialist and the progressive world are with you, the cable addressed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

### 'Abdallah Details Clashes With Rebel Forces

*EA202057 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jan (SUNA) — Staff Brigadier Uthman 'Abdullah, the defense minister, has stated that a force of outlaws today attacked the area of Adok and Lir in the Upper Nile Governorate. He said that the People's Armed Forces halted the attack, which lasted from 0400 until 0700 in the morning. Seven of the outlaws were killed and the rest fled. The minister's statement did not specify whether the ranks of the government forces suffered any losses.

This matter came up when the defense minister was giving a briefing ont he security situation during a meeting between the prime minister and leaders of the information organs and national newspaper today. His excellency said that the outlaws had launched an attack on 4 January on the Malut area in Upper Nile with a force of about 50 soldiers, half of whom were armed. They burned a number of houses before the People's Armed Forces repulsed them.

The minister went on to say that on the same day, 4 January, the rebels fired about 50 mortar shells of 160 calibre, a variety that the outlaws had not previously possessed. He said that the People's Armed Forces had not suffered any losses. He said that in [words indistinct] the armed forces had clashed with outlaw forces in the Ladu mountains north east of Kapoeta. Four rebels were killed and 12 wounded. The armed forces suffered no losses.

His excellency said that on 5 January the forces of the outlaws had captured 11 commercial lorries moving between Rumbek and Wau. Some of the passengers were killed and the rest informed the government forces in the Rumbek area.

The minister enumarated seven other attacks by the outlaw forces on various areas during the period between 5 and 17 January, during which he said the outlaws suffered heavy losses, while the government forces suffered none.

The minister stated that the forces of the outlaws both inside Sudan's borders and beyond them numbered about 12,000 fighters deployed in 12 battalions. His excellency said that these battalions were stationed throughout the administrative areas in the southern region and that there was a battalion in the Al-Kurmuk area south of the Blue Nile Governorate. His excellency added that there were a number of battalions of the outlaws being held in reserve and were now in training. He said that these total about 10 battalions, or 10,000 fighters.

Referring to the position of the elections in the south of the country in the light of the current situation, the minister said that there is coordination at regional governor level to secure these areas. He said that the elections could be held in at least 75 percent of the southern part of the country.

### Rebels Warn Government Troops To Evacuate Rumbek

*EA181629 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot, the commander of Twik Twik battalion that annihilated Siwar al-Dhahab's Battalion 240 a few weeks ago, has issued a stern warning to government troops in Rumbek to leave the town. According to our correspondent accompanying Twik Twik, Lt Col Daniel Aweid Akuot has made it clear to Siwar al-Dhahab's forces in Rumbek that their repeated provocations on the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] in Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area, their burning of civilian dwellings, and looting of their property will not longer be tolerated.

In anticipation of a breakout of hostilities between the SPLA and Siwar al-Dhahab forces in Rumbek, the commander of Twik Twik, Lt Col Daniel Aweid Akuot, has offered SPLA's help in evacuating the civilian population to safety. Lt Col Daniel Aweid Akuot stressed that if government troops in Rumbek ignore SPLA's warning to pull out of the twon the SPLA forces in the area would be ready to escort the residents, whose villages are remote, out of Rumbek town before fighting breaks out.

### SPLA Claims Government Troops Killed 20 Jan

*EA201418 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] Nasir: Reports reaching Radio SPLA from Upper Nile have said that more than 86 government militia men and three of their officers were killed in an ambush by SPLA forces of Abu Shawk task force at (KAN) village near Nasir. According to the correspondent for Radio SPLA in Upper Nile, a large number of arms and ammunition were captured from Siwar al-Dhahab's militia.

These include one RPD gun number 6321; four Kalashnikov guns, numbers 8379, 4596, 7134, and Kalashnikov number 31691; two boxes of RP 46 ammunition; four shells of RPG 7 with fuses; 86 boxes of ammunitions of G-3 rifles; and four (?fuses) of RPG 7.

### Anya Nya II Spokesman Comments on Fight with SPLA

*MB180856 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The war in southern Sudan has been hotting up. The Sudan Government admits that the strategic town of (Warralu) in Bahr El-Ghazal region has been seized by rebels and that the town of Rumbek is under siege. But it has not been just a straighfoward fight between the SPLA and the government.

There have been clashes between the SPLA and a splinter movement called Anya Nya II. The SPLA claims Anya Nya II is armed and backed by the authorities in Khartoum in its fight against the rebels. Rick Wells asked a spokesman for Anya Nya II, Hotgol Luak, if that was true.

[Begin recording] [Luak] Not true. If we are being used by the government — we believe that we can reach up to Gambela, but it is because we have no connection with the government. The government is fighting SPLA separately with us and we are fighting SPLA separately. Our only understanding with the government is that they don't attack us and we don't shoot them. That is why we have that understanding, and we are free to move into south or even to come to the north.

[Wells] So that all you are doing in the south at the moment is fighting the SPLA?

[Luak] Yes, because the SPLA always attacks us. When they attack us we cannot leave it; and because we have come to the point that the SPLA is not a movement for the south, we have to get rid of it. We want that organization must go out because it is an Ethiopian militia. The SPLA itself is not an independent organization. Is is being used by Ethiopia and only to pressure the Sudan Government on the Eritrean problem. So, for this, that is why we reject SPLA.

[Wells] But don't you think it would be better to try and talk, negotiate with the SPLA, rather than fight?

[Luak] No. We cannot negotiate with SPLA because SPLA has no power. Garang has no power to negotiate with anybody, because the decisions are made by Ethiopia. It is not up to Garang to negotiate. Even now the Sudan Government has been calling on SPLA to negotiate, but it is not easy. Why should we negotiate with somebody who has no power in his own organizaton? The organization is already hijacked by Ethiopia. What they are doing in the south, they are raping ladies, looting, and even my wife, she has been taken, because I am a Anya Nya II supporter. So, most of our ladies, they have been taken hostage by the SPLA. It has not any meaning for us to negotiate with SPLA. We want the Sudan Government and other loving peace countries to look into this problem because if the Sudan Governemnt will continue calling on Garang, there will be no solution, and we want only to see that something should be done for the south: And if there is something for the south, we are responsible for our region. If the southern government is given to us, we shall protect it and we will keep SPLA away, and that will be end of SPLA. [end recording]

## ETHIOPIA

### PDRY Presidential Plane Arrives in Addis Ababa

*EA190518 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 0345 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] The private presidential plane of the South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, is reported to have landed at Addis Ababa last night, Saturday. The plane, which was the presidential plane, was allowed to land at Addis after 3 hours. It is not known who was aboard.

[passage indistinct]

In South Yemen, factional fighting is said to be gaining momentum. The spreading fighting is seen to be affecting the evacuation of foreigners from that country. Up to now, more than [words indistinct], mostly Soviet citizens, have arrived yesterday evening at Djibouti Harbor. They arrived aboard a container ship. [passage indistinct]. The report says [passage indistinct] a British ship, *Britannia*, has docked at Djibouti Harbor with (?192) evacuees. The evacuees are said to have fled the fighting in South Yemen.

### Addis Ababa Report

*EA191945 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, returned home tonight following a short stopover in Addis Ababa.

The aim of Comrade 'Ali Nasir's stopover in Addis Ababa was to exchange ideas with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces on the crucial situation which has cropped up in the PDRY revolution.

In this respect, Comrade 'Ali Nasir briefed our comrade revolutionary leader on the general situation in the PDRY.

Our comrade revolutionary leader assured comrade 'Ali Nasir that the WPE, the people and the Government of Ethiopia will never hesitate to give every support to the legitimate government and YSP of the PDRY and affirmed its solidarity with the PDRY.

### Somali President Holds Talks With Mengistu

*EA181454 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Radio Mogadishu reporters and SUNA reporters accompanying the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president on his Djibouti visit have reported that the SDR president, Mohamed Siad Barre, and the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, met and held talks this morning at the peoples assembly in Djibouti. It was reported that their talks are still in progress. [as heard]

### Joint Communique Issued

*EA181850 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] A joint communique has been issued in Djibouti on the meeting between Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and President Siad Barre in Djibouti yesterday when they held a deep discussion on the problem between the two countries.

The joint communique points out that Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, are in Djibouti to attend the East African Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development [IGADD] meeting in which they are participating. It added that the meeting of the leaders arose out of the desire of the two countries.

The joint communique pointed that the two leaders' talks were constructive and defined preconditions for improving relations between the two countries and creating lasting peace. The two leaders have accordingly decided to form a temporary joint committee to report after examining the basic differences between the countries and to create conditions under which it will be possible to resolve the differences and problems.

## KENYA

### Moi Urges Uganda's NRA To Observe Cease-fire

*EA181445 Nairobi KNA in English 1745 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Nairobi Jan 17 — President Daniel arap Moi today once again appealed to the National Resistance Army [NRA] to adhere to the ceasefire as set out in the Uganda peace talks agreement to which it was a party.

In a statement, President Moi, who chaired the peace talks leading to the agreement signed in Nairobi on 17th December last year, said the entire population of Uganda was yearning for peace from their leaders. Noting that NRA knew very well that peace was the top priority of the people of Uganda, President Moi said it was frustrating to continue spilling blood instead of working towards peace.

He pointed out that by now, the NRA ought to have nominated its representatives to be appointed to the joint military council in accordance with the agreed number as stipulated in Article Two of the peace agreement. The president said that if NRA was sincerely seeking peace and justice for Uganda, then it should not be the first to break the ceasefire. He observed that indiscriminate killing of soldiers amounted to murder which was against human rights.

## CHAD

### Government Releases 122 Political Detainees
*AB172131 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French*
*1845 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] The ceremony for the release of political detainees which we announced yesterday on our network, took place at 1100 in the premises of the National Security Office in Ndjamena. In fact, early this morning hundreds of Ndjamena inhabitants thronged the central police station which houses the National Security office.

After the address of the assistant secretary to the government and acting minister of interior and administrative reforms, the deputy director of the National Security Office read out to the general public the list of the detainees. There were in all 122 who recovered their freedom this morning.

## ZAIRE

### Foreign Affairs Chief Receives Chester Crocker
*AB141401 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0950 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa — Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, received in his office last Saturday, Mr Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who was accompanied by Mr Brandon H. Grove Jr, U.S. ambassador in Kinshasa.

### Ugandan President Okello Arrives for 24-hour Visit
*AB141852 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French*
*1800 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] The Ugandan leader, General Tito Okello, arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon for a 24-hour visit. The president of the Ugandan Republic was welcomed upon his arrival at Ndjili International Airport by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic. The founding chairman was accompanied by members of the Central Committee Bureau, the governor of the City of Kinshasa [words indistinct]. From Ndjili International Airport, General Okello was driven to the Marble Palace where he is staying. This evening at 2000 the two presidents will meet at a dinner party [words indistinct].

### Denial of Troops Fighting Alongside Udandan Army
*AB210748 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, Jan 21 (AFP) — The Defense Ministry denied here Monday that Zairian soldiers were fighting alongside Ugandan regular army troops against guerrillas in neighboring Uganda.

Earlier in the day, in Nairobi, the political wing of Uganda's guerrilla National Resistance Army said Zairian troops and soldiers loyal to former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin had pushed eight kms (five miles) across the frontier in a "serious violation of Uganda's sovereignty."

The ministry's "most categorical denial" said that "Zaire has absolutely nothing to do with what is going on (in Uganda) and remain faithful to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of its neighbors."

An authoritative source said that a recent visit to Kinshasa by Ugandan military leader Tito Okello was "normal," and that "any linking of this visit with a supposed Zairian military commitment in Uganda stems either from a flight of the imagination or bad faith."

### CAR Minister Arrives for Official Visit
*AB191531 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jan (AZAP) — The CAR minister of army, energy, hydraulics and veterans affairs, Colonel Lucien Guillaume Ayengbot, arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday for an official visit whose duration was not specified. He was welcomed at Beach Ngobila by the secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, General Likulia Bolongo and the CAR ambassador, Stanislas Moussa Kembe.

Even though the purpose of his visit was not specified, it is believed that his trip falls within the framework of strengthening the friendly and fraternal relations existing between the peoples of the CAR and Zaire in general, and between President Kolingba and Mobutu in particular.

### Cuban Envoy Delivers Castro Message to Mobutu
*AB191633 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1800 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Jan (AZAP) — The Cuban ambassador to Zaire, Luis Delgado Perez, on Friday delivered to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko at Camp Tshatshi a message from President Fidel Castro in which he reaffirms his country's desire to maintain cooperation relations with Zaire.

Reliable sources believe that President Castro expressed his gratitude to his Zairian counterpart for releasing Cuban soldiers who infiltrated Zairian territory under suspicious conditions last year. The Cuban ambassador described the attitude of the Zairian authorities as a logical reaction which, he said, was favorably welcomed by the Cuban people. It is recalled that last December, President Fidel Castro sent an emissary to Marshal Mobutu when he was in Paris, with a message relating to this affair of Cuban soldiers which is forgotten today thanks to the understanding of the guide [Mobutu].

## GHANA

### PNDC Member Resigns for Health Reasons

*AB182100 Accra Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has accepted with regret the request by Mrs Susan Alhassan to be relieved from her duties as a member of the PNDC on health grounds. During her 18 months of office, Mrs Alhassan has made a valuable contribution to the progress of the nation, despite increasing health problems. Among her many concerns, the revival of the shea nut industry and the promulgation of legislation relating to the status of women deserve special mention. The government wishes to express on behalf of the people of Ghana, its gratitude to Mrs Alhassan, for lending her experience and commitment to the revolutionary process, and trusts, that in retirement from public office, she will continue to offer her advise and assistance.

## IVORY COAST

### Mali, Burkina Leaders Embrace at ANAD Meeting

*AB172037 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French*
*1900 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement] extraordinary summit began in the early afternoon in the political capital of Ivory Coast, Yamoussoukro, in the presence of all the ANAD heads of state. This summit is aimed at establishing lasting peace between Mali and Burkina Faso. Thus, the heads of state and government of Mauritania, Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Ivory Coast are present in Yamoussoukro, with Benin as an observer. It has been observed in Yamoussoukro that the president of Burkina Faso and President Moussa Traore shook hands and embraced each other before arriving in the welcome hall.

## LIBERIA

### Two Opposition Members Appointed to Junior Posts

*AB171504 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 17 (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe has appointed two members of the opposition Unity Party (UP) and Liberia Action Party (LAP) to junior cabinet posts.

The U.P. chairman, Carlos Smith, was appointed deputy labour minister, while LAP Trasurer David Farhat was given the post of deputy foreign affairs minister.

The opposition paties declared a policy of non co-operation with the government after President Doe's election last October in pools which opponents said were rigged in his favour, but the strategy has recently shown signs of crumbling.

### Government Releases 60 Jailed Police Officers 20 Jan

*AB201533 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 20 (AFP) — Some sixty Liberian police officers jailed following a coup attempt last November have been released on recommendation of a board of inquiry set up to investigate the plot, local press reports aid today.

The independent *SUN TIMES* newspaper said the ranks of the released officers ranged from private to colonel. It was not immediately clear if they would be reinstated in the police force.

The paper quoted some of the men as saying that they had been subjected to "tortures and flogging" during their detention following the November 12 coup attempt against head of state Samuel Doe. The coup leader, former Armed Forces Chief Thomas Quiwonkpa, was killed in the putsch.

An unknown number of soliders and civilians were arrested following the coup attempt, though 19 people were later ordered released. Those still being held include opposition politician and former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, who has been charged with treason.

Yesterday Mr. Doe ordered 192 common law criminals released from Monrovia's central prison here, saying the amnesty was motivated by the "goodwill of God and love for my fellow men." [Words indistinct] for more than 1 year without trial, despite Liberian laws against detaining suspects for more than 48 hours without charges.

## NIGERIA

### Federal Government Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

*AB210928 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*0900 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] A cabinet reshuffle has been carried out by the Federal Government. Announcing this in Lagos today, President Ibrahim Babangida said that many ministers have been assigned to new portfolios. He did not give details of the changes but he explained that the reorganization was to ensure increased efficiency and effective performance.

The president demanded total commitment and dedication from all the ministers to the arduous task of reviving the economy. He stated that in order to further strengthen the performance capacity of the ministers, consideration will be given to request for each of them to appoint one or two special assistants from outside the public service. President Babangida announced the appointment of Air Commodore Larry Koinyan, a member of Armed Forces Ruling Council, as the director of the Directorate of Streets, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure.

He also announced that the government will deploy two serving members of the National Youth Service Corps scheme to each rural community to report regularly on the progress and [word indistinct] status of public works at the grassroots.

The president also announced that the post of the secretary to the Federal Military Government has been separated from that of the head of the civil service. Addressing ministers, permanent secretaries, and heads of parastatals this morning on the challenge of policy implementation, he said that from now, substantive issues of policy design, policy implementation, and coordination will be the functions of the secretary to the Federal Government. The responsibilities of the head of service will be matters of establishment, staff discipline, and service-related subjects. President Babangida also announced the setting up of a special unit in the office of the secretary to the government for monitoring and controlling the various policies and programs in the 1986 budget. He said the government recognized that no matter how sound policies were, they would become empty words unless they were vigorously implemented.

Major General Babangida warned that the government will not allow the machinery of policy implementation to — in his words — drug along at a leisurely pace during the next 12 months. He (?stressed) the determination of the government to vigorously pursue a strategy of smooth monitoring of policies and programs. The president stated that a periodic review of (?progress) in both the public and private sectors will be carried out to ensure that performance kept pace with expectations. President Babangida noted that strong reservations by the public about the effectiveness of the public service. He said that the time has come to radically consider appointments into the higher echelon of the service in a way that the career elements will give way to that of political appointments. [Sentence as heard]

## Further on Issue of Freedom for Shagari, Ekwueme

### Panel Recommends Release

*AB171628 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1500 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The Justice Uwaifo panel today cleared the former civilian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, and his deputy, Dr Alex Ekwueme, of the allegations made against them. The panel therefore recommended their urgent release from detention, and that all civil and private liberties due to any free man in this country be restored to them, as well as to their families and retinues. In respect of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the panel stressed that investigations carried out by the police show that the only asset acquired by him during his presidency was a 4-bedroom bungalow in Zaria, which was for his wife Aishatu. The panel said that there was no evidence that the house is built with funds outside his legitimate earnings, or that the bungalow was of any extraordinary quality beyond the honest earnings of Alhaji Shagari. The panel also found that the lodgment in Alhaji Shagari's bank account was from his salaries.

On the presidential task force on rice, Mr Justice Uwaifo said that the former president set up the force to alleviate the sufferings of the ordinary man in obtaining rice, which at that time had become a sacre commodity. The panel found that although the method on implementation was hopelessly deficient, and lacked adequate supervision, the aim of the former president was achieved because the price of rice fell from 100 naira to 45 naira a bag. The panel held that it was the former minister of transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, who gave the wrong impression to Alhaji Shagari that all was well about the rice (?affair).

In respect of Dr Alex Ekwueme, the panel found that the former vice president was a wealthy man before he went into politics, and that he came out of politics poorer. On the allegations that Dr Ekwueme enriched the proscribed NPN [National Party of Nigeria], the panel said that he did not solicit the donation made by a contractor to the Anambra State wing of the party. The panel recommended that efforts should be made by Nigeria to recover a debt of over 110 million naira owed by her by Romania in connection with an arrangement for the exchange of Nigerian crude oil for Romanian agricultural equipment.

### Government To Make Decision

*AB202009 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The chief of General Staff, Commodore Ukiwe, has said that the Federal Government will take a decision on the issue of freedom for former President Alhaji Shehu Shagari and his deputy, Dr Alex Ekwueme, based on the facts available to it. Speaking to newsmen at Murtala airport today, Commodore Ukiwe said that as of now the Armed Forces Ruling Council had not received the report on the Justice Uwaifo review panel which deliberated on their case. He stated that when the time comes for a decicion to be taken on the issue by the government, it will handle it in an appropriate manner. The Justice Uwaifo review panel had last Friday found Alhaji Shehu Shagari and Dr Alex Ekwueme blameless from any wrongdoing during their tenure.

# SENEGAL

## President Diouf Leaves for Rome Meeting

*AB201330 Dakar Domestic Service in French*
*1300 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpt] The head of state, President Abdou Diouf, left Dakar this morning for Rome where he will make an important speech on the economic situation of Africa before the experts of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

## ANGOLA

### Central Committee Session Issues Communique

*MB180823 Luanda Domestic Service in Portugeuse*
*0500 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Final communique of the second extraordinary session of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in Luanda on 17 January — read by announcer]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee convened its second extraordinary session on 16 and 17 January.

In accordance with the approved agenda of the proceedings, the Central Committee analyzed, and approved [words indistinct] on the organization of the party's central body, the structure and principles for the reorganization of the state's central body, and the bill projecting alteration of Article 53, paragraph b, of the constitutional law which guides the creation of state minister posts.

In analyzing the main aspects of the party's central body, the Central Committee [words indistinct] the necessary dynamics for the real, and effective (?observance) of the principles guiding the scientific leadership of society [words indistinct]. Thus, a Department for Agrarian Policy and a Department for Youth and Mass and Social Organizations were created in the Central Committee Secretariat, which now has the following departments: Department of Organization; Department of Defense and Security; department of Cadres; Department of Information and Propaganda; Department of Political and Ideological Implementation; Department of Education, Culture and Sports; Department of External Relations; Department of Economic and Social Policy; Department for the Production Sector; Department for Agrarian Policy; Department for the State and Judicial Organs; Department for Youth and Mass and Social Organizations; and the Department of Administration and Finance.

After analyzing issues related to the running of the states central body, the Central Committee verified that there is a need to improve its structures so it may become more efficient and functional. Thus, the Central Committee has recomended the creation of coordination sectors in the framework of governmental activities. These sectors will be under the responsibility of the state ministers, namely the sector for economic and social affairs; the production sector; and the sector for the inspection and control of the state.

The Central Committee analyzed (?information) on the national plan, and on the comrades who are occupying the main posts of the states central body. The Central Committee [words indistinct] comrades: Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of Presidium and secretary for the cadre organization sector; Roberto Antonio Vitor Francisco de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for ideology; Afonso Domingos Pedro van Dunem, Central Committee secretary for external relations; Maria Mambo Cafe, Central Committee secretary for economic and social affairs and the production sector; Santana Andre Pitra, Central Committee secretary for agrarian policy; Juliao Mateus Paulo, Central Committee secretary for the state and judicial bodies; (Paulo Miguel Junior), Central Committee secretary for the youth and support for the mass and social organizations; and [words indistinct], Central Committee secretary for administration and finance.

The Central Committee (?also elected the central commission) [words indistinct] which includes the following comrades: (?Manuel Francisco Tuta); Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martins; [words indistinct]; Roberto Antonio Vitor Francisco de Almeida; Manuel Lopes Maria Chiuto; and (Mariano Garcia da Costa Futre).

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of trust, and militant comradeship.

Luanda, 17 January 1986, the year of defense of the peoples revolution.

### 'Criminal' Explosion in Luanda Causes Minor Damage

*MB191219 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1200 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] An explosion of a criminal nature took place in Luanda yesterday during the early hours of the evening on (Ambicao) Road near the building where the offices of the Cuban aviation company are situated. The treacherous attempt, perpetrated by the use of a booby-trapped vehicle, did not cause victims and only minor material damage. This is without doubt another cowardly manifestation of our people's declared enemies against whom we must continue to direct all our hatred, repulsion, and indignation. Vigilance must be strengthened with an increasing mobilization of our fighters, members of the people's vigilance, young men, workers and peasants with the watchword: All together so that the enemy may be neutralized.

## LESOTHO

### Lekhanya Assumes Power After Coup, Background Events

#### 'Pro-Communist' Youth Wing in Fighting

*MB180941 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0915 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] Reports from Maseru say that two people were killed and several injured in fighting in the Lesotho capital last night. Those involved in the clashes were apparently members of the country's paramilitary unit and members of the pro-communist youth wing of the prime ministers Basotho National Party.

Later reports say that fighting also erupted between opposing factions within the Paramilitary Force [LPF]. Our special representative at the Maseru Bridge post reports that the situation in Maseru this morning has been calm.

### Foreign Minister on Insurrection

*AB181910 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] — Lesotho's [words indistinct] insurrection within their ranks over the last 48 hours, the country's Information Minister Desmond Sixishe, told a news conference here tonight.

Mr. Sixishe said four people had been killed during the insurrection, two of them rebels.

He said the uprising in the mountain kingdom surrounded by South African territory had involved 35 people within the Lesotho Paramilitary Force [LPF]. Twenty had given themselves up last night and three more this morning, he told reporters.

The information minister said the insurrection had been a political matter that had "nothing to do with anything else." This was taken as a reference to the 18-day-old border blockage currently being enforced by South Africa.

Mr. Sixishe insisted that the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan was secure.

South African radio earlier reported that at least 17 people had been killed and many others injured [words indistinct] overnight in the black-ruled enclave.

Reliable sources in Johannesburg reported that heavily armed guards surrounded the casualty section of Maseru Hospital as a helicopter ferried five stretchers up to the building. a power blast had been heard prior to the arrival of the helicopter, they said.

The South African radio report [passage indistinct].

### Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives 19 Jan

*MB190709 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] The Cuban Foreign minister, his excellency Mr Isidoro Malmierca, was yesterday given a reception by the honorable minister for forein affairs, Mr Vincent Makhele, at the Lesotho Sun International Hotel. In this celebration, the honorable minister said that we in Lesotho realize that our relationship with Cuba, already as the most satisfying history. [as heard] He said that Cuba is a country which is guided by clear principles which affirm the right of small nations to exist without undue domination by large and strong neighbors. He said that the Cubans have already proved that they would rather die than surrender freedom, their human dignity, and their national honor.

Mr Makhele said that we are aware that the cost of defending all this is always high, and the Cubans have not hesitated to pay the price that is asked for them. The minister said that we commend the Cubans for their dedication, as it is a shining example to the world. Mr Makhele said that the bonds of friendship and affection between Lesotho and Cuba are based on our somewhat similar circumstances. He said that we are a nation of principled people who are determined to survive in difficult circumstances and who are inspired by the example of the Cubans and strengthened by their sympathy and support. Mr Makhele thanked the government of the people of Cuba for the assistance in many fields, especially for the training of the Basotho youths who are the builders of tomorrow's nation.

In reply, the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca, said he was grateful for the welcome extended to his delegation. He said they had fruitful discussions on the issues concerning the two governments. He stated that he is desirous to help improve peace, economic, and social welfare of the people of Lesotho. He added that their visit should be seen as a testimony to strengthen the existing relations between the two countries.

### Jonathan May Approach Eastern Bloc for Aid

*AB191748 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 19 (AFP) — Lesotho Premier Chief Leabua Jonathan warned here today that his country might approach the Eastern bloc if the West continued to ignore his plea for help in overcoming the South African border blockade. Chief Jonathan said London and Washington had not even bothered to reply to his appeal for aid to counter the economic strangle-hold being exerted by Pretoria on this tiny mountain kingdom, entirely surrounded by South Africa.

He told pressmen that Lesotho could not hold out much longer against the border freeze, in force since January 1, which has left Lesotho short of many foods and almost entirely devoid of petrol. If the blockade continued, he said, and if Washington and London continued to turn a deaf ear to his calls for help, Lesotho could be forced to turn to the Eastern Bloc for aid "in all aspects".

It is common knowledge here that a high-ranking official of Cuba's Foreign Ministry is currently in Maseru for talks with the Lesotho Government. And North Korea is actively involved in youth training here.

Chief Jonathan gave the impression of still being in control of his country after four days of tension, fighting and rumours. Yesterday the government announced it had crushed a rebellion in its Paramilitary Force (PMF).

Asked about reports that PMF commander Major-General Justin Lekhanya was now in effective control of the country, he replied that he had the utmost faith in the general, who was "my man. I put him there".

Chief Jonathan said he would not turn over refugees of the African National Congress (ANC) to South Africa. "I am a man of principle. It would be immoral to do so," he said.

But in a hint that Lesotho was yielding to South Africa, Chief Jonathan said he would ask the "ANC refugees" to move on to some other country. But he stressed that ht would do nothing to stop more South African refugees coming to Lesotho, and said he had nothing against them using the country as a transit point.

ANC leader in-exile Oliver Tambo had agreed that Lesohto should serve the ANC as no more than a transit point, if the ANC presence there was becoming too difficult, Chief Jonathan said.

South Africa imposed the border blockade to pressure Maseru into removing the ANC presence in Lesotho. As it began to hurt, Lesotho gave in last week to Pretoria's insistence on the creation of a bilateral border security committee.

But Chief Jonathan restated his refusal ever to sign an accord with Pretoria similar to the Nkomati non-aggression pact between Mozambique and South Africa, whereby both sides agreed not to help the armed opposition in the other country.

South Africa has admitted breaking that pact by continuing to aid rebels in Mozambique.

Chief Jonathan was asked about the role of the British- educated King Moshoeshoe II in the tangled parochial politics of this little state, which has a population of about 1.5 million.

He said it would be dangerous for the king to take an active part in politics, and that the king's role was to express himself through the prime minister. The premier said last week's rebelion had nothing to do with politics. The only political opposition in the country, he added, came from elements "subverted by South Africa and its agents".

This was an apparent reference to the Lesotho National Liberation Army, which Maseru says is trained and armed by South Africa.

Chief Jonathan said that all the PMF members involved in the rebellion had now been captured, apart from four who had been killed, along with one loyal soldier.

Yesterday, Information Minister Desmond Sixishe said 23 of the rebels had surrendered, 10 were still at large, and two had been killed.

### Lekhanya Announced New Leader

*MB200517 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0504 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Here is an important announcement.

It is hereby announced by the Military Council that, with effect from today, 20 January 1986, the general affairs and administration of this country is under the Military Council. This will be under direct administration of the commander of the armed forces, Major General J.M. Lekhanya, with Moshoeshoe as head of state. This step has been taken to install peace and national reconcilliation, which has been a problem of politicians in Lesotho.

The whole nation is urged to cooperate to avoid unnecesary conflict. The normal activities of the government will temporarily be the responsibility of the Military Council and the former principal secretaries. The police and foreign companies should carry out their activities as if nothing has happened. We wish you would give us maximum support and cooperation. Thank you.

### Background of New Leader

*MB190815 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Jan 86 pp 1,2*

[Excerpts] Lesotho now has a new strongman who pulls the lever of power in South Africa's poorest neighbor. He is Major-General Justin Lekhanya, head of the country's Paramilitary Force.

The general is regarded as "very dangerous because he has been trained by many nations, including the Germans and the Russians," said one source. He is thought to favour real political power being restored to Lesotho's king, Moshoeshoe II.

This week Chief Jonathan and his Basotho National Party's youth wing and elements of the paramilitary were given a bloody nose by General Lekhanya's troops in two clashes, one on Wednesday in Maseru and another on Friday at an army base outside the capital.

One of his rivals for power, a "Colonel Sehlabo" in charge of security at the Prime Minister's office until Wednesday, was detained after the latest clash, sources claimed.

Reports are still filtering out about the battle between Sehlabo, supported by members of the youth wing, and General Lekhanya's men on Friday at the Makoanyane Paramilitary Force barracks some 4 km south of the capital. Sources indicated "quite a few soldiers were killed."

According to an informed source the clash between the two military officers orginated last year after members of the paramilitary force began a series of armed robberies in Lesotho, targeting mainly the Bank of Lesotho. Soldiers apparently claimed they were not being paid enough, sources said.

Some were jailed "for 10 years and others fled the country. They are now at Witsieshoek in Qwa Qwa (a SA homeland)", a source said. Some have joined the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) which is fighting to replace Chief Jonathan's government and which is accused by Lesotho of being funded and armed by the South African Defence Force.

"General Lekhanya suspected Sehlabo in these robberies and suspended him pending an investigation.

"When people can choose between good and bad men they always choose the bad. Sehlabo was very popular with the soldiers because he showed them how to make more money," said an influential local businessman.

"While the general was overseas, the prime minister reinstated Sehlabo. He and his troops also took over guarding the prime minister's offices. Lekhanya was very angry and asked what was going on," he said.

On Wednesday troops loyal to the general and equipped with armoured cars surroudned Chief Jonathan's offices, sources said. Office workers fled in panic, expecting a clash between the two groups of soldiers. Citizens were surprised when it was General

Lekhanya and not the prime minister who appealed for calm on Radio Lesotho that night.

Diplomats in the city and the public began asking why Chief Jonathan was not appearing in public.

"Sehlabo and his troops were ordered to go back to the Makoanyane barracks outside the city which borders on a camp of the youth wing," one source said.

Knowing the general would make up part of the delegation top meet the South Africans in Pretoria, Sehlabo bided his time, the source said. His troops sealed off the military abse on Friday afternoon and raked the appoach road with gunfire but were repulsed by a loyal force from the Paramilitary headquarters. Sehlabo was seen being taken away.

### Maseru Reported Quiet

*MB200621 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0619 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Excerpts] Maseru, Jan 20, SAPA — The Lesotho capital, Maseru, was quiet and calm this morning as hundreds of workers streamed into the city to start work a few hours after the chief of the Lesotho army, Major-General Justice Lekhanya, had announced a coup.

The coup was first announced in English and Sesotho by a radio announcer at 5.45am followed by a second announcement at 6am.

The normal programmes, including Radio Lesotho's current affairs programme, "The World this Morning" were cancelled. They were replaced by popular music. The radio station then began playing martial music from about 8am.

The country's airport and borders were still open after the announcement, SAPA's correspondent reported.

As the coup was announced, the whereabouts of the ousted prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, were unknown.

### Airport Closed, Border Open

*MB200721 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0719 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Maseru, Jan 20, SAPA — Lesotho's Moshoeshoe I international airport near Maseru has been closed following the announcement of today's coup. A spokesman for Lesotho Airways said all flights in and out of the airport had been cancelled on orders from the Military Council.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho side of the border remained open and traffic across the border flowed normally. This was confirmed this morning by officials at the two main border posts in Maseru and Maputsoe near Ficksburg. Radio Lesotho continued to play martial music throughout the morning and all normal programmes were cancelled.

### More on Jonathan Se[illegible] Communist Aid

*MB200821 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] The prime minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, says as far as he is concerned, he remains in complete control of the country, and that never before in his 30 years in politics has he been so accepted by the Basotho nation and the military.

Interviewed by our special representative in Maseru, Dr Jonathan said he had the fullest confidence in the commander of the LPA who had played a key role lately in the power struggle in Lesotho. He said the fighting in Maseru last Friday had been between rival factions in the LPA.

Dr Jonathan said he intended to turn to Communist countries soon for aid in the form of arms, food, and other essentials. He pointed out that he had already approached his traditional friends, such as the United States and Britain, for aid, but that there had been no reaction.

Dr Jonathan said the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca, was at present on a visit to Lesotho, but he added that he would not ask the Cubans for aid at this stage.

The prime minister said he did not believe that the present negotiations between Lesotho and South Africa would improve relations between the two countries. He noted that South Africa was still demanding the return of ANC members living in Lesotho. Dr Jonathan said he was a man of principle, and that he would rather die before acceding to the South African demands. He pointed out that Lesotho had agreements with the United Nations on the safety of what he called refugees in his country.

Dr Jonathan said ANC memebrs did not remain in Lesotho as they realized that they created problems for he country. He denied the existence of any ANC training bases in Lesotho, and said he challenged the South Africna Government to point out such bases. He added that South Africa had not responded to this.

The prime minister accused South Africa of involvement in the clashes within the LPF. He said the rebels and the five opposition leaders currently in detention in Lesotho had been used by South Africa to destabilize his government.

### Army Cheered, Leaders Whereabouts

*MB201023 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1000 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Report by Zahed Kachalia]

[Text] There is reported to be widespread jubilation in the streets of the Lesotho capital of Maseru after this morning's military takeover. The coup came after a South African blockade of the landlocked country, which was put into effect early in the new year. Observers say the military appeared to oppose the government's handling of the blockade, which has led to severe shortages of just about everything in the country. A short while ago I spoke to Capital's correspondent in Maseru, and asked him about the mood in the won. Johnnie Maseko in Maseru.

[Maseko] Well, there is widespread jubilation in the streets, and all army vehicles passing by are being cheered, and all soldiers on foot are being cheered, and they are being seen as heroes.

[Kachalia] What about the whereabouts of Chief Jonathan?

[Maseko] Well, no announcement has been made on his safety at the moment, but it is rumored that he is at his home town in Leribe. And other ministers' whereabouts are not known, but the rumor which is in circulation now is Sixishe, minister of information and broadcasting, is on the run. And another, who was in charge of the youth league, Francis Matholoane, is rumored to be arrested by the army, and a second rumor is that he is on the run also.

### Appeal for End to Political Wrangling

*MB201227 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho*
*1130 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Basotho of Moshoeshoe, with the state of affairs the way it is, we would like to openly request the following of you: Political wrangling will not be tolerated and must come to a total end because the steps being taken by the army will lead you to the true peace that we knew at the times of King Moshoeshoe I. The nation is asked not to be disturbed by the changes but to put an end political wrangling and to guard against their consequences and to report immediately any acts by anyone that do not aim at peace and harmony to the army or the nearest police station, the chiefs, and all in authority.

This week will be observed as a week to appeal to God and the Basotho ancesters to eliminate all the evils and ills brought about by politics in this country. Churches are therefore asked to go to Thaba Bosiu on Sunday the 26th to pray for peace with the king of the Basotho.

All those persons who were given arms during the time of the former government must return them, those who have their own must surrender them, [words indistinct].

### Army Officer Says Jonathan at Home

*MB201126 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1117 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesbrug, Jan 20, SAPA — Ousted prime minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was at his home near Maseru today after the takeover by the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, an Army officer said today. A military officer in charge at Radio Lesotho, who refused to disclose his name, said the former prime minister was not under house arrest.

"In fact, it is as if nothing has happened here," he said.

Workers manned the radio station, "but we (the Paramilitary Force) are in cahrge," he said.

Maseru residents welcomed the bloodless coup led by Major-General Justice Lekhanya, he said.

"Many people seem to be really happy," he said.

"When they saw the troops, people were chanting and singing and waving at the soldiers."

Some Maseru civil servants believed Chief Jonathan and his cabinet were at home. Though confused, they continued with normal office routines. Buses were running as usual, while armed members of the Paramilitary Force patrolled the streets.

A civil servant said: "Troops are all around town," adding, "This is a top secret."

"Everything is not disclosed yet."

### Radio on Destroying Property, Curfew

*MB201527 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho*
*1502 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] This is Radio Lesotho and here is an important announcement: The nation is cautioned against tearing flags belonging to the government of his majesty the king and also against destroying the nation's property. The military has already ruled that this type of action should end forthwith as it is not permitted and anyone caught tearing flags or destroying national property will be dealt with severely.

The nation is also alerted that under the present situation in the country, and for the protection of the nation and its property, as from today, 20 January, in Maseru and in other major cities in other districts, there will be an overnight curfew and the nation is allowed in the streets only between 6.00 am and 6.00 pm. The military will appreciate your cooperation.

### Opposition Parties Welcome Coup

*MB201625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The five opposition parties in Lesotho have welcomed General Lekhanya's government. They say they are willing to serve under Gen Lekhanya with King Moshoeshoe II as head of state.

The parties are the Marema Tlou Freedom Party, the United Democratic Party, the Basotho Democratic Alliance, the Basotho Congress Party, and the National Independence Party. They have also appealed to Gen Lekhanya to release the five opposition leaders who were arrested recently after returning from a visit to South Africa.

### Petrol Tankers Arrive From RSA

*MB201628 Johannebsurg Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Our special representative at the Maseru Bridge border post reports that the first train in some time arrived at Maseru from South Africa this afternoon. It was carrying general goods and hauling six petrol tankers. The fuel situation in Lesotho has been extremely critical in the past 2 days as a result of the imposition of intensified border control measures by South Africa.

The regional manager of transport services in the Orange Free State, Mr Johan Uys, says the movement of trains in South Africa to Lesotho is being controlled on merit. He says the security situation is being monitored around the clock. Mr Uys says the transport services is sticking to its viewpoint that the safety of its staff and property remains paramount.

### Civil Servants Asked To Resume Duties

*MB210525 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Statement by Chairman of the Lesotho Military Council Major General J.M. Lekhanya, date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] I, Major General Justice Lekhanya, chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho, call upon all civil servants to carry out their normal civil service duties with diligence and dedication as they have done in the past. As we resume a new path towards true national reconciliation, I humbly implore them to render service to all members of the public and indeed the Basotho nation as a whole, with respect, humility and without discrimination. Thank you. Khotso [peace].

### Jonathan Cabinet Reported Dismissed

*MB210731 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*0700 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Western diplomats in Maseru say all members of ousted Prime Minister Jonathan's cabinet have been dismissed, and they describe the situation in the capital as calm.

### Curfew Hours Changed

*MB210525 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] The Military Council of Lesotho has announced some changes in the curfew. With effect from today, 21 January 1986, the curfew hours will be from 8 pm to 5 am. The public is urged to observe these hours and cooperate with the Military Council.

### Cuban Killed at Youth Training Camp

*MB210930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0915 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Our representative in Maseru reports that a Cuban was shot dead by a youth at the weekend when seven Cubans visited a Lesotho youth training camp in the city. The other six Cubans are under guard in their hotel rooms in Maseru. A liaison team of the new military government declined to comment on the matter.

### Delegation to RSA For Urgent Talks

*MB211116 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho*
*1100 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] A Lesotho delegation led by Mr Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana, [Minister of planning, Employment and Economic Affairs] who is a messenger of the Military Council of Lesotho, left Maseru this morning for Cape Town to hold talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

This delegation has been sent by the Military Council of Lesotho to discuss with South African Government officials urgent matters concerning the two nations, in particular the issue concerning the opening of borders between the two countries to facilitate the free passage of persons and property. The delegation is expected back home today.

### Cuban Foreign Minister Reported Safe

*MB211126 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister Mr Isidoro Malmierca, who was in Lesotho at the time of the coup, is still reported to be in the country. Our special representative in Maseru, Leslie Mashokwe, has more details on Mr Malmierca's exact whereabouts.

[Mashokwe] He is still here, I am staying just below him. He is on the fifth floor of the same hotel where I am, and since yesterday he has been grounded. He has not been moving. There have been security people around here, but he has been here all the time. He has not left the place yet. Right now, it is about twelvish, and I am definitely sure that his car, his official car, is still outside. The Cuban flag is still hanging, and the foreign minister of Cuba is definitely still in the hotel.

### USSR Staffing Increase Linked to Coup

*MB211131 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Security sources told the SABC this morning that trouble between the former prime minister, Leabua Jonathan, and the commander of the LPF, Major General Justin Lekhanya, came to a head because of the sudden and inexplicable increase in personnel at the Russian Embassy in Maseru. The sources said the Russian embassy personnel had recently increased to 30, with 8 so-called technical staff joining the embassy late last year. Information was, however, that the eight were in fact highly trained experts in sabotage, who often made contact with the ANC miltary wing in Lesotho.

### Foreign Exchange Transactions Stopped

*MB211426 Johannebsurg Domestic Service in Afrikaans*
*1400 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] The Central Bank of Lesotho has ordered commercial banks in the country to stop foreign exchange transactions from today. Instructions to Standard, Barclays, and the Bank of Lesotho mean that only the local currency, the maluti, and not the rand may beexchanged by the banks.

Owing to the closure of the International Airport at Maseru, the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Isdoro Mamierca, is stranded in the Lesotho capital. Mr Malmierca arrived in Lesotho yesterday. SAPA contacted him at a hotel in Maseru where he said he could not say when he would be likely to leave. He was visited in his hotel bedroom by the Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Vladimir Gavrioushkin.

### Curfew Hours Extended

*MB211622 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] The Military Council of Lesotho has announced some changes in the curfew hours. With effect from today, 21 January 1986, the curfew hours will be from 1800 in the evening to 0500 in the morning. The public is urged to observe these hours and cooperate with the Military Council.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Reportage on Algerian Foreign Minister's Visit

#### Dinner Remarks

*MB161637 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1030 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambican minister of foreign affairs, said in Maputo yesterday that peace is not only the absence of war, but also the elimination of all causes of war. For further details, we have with us our colleague Matias dos Amores.

[Begin recording] [Amores] The Mozambican foreign affairs minister, Joaquim Chissano, said in Maputo yesterday that peace is not only the absence of war, but is also the elimination of its causes. Joaquim Chissano was speaking during a dinner in honor of his Algerian counterpart, Ahmed Ibrahimi, who is visiting Mozambique. The Mozambican foreign affairs minister underlined that at the start of the international year of peace, the Maghreb, the Middle East, South Africa, and other regions need a just and permanent peace. He said that Africa will once again emerge victorious because it is fighting for a just cause. He warned the international community to assume its responsibility in destroying the apartheid system in South Africa. Joaquim Chissano said the Pretoria regime was responsible for the destabilization and aggression against neighboring countries in the region. The operations carried out by terrorists, according to Chissano, are directed against Mozambique and the member-countries of SADCC, which is a powerful instrument to help achieve economic independence from South aFrica.

Minister Chissano said that the visit of the Algerian Minister takes place during a time when the political situation in southern Africa is explosive. However, he praised the bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Algeria and said it was essential for both peoples to provide food and clothing in the march toward socioeconomic progress. Joaquim Chissano said that the second meeting of the Mozambique-Algeria joint cooperation committee has noted the positive development of the projects being implemented within the framework of the general agreement between the two countries.

[Chissano] During our armed Struggle, the Algerian people firmly adopted the standpoint of militant internationalism. They helped us in our armed struggle. Today, the Algerian people, under the wise and dynamic leadership of Comrade President Chadli Bendjedid, continue to defend unconditionally the political and economic freedom of the people. We in southern Africa have the Algerian people's support in our struggle against colonialism, apartheid, and destabilizaion. The countries which support national liberation movements, the ANC, and SWAPO need your political, moral, and material aid. We praise the Algerian people and government for their unwavering militant solidarity with the Polisario Front, which is waging a just struggle against the foreign invader. Your country, Mr Minister, is known not only for its political stances, but also for its defense of the creation of a new international economic order. The implementation of Afro-Arab cooperation is within the framework of the Non-aligned Movement a priority in Algeria's economic and external policy.

[Amores] In reply, the Algerian foreign minister pointed out that Mozambican, like other independent states in the region, continues to pay a heavy price for its solidarity with the struggle of our brothers in southern Africa. In view of the current situation of the South African and Namibian peoples, the international community should be more aware of Pretoria's destabilizing maneuvers which are carried out by its agents. The same principles should be applied to the Middle East crisis and the just cause of the Palestinian people, because Zionism and apartheid continue to occupy the Palestinian and Namibian territories illegally. The Algerian diplomat said in his speech that the experience of these last years show that the destabilization and interference policies being carried out against Third World countries, particularly those in Africa are being met with resistance from those peoples. The problems inherited from colonialism are still affecting economic international relations and thus preventing the elimination of the injustices which still exist in those countries. [end recording]

#### Ibrahimi Continues Talks

*LD170013 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*2200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi is in Maputo. He was recieved by the Mozambique President Samora Machel to whom he conveyed a message from President Chadli Bendjedid. During the talks Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also discussed with the Mozambique president the areas of tension in north west Africa and southern Africa as well as bilateral relations. The foreign affairs minister also had talks with his Mozambique counterpart. Among the issues discussed was the preparation of the forthcoming summit of the non-aligned countries in Zimbabwe.

### Machel Meeting

*LD170014 Algiers APS in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Algiers, 16/01/86 (APS) — The foreign affairs minister, Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, was audienced Wednesday by Mozambican President Samora Machel to whom he handed a message from President Chadli Bendjedid. The talks were centered on beds of tension in north-west Africa and in the south of the continent and on bilateral relations. Moreover, the foreign affairs minister conferred with his Mozambican counterpart Joachim Chissano.

The talks, which were enlarged to include members of both delegations, were centered on bilateral relations whose high quality either at the political level or at the level of economic and technical cooperation was underlined. The two ministers also dealt with the situation prevailing in austral Africa, in the Maghreb and in the Middle East.

Other international questions of common interest were also examined such as the coming O.A.U. ministerial council and the preparation of the non-aligned countries summit whose holding in austral Africa is marked by a particular interest.

The visit of Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi is the reaffirmation of Algeria's solidarity with peoples of austral Africa, particularly those of Namibia, South Africa and the front line countries. The Mozambican foreign affairs minister underlined the necessity to maintain regular consultations between Mozambique and Algeria on the international political situation and problems of common interest. Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi who had already visited Zambia, is expected today in Harare, the second leg in his austral Africa tour.

### 'Armed Bandits' Attack Passenger Traini

*MB151943 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] A group of armed bandits yesterday attacked a passenger train on its way from South Africa to Maputo. This was revealed by AIM, citing a source from the Mozambique Sul Railroad. There were no deaths following the attack, but (?18) people including the train driver, were wounded, some seriously. The source told IAM that the attack took place in Moamba district, about 77km from Maputo city, at 1500. The attackers opened fire with light weapons and the train continued for 2 km before becoming immobilized.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Reportage, Comment on Lesotho Coup, Relations

#### Communique on Lesotho Talks

*MB211641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 21, SAPA — A special emissary of the Military Council of Lesotho, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for talks in Cape Town today.

This was confirmed by a statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town this evening.

According to the statement, Mr Sekhonyana explained the new political situation in Lesotho following the take-over of the administration by a Military Council under the chairmanship of the officer commanding the Paramilitary Force, Major General J.N. Lekhanya.

"Against the background of recent events and the close economic relations between Lesotho and South Africa, Minister Botha and Mr Sekhonyana had a wide ranging exchange of views on matters of importance to both countries which could hopefully lead to a lessening of tension," the statement said.

During the talks both men had "emphasised the need to work actively for the promotion of good neighborliness."

The statement made no mention of any other official present at the talks between the two men, and departmental spokesmen declined to offer further information regarding the talks.

It is understood from sources that Mr Sekhonyana's delegation met the minister after lunch today and that the meeting lasted for no more than two hours before the Lesotho delegation returned to Maseru.

Mr Sekonyana was previously minister of planning and economic affairs in the cabinet of ousted Premier Chief Leabua Jonathan.

#### Further Details

*MB211544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1541 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 21, SAPA — A top level delegation of the new Lesotho regime met South African Government members for talks in Cape Town today. Although the Department of Foreign Affairs has declined to either deny or confirm reports of the talks, it is understood from sources here that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and officials of his department held a brief round of talks with the Lesotho delegation after lunch today.

The deputy director general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, who met the new Lesotho Government leaders in Lesotho yesterday, was also in Cape Town to attend today's talks, diplomatic sources said. It is not clear whether the Defence Department was represented at today's talks.

Both Mr van Heerden and a Defence Force delegation were involved in yesterday's talks in Maseru, which were described as a "follow-up" meeting to last Friday's talks at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on the eve of the coup that toppled Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Reports that Mr van Heerden had flown to Maseru this morning and speculation that he had brought the Lesotho delegation our for the Cape Town talks today were flatly denied by a foreign affairs spokesman.

No information regarding the composition of the Lesotho party or the subjects discussed was available and sources said it was probable that an official statement may be issued by the government later, once the Lesotho delegates were safely home.

The South African Government has for a long time been eager to reach an "non-aggression, no bases for terrorists" accord with Lesotho along the same lines as those agreed to with Mozambique and Swaziland.

Chief Jonathan, a staunch supported of the African National Congress, has long been an obstacle in this regard and it is likely that the South Africans will now renew efforts to realize this goal since the new Lesotho regime appears to be more favourably disposed towards cooperation with South Africa.

### Pik Botha Welcomes 'Reduced Tension'

*MB200704 Johannesbrug SAPA in English*
*0708 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 20, SAPA — Reacting to the coup in Lesotho today, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said that South Africa would welcome any lessening of tension in Lesotho and any mvoe which ocntributed towards greater stability on the two countries' border. He said he would not like to comment until it was completely clear what had happened in Lesotho and what direction any government there woud pursue.

"However the South African Government would welcome any lessening of tension in Lesotho and would also welcome any move which would contribute towards greater stability on the border.

"The SA Government has always valued the good relations which have existed for such a long time between the people of Lesotho and the people of South Africa," he said.

It is understood that the man most closely concerned with the negotiations with the Lesotho Government, the deputy director of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, is trying to contact the new Lesotho regime to clarify the situation.

Broadcasts from Lesotho have not made it clear what the fates were of Chief Leabua Jonathan and his cabinet, the country's former rulers.

Mr Van Heerden led the negotiations which culminated in a meeting on Friday between South African senior officials and a Lesotho delegation in which Major General J.M. Lekhanya, the head of the new regime, was a senior member. It also appears from broadcasts from Lesotho that most of the men who attended the talks at the union buildings on Friday are now running Lesotho.

General Lekhanya, O/C [Officer in command] of the Lesotho Paramilitary Forces, was accompanied by the officers commanding the security forces and police, Major-Generals S.K. Molapo and S.R. Matela as well as the senior principal-secretaries, who broadcasts this morning said, would assist the military in running the country under the head of state, King Moshoeshoe II.

A foreign affairs spokesman said this morning that it would be inappropriate to comment on the new situation in Lesotho until Mr Van Heeden had established clearly what took place and who the new leaders were.

It would be appropriate to comment once it was clear how the change in government would affect relationships between the two countries.

It was not the department's function to comment directly on an internal matter of another country, he said.

### PFP Spokesman Comments

*MB201433 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1415 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, 20 Jan, SAPA — Whether South Africa or its agents had any direct hand in the coup in Lesotho could not be answered at this stage, but what is clear is that developments inside Lesotho could not be divorced from the political situation inside South Africa, the Progessive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. In a statement in Cape Town, Mr Eglin said his party viewed with growing concern the deterioration in relations between South Africa and Lesotho.

The heavy-handed blockade of Lesotho's borders by South Africa had undoubtedly brought the political situation inside Lesotho to a head.

Mr Eglin said: "The deterioration of relations between South Africa and her neighbours and the Lesotho crisis in particular, shows that 'apartheid' inside South Africa with its denial of political rights and of basic human freedoms is the greatest single destabilizing factor in the South African region.

"Until aparthied is dismantled lock, stock and barrel, the confusion which this system generates inside South Africa will continue to spill over across South Africa's borders and threaten the peace and stability of the region as a whole."

South African involvement in the affairs of Lesotho would undoubtedly invite international intervention and with it, increase the risk of a Cuban or even Russian presence, Mr Eglin added.

### Pik Botha Reacts to PPF Statement

*MB211144 Johannebsurg Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has responded to statements by the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, concerning the recent developments in Lesotho. Douglas McClure reports from Cape Town.

[McClure] The South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has expressed his astonishment at what he called the ignorance of the PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, concerning the causes of the recent events in Lesotho, including the purpose of the border security measures. Mr Botha was replying to inquiries in Cape Town regarding the allegations by Mr Eglin that South Africa's border control measures on the Lesotho frontier had exacerbated the political situation in that country. The minister emphasized that the border with Lesotho was not closed, and that no blockade had been imposed. Orders had been given to ensure that medical supplies and perishable products be allowed through after scrutiny. The same attitude held true for individuals requiring urgent medical attention. Mr Botha said that the South African public wanted to see Mr Eglin's unrestricted support for the nation's security measures, designed with a view towards protection of the population of South Africa from bomb attacks and landmines.

### Botha Warning to Jonathan 20 Jan

*MB200611 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says that Dr Leabua Jonathan is the single greatest destabilizing factor in Lesotho. Speaking in Cape town, Mr Botha accused the prime minister of Lesotho of using financial blackmail against the West by threatening to turn to communist countries for food and weapons.

He warned Dr Jonathan that the South African Government would not hesitate to take action should his allies pose a threat to South African security. Mr Botha was reacting to allegations by Dr Jonathan over the reasons for the tension in Lesotho and the strained relations between the two countries.

He said it was clear that Dr Jonathan had had links with communist countries for some time and the threat that he was now going to approach communist countries for aid was simply a form of blackmail which he had used against the West for years.

Mr Botha said improved relations with South Africa would mean less money from anti-South African sources. Concerning Dr Jonathan's allegations that he did not support the ANC, Mr Botha said Dr Jonathan regarded the ANC leaders as his leaders.

### SADF Officers Visit Lesotho 20 Jan

*MB210900 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0859 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 21, SAPA — Officers of the SADF were part of a South African delegation in Lesotho yesterday for follow-up discussions with that country's government, a spokesman for the SADF confirmed in Pretoria today. He said these discussions followed a similar meeting held last Friday in Lesotho.

"Members of the Defence Force were also involved to discuss among other things, common security matters," the spokesman said.

### RSA Demands Removal of ANC Members

*MB171612 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1611 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17, SAPA — A commitment by Lesotho to removing ANC members from its territory was the "bottom-line" to ending the border dispute between South Africa and the mountain kingdom, a senior South African official said today. Mr Neil van Heerden, deputy director general and head of the Department of Foreign Affairs Africa desk, was answering questions at a press conference after a meeting between Senior Lesotho and South African officials to resolve the dispute.

He said the South African delegation to the meeting had made "very clear" that the "pervasive" African National Congress presence in Lesotho and resulting violence in South Africa was the "root cause" of the border crisis.

Lesotho would have to address South Africas security concerns in this respect if it wanted the situation to revert to normal. Mr van Heerden was asked if this meant South Africa was seeking a commitment from Lesotho to "elimiante" the ANC from its territory.

"Yes, in effect...that is the bottom line," he said.

South Africa had imposed "limited but stricter border control measures" after numerous requests to Lesotho to deal with the ANC question had failed, he added.

Pretoria had "adequate information" on the ANC presence in Lesotho and the Kingdom had repeatedly been supplied with addresses and exact locations of the groups operatives.

"Mr van Heerden said the tighter border controls did not imply an embargo of any product destined for Lesotho.

"The border is not closed but there is a slower movement of people and traffic, not because South Africa is vindictive but because of security concerns over the presence of the ANC in Lesotho and the consequences of violence in South Africa."

Border authorities were searching freight and people more thoroughly, he said.

Mr van Heerden also referred to possible South African action in the event of arms or explosives for the ANC being flown to Lesotho over the republics air space. He said his delegation at todays meeting had expressed concern on the matter.

He also referred to South Africa's rights under international civil aviation rules if armaments or explosives were transported through its air space without its prior knowledge, but did not elaborate.

Mr Van Heerden said today's meeting between officials of Lesotho and South Africa had been held in a good and frank spirit. The Lesotho delegation, headed by the country's principal cabinet secretary, Mr Philemon Rasekoai, had left with a better understanding of South Africa's problems.

Both sides had agreed there was an urgent need to normalise relationships between the two countries and would submit recommendations in this regard to their governments.

It had also been agreed to set up a committee to monitor security matters between the two countries.

This body would be a sub-committee of the inter-governmental liaison committee set up at a summit meeting in 1980 between the then prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and Lesotho's leader, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

No time had been set for meetings of the committee or for further meetings on normalising the border situation but both delegations had agreed there was a need for "considerable urgency."

The "abnormal" situation was detrimental to both sides and South Africa did not want to live in enmity with any of its neighbours.

Mr van Heerden said no details had been discussed regarding the removal of ANC personnel from Lesotho, although the Maseru delegation had referred to its obligations to ANC refugees in the kingdom. The matter would have to be taken further in the new security sub-committee, he added.

The Lesotho delegation left the Union Building immediately after the meeting without commenting on the talks. However, the two delegations issued a brief, joint statement:

"The two delegations realised an urgent need to normalise the situation between South African and Lesotho.

"They will submit recommendations to their governments and the modalities for normalising the situation will be worked out in consultation between the two governments."

The South African delegation was led by Mr Van Heerden and comprised senior officials of the Defence Force, police, national intelligence service, State Security Council, and the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs.

Mr Rasekoais delegation included Mr M.T. Mashologu, principal secretary for foreign affairs, Major-General Justin Lekhanya, officer commanding the Lesotho Paramilitary Forces, Major-General S.P. Mathela, commissioner of police, Mr O.T. Sefako, principal secretary of the Department of Defence and the Interior, Mrs Elize Marokunene, secretary to the cabinet and Mr M. Matete, the chief electoral officer.

### Russian Arms Found at Border

*MB201400 Johannebsurg SAPA in English*
*1359 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 20, SAPA — The following is the unrest report issued by the SAP public relations division, Pretoria:

"The commissioner of the SAP, General P.J. Coetzee, has announced that, as a result of the observantness and diligence of the SAP and South African Railways Police, a metal box containing Russian arms was found at the Maseru Bridge Border post on January 16, 1986.

"The box was found on a train which was en route from the Republic to Lesotho. The arms are, inter alia, limpet mines, handgrenades, anti-personnel mines and demolition charges, similar to those used by the ANC in the past," concludes the report.

### Transkei's Matanzima Welcomes Coup

*MB202106 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1900 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] In his comment on the Lesotho coup, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei says all Western countries which respect democracy will welcome the overthrow of Dr Jonathan's government. He says he is confident that King Moshoeshoe II will not allow supporters of the ANC to operate from his country.

### Talks Held With Lesotho, Swaziland 20 Jan

*MB200942 Johannesbrug Domestic Service in English*
*0915 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] A Lesotho delegation held talks in Cape Town this morning with delegations from South Africa and Swaziland. The talks were held at a meeting of the Rand Monetary Area Commission.

Lesotho was represented by the principal secretary of the minister of finance, Rm (E. Waddington), and the IMF advisor to the Central Bank of Lesotho, Mr (P. Simone). No information could be obtained on the absence of the general manager of the bank, Mr (A.K. Gankopadya), and the assistant secretary of foreign affairs, Mr (MH. Leteka), whose names appeared on the official list of Lesotho delegates.

### Two Landmines Neutralized Near Ellisras

*MB201009 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0950 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 20, SAPA — Two landmines were lifted and rendered harmless on the farm Stockpoort near Ellisras on Saturday, Defence Headquarters announced today. The first landmine was found at about 0900 on a dirt road about a kilometre from the spot where a civilian vehicle detonated a landmine on January 4. Two people were killed and two were injured in the incident.

The second landmine was found and lifted at about 1400 on Saturday in the same vicinity, Defence Headquarters said.

"These two mines were probably planted at the same time as the one which was detonated on 4 January 1986.

"Everything possible is being done to ensure that the area is safe," Defence Headquarters said.

### Buthelezi Prepared To Serve Under Mandela

*MB210734 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*0500 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] KwaZulu's Chief Buthelezi says he will not mind serving in a government led by Nelson Mandela, and has called on the international community to increase pressure on Pretoria to release the jailed ANC leader. Chief Buthelezi has told a parliamentary committee in London that he is ready to work with Mr Mandela. Cathy Campbell had details.

[Campbell] Regarded as a moderate by the South African Government, Chief Buthelezi's statement has come as quite a surprise. Appearing before a British Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, he said he would not mind serving under Mandela as head of state. Although he still condemned the use of violence, the chief said if his people now feel like taking up arms, he is prepared to enter those dark waters. Buthelezi, who is chief minister of the tribal homeland of Kwazulu, has called on Western countries to increase pressure on Pretoria for the release of Mandela, and has expressed his confidence in the ANC leader as a future leader of a black-ruled South Africa. But Chief Buthelezi has not called for economic sanctions against Pretoria, saying these will serve to harm black interests.

### 66,000 Jobs Said Created in TBVC Countries

*MB151004 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0915 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, says up to December last year more than 66,000 jobs were created in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries in terms of the 600 million rand government program to provide employment. Mr Miller says in a statement released in Pretoria that together with contributions made by the governments of the four countries an employment program could be conducted on a larger scale than before.

### 50 Cities Apply To Open Central Business District

*MB200815 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0804 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 20, SAPA — More than 50 municipalities had applied to open up Central Business Districts (CBDS) to all races, a statement from the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr J.C. Heunis, said today. He and his department had come under pressure to have CBDS of large cities, in particular, declared as free trading areas at the earliest possible date. However, the proclamation of free trading areas was a time-consuming process which was coupled with compulsory administrative preparations and statutory consultations.

"In as much as the government has committed itself to the proclamation of free trading areas, I instructed the department to treat this matter with the utmost priority and to limit the administrative preparations to the minimum whereever possible to have the proclamation of the areas finalised as early as possible.

"I am convinced that the shortened procedure ... will speed up the proclamation of free trading areas," he said.

Free trading areas in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape town could be expected to be proclaimed "any day now" and other large centres would follow soon.

### India Parties Sign 'Unity' Declaration

*MB171031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Durban, Jan 17, SAPA — The National Peoples Party [NPP], ruling group in the House of Delegates, and the opposition Solidarity today signed a "unity" declaration which makes it possible for the two previously warring groups to form a parliamentary coalition. The document, which aroused considerable controversy in the Solidarity camp, was signed by the party leader Dr Jayaram "J.N." Reddy and NPP leader and chief minister Mr Amichand Rajbansi in the full glare of television and photographers' cameras at Malgate house, the Durban headquarters of the Hosue of Delegates. A number of ruling and opposition MP's and President's Council members were present to witness the ceremonial signing.

The two party leaders said the parties had agreed to establish a joint caucus committee of five MP's from each side, including leaders and whips, to "oversee" the implementing and functioning of unity in matters pertaining to parliament.

The unity declaration said the new arrangement would uphold the integrity, dignity and credibility of the House of Delegates and its Council of Ministers, and all appointments would be made on an "equitable basis" on merit and on consultation between party leaders. The declaration provides for a joint caucus for the hosue to be established.

Dr Reddy denied that the get-together with Mr Rajbansi's NPP violated his party's national congress decision not to "merge" with the NPP.

"Our congress precluded only a merger, not any other form of alliance," he said.

Solidarity's national chairman, Mr Ismail Omar, said the party leadership was in no way deterred in the decision to go for a get-together by a threat by some solidarity branches to seek a supreme court interdict to prevent the party aligning itself with the NPP. They claimed the ruling party was a supporter of the government's apartheid policy.

Mr Rajbansi said their unity was not centred around cabinet for ministerial positions being traded. Any such vacancies would have to be filled on merit, he said. He said there was no question of his present council of ministers being reshuffled, but MP's today predicted that the budget portfolio which became vacant after the summary sacking of the previous incumbent, Mr Boetie Abramjee by the state president, would most likely be given to Mr Ismail Kathrada, Solidarity's MP for Verulam.

## Talks Held With Bophuthatswana on Land Consolidation

*MB171526 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1521 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Mmabatho, Jan 17, SAPA — Talks between Bophuthatswana and South Africa on land consolidation were held in Mmabatho today. Mr Chris Heunis, South African minister of constitutional development and planning in an interview after the talks said balanced economic development and cooperation for regional development between the two countries was discussed. He said balanced development avoided the growth of one country at the expense of another.

The two governments agreed to establish a procedure to programme economic development of the region as a whole. A further meeting would soon be held to discuss the development of Botshabelo and Taba 'Nchu.

Today's meeting was the result of complaints by Bophuthatswana that South Africa developed the Botshabelo area, called the Bloem-Industria, without consulting Bophuthatswana, contrary to the multilateral technical agreement between SATBVC [South Africa-Transkei-bophuthatswana-Venda- Ciskei] states. The meeting was chaired by President Lucas Mangope, and attended by several Bophuthswana cabinet ministers. Mr Heunis was accompanied by a six-man delegation.

## Reportage on Continuing Unrest, Violence

### 341 Held in Detention

*MB170830 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0820 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 17 SAPA — A total of 341 people were still being held in detention under the emergency regulations, the SAP Directorate of Public Relations said in its weekly press release in Pretoria today. At the end of last week the figure was 354.

### UDF, AZAPO Agree to Truce

*MB171334 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1531 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 17, SAPA — The United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO) have agreed to call a truce in Mbekweni, Paarl, where supporters of the two organisations have clashed several times. The Azanian Youth Union (AZANYU), was not present at peace talks today in Cape Town. Spokesmen for the UDF and AZAPO said they hoped to persuade AZANYU, which had been present at previous talks, to "underwrite" the agreement reached today. They said in a joint statement afterwards: "Those present agreed that there shall be a ceasefire between the parties with immediate effect.

"There shall be an end to all violence between memebrs of the respective organisations pending further possible meetings to resolve problems."

### 1 Dead In Kagiso

*MB190506 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0018 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 19, SAPA — At lease one person was said to have been fatally shot yesterday in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, and the sound of gunfire was heard in several parts of the township when a heavy contingent of soldiers and policemen conducted house searches, the *SUNDAY STAR* reported. Residents said tearsmoke had been fired during the searches.

Policemen with dogs raided the Kagiso nunnery at 6am and confiscated more than 70 documents belonging to one of the nuns.

A warrant signed by Krugersdorp magistrate Mr J.N. Blom authorised the police to search the lodgings of Sister Bernard Ncube, a Catholic nun at St Marys and president of the Federation of Transvaal Women, which is affiliated to the United Democratic Front.

Last week Sister Bernard appeared in the Johannesburg magistrates court on allegations of illegal gathering,and she is out on bail of R500 pending the hearing on February 7.

House-to-house searches also took place in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, yesterday morning. Police erected roadblocks at entrances to the township.

In Soweto youngsters set a minibus alight in a white city township, but by the time the police arrived on the scene there was nobody around. A police spokesman said a number of vehicles, including a post office van and a police car, had been attacked in Soweto between Friday night and early yesterday morning.

### 7 Die at Gold Mine

*MB190714 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0707 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 19, SAPA — The following is the unrest report, till 7am this morning, issued by the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

At Fort Beaufort, in the Tinus Black township, blacks stoned a South African Defence Force buffel. Six black men over 18 years were arrested.

Just after midnight, faction fights started among Pondos, Zulus and Shangaan at the Kloof gold mine in Western area during which seven died, and 39 were seriously assaulted. The South African police had to use tearsmoke and shotguns which resulted in four black males being wounded and arrested during this action of the police. At about 6.30am this morning, all was peaceful again.

At Kwathema on the East Rand, about 20 blacks stoned a private vehicle. Three black men over 18 were slightly injured. There was no police action and no arrests."

### Police Report 20 Jan

*MB200718 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0652 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 20, SAPA — The following is the unrest report received by SAPA from the Police Directorate of Public Relations at 8.40am.

" Sporadic stonethrowing and petrol-bomb attacks occurred overnight in the following places during which minor or no damage was caused:

"In Zwide near Port Elizabeth, Claremont in Port Natal, Lamontville near Durban, Bongulethu near Oudtshoorn, Kagiso on the West Rand, and Kwazakele.

"In only a few incidents, police used tearsmoke or shotgun fire to disperse the crowds. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made," concluded the report.

### Police Ban on Funeral Press Coverage

*MB200745 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2027 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Jan 19, SAPA — Police imposed an almost total clamp on press coverage of the weekend funeral of a teenage girl who was killed in police action in Port Elizabeth's Walmer township. Apart from barring access to journalists, they ordered that no pictures of anything connected with the funeral might be taken.

Asked about the ban on photographs, and whether it applied to events in other townships, such as Zwide, 20km from Walmer, the weekend duty officer, Lieutenant Cecil Vermaak, confirmed today that no pictures were allowed of anything connected with the funeral because it was considered unrest-related. This had been ordered in terms of the state of emergency regulations, he said. The polcie issued two sweeping orders effective from 7am on Thursday until 7am tomorrow. One forbade entry without police authority to certain areas near Walmer and the other stipulated the route which should be followed by mourners from the church where the service would be held to the cemetery.

### 57 Detained at Funeral

*MB200809 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2022 GMT 19 Jan 86*

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Jan 19, SAPA — fifty-seven people were detained under emergency regulations in New Brighton and Zwide yesterday as the police enforced stringent restrictions on the Walmer township fuenral of a teenaged victim of a police shooting. Amid large-scale security force activity, an estimated 3000 Walmer residents attended the four-hour funeral service for Ntombekhaya Mgubasi who died on January 6 after reportedly being hit by a tearsmoke bullet.

The weekend duty officer, Lieutenant Cecil Vermaak, said the 57 people were detained in New Brighton and Zwide. Thirty-eight of them were women. Walmer township residents — the only people who could attend after the police placed a ban on non-residents, including the press — said the funeral was emotional but peaceful.

According to an eye-witness hundreds of mourners had already coverged on the Mgubasi resident by 11am. These included Ntombekhaya's peers from John Masiza Lower Primary School who were dressed in schoo uniform. Meanwhile scores of people in New Brighton, Kwazakhele and Zwide were reported detained by the security forces while trying to get to Walmer for the funeral.

### 5 Killed in Natal Fighting

*MB201756 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1700 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] There has been more faction fighting in Natal. Five people have been killed in a battle at Shongweni and, as Mike Robertson reports, two people have been arrested in connection with the incident:

[Robertson] Five men died after being shot at the weekend. A police spokesman said the bodies of four men had been found in [words indisitnct] Shongweni area and the body of a fifth man was found in a field nearby.

Police are investigating a possible link between the weekend killings and an earlier feud in which three men were hacked to death at nearby Hammarsdale. The police spokesman said the two people who were being held in connection with the killings have been arrested earlier today. At this stage it is not known to which factions the dead men belong.

### Explosion in Johannesburg

*MB210612 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0610 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 21, SAPA — There was an explosion on the corner of Burn and Crawford Avenue, Waverley, Johannesburg, police confirmed this morning. A spokesman said the cause as yet was unknown and they were still investigating. First indications were that nobody had been injured.

### Police Report 20 Jan

*MB201916 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1908 GMT 20 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 20, SAPA — Following is the SA police 6pm unrest situation report.

About 40 blacks stoned the police this morning while patrolling the black township of Weltevrede in KwaNdebele and injured one member of the SAP. The police had to fire one round of shotgun, fatally wounding one black male of over 18 years."

### Explosion Said Accidental

*MB210623 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0620 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 21, SAPA — The explosion at a substation on the corner of Burn and Crawford Avenue, Waverley, Johannesburg, was as a result of a short circuit caused by rain, police confirmed this morning. A spokesman said there were no injuries and the substation was slightly damaged.

### Police Report 21 Jan Morning

*MB210650 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0647 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 21, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

In the Khutoanong residential area near Odendaalsrus, members of the Development Board used shotgun fire and tearsmoke when a vehicle was stoned.

Several incidents of stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks occurred in private vehicles and buses. No one was reported injured and no one was arrested.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria, sporadic incidents of stonethrowing and petrol bomb attacks on private vehicles occurred, causing slight damage.

In Attridgeville a SAP (South African Police) member used a revolver when his home was petrol bombed. He arrested three men of whom two were youths.

In Pheritana in the northern Orange Free State, a bus driver was slightly injured when his bus was stoned.

In Khutsong, near Oberholzer, police used tearsmoke and shotgun fire when a crowd gathered illegally.

A member of the SAP was slightly injured when his vehicle was stoned. He used shotgun fire to protect himself.

In another three incidents police used tearsmoke when a mob stoned their vehicle. No one was reported injured and no one was arrested.

At Tembisa near Kempton Park a bus was extensively damaged when it was stoned and petrol bombed by a mob. No one was injured or arrested.

### Police Report 21 Jan Evening

*MB211629 Johannebsurg SAPA in English*
*1628 GMT 21 Jan 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 21, SAPA — The SAP 7pm unrest situation report:

In KwaZekele, eastern Cape, a charred corpse of an unknown black woman was found by the police. Several isolated incidents of unrest with minor consquences occured during the day, but no injuries, deaths, nor any arrests, were reported.

## ZIMBABWE

### Algerian Foreign Minister Begins Visit 16 Jan

*LD170024 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*2200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Foreign Affairs minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi began an official visit to Zimbabwe today. Zimbabwe is to host the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countires. Previously, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi was in Mozambique. A joint communique endorsed the talks he had with Mozambican leaders. In the document, the Algerian and the Mozambian sides expressed the agreement of their views on the main topical issues of Africa, particularly Namibia, the situation in southern Africa, and in Western Sahara. The Algerian and Mozambican foreign affairs ministers also expressed satisfaction with the results of the latest meeting of the Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation.

### Meets Banana

*MB171408 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The visiting Algerian foreign minister, Comrade Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, paid a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at State House this morning. Comrade Banana expressed Zimbawe's desire to expand the existing relations with Algeria and expressed the hope that Comrade Ibrahimi's 4-day visit will (?further these). The president said Zimbabwe appreciates Algeria's efforts in supporting the just struggles of the people of Namibia, the oppressed masses of South Africa, the (?Saharawhi) people, and the Palestinians.

In reply, Comrade Ibrahimi extended a message of solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe. Later, the Algerian foreign minister held talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Comrade Witness Mangwende. The talks covered bilateral relations, international issues, and preparations for the nonaligned summit. Comrade Ibrahimi said Algeria will give material and political support to Zimbabwe in preparation for the summit.

### ZANU PF Party Official Sacked for Criticizing Mugabe

*MB161425 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1400 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] In Zimbabwe, a senior member of the ruling ZANU PF party has been sacked. The semi-official *HERALD* newspaper says Member of Parliament Joseph Jekanyika has been dismissed from his post as ZANU PF provincial chairman for Harare. The *HERALD* says party officials accuse Mr Jekanyika of unduly criticising Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for awarding himself and other parliamentarians large salary increases last year. Mr Jekanyika is also alleged to have hit out at Mr Mugabe's choice of members of the party Politburo and to have stayed away from meetings addressed by the prime minister.